ROYAL EDITION

The Times

ANNUAL REVIEW GRATIS

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1930

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[illegible]

BIRTHS

BAXTER.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at [illegible], to Marjorie (*née* Middleton), wife of E. [illegible]—a son, who died on Dec. 30.

CAIRNS.—On Dec. 27, 1929, at [illegible], to Mary, wife of Stanley Cairns—a son.

[illegible]STREET.—On Dec. 30, 1929, to [illegible], Margaret, wife of John Wilfrid [illegible], Over Peover Vicarage—a daughter.

HAY.—On Dec. 19, 1929, at Mardan, N.W.F.P., Sybil Ethel, wife of Captain W. R. Hay, Indian Army, Political Dept., Govt. of India, of a son (Francis).

ISITT.—On Dec. 28, 1929, in Paris, to [illegible] (*née* Camac), wife of Frederick Harvey Isitt, of [illegible] Rue Ribera—a daughter.

LAYTON.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at Montrose, Arthur-road, Wimbledon, to Eleanor Dorothea (*née* [illegible]ton), wife of Walter Thomas Layton—a son.

O'LEARY.—At 219, Gymkhana-road, Secunderabad, Deccan, India, to Olive (*née* Osmaston), wife of Captain M. P. O'Leary, M.C., 3/6th Rajputana Rifles—a son.

REDHEAD.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at 48, Palace Gardens-terrace, Campden Hill, W.8, the wife of R. A. Redhead, of twin sons.

RITCHIE.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Washington, D.C., the wife of Captain J. S. M. Ritchie, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

STAFFORD.—On Dec. 24, 1929, to Olive, wife of Dr. Austin Stafford, Selsdon, South Croydon—a daughter.

STEWART-COX.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to Dorothea, wife of Major A. Stewart-Cox, R.A.—a daughter.

STROMEYER.—On Dec. 26, 1929, at Swakopmund, S.W.A., to Pauline (*née* Walker), wife of Percy C. Stromeyer—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Maymyo, Burma, to Eunice, wife of Captain W. D. A. Williams, Royal Engineers—a daughter.

WISE.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at 6, Tor-gardens, W.8, to Eve, wife of Anthony Wise—a son.

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL-HARRIS : SCOTT.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at St. John's Church, Hove, by the Rev. A. C. Macnutt, M.A., Aloy Campbell-Harris to Kathleen Leila Scott, only daughter of the late Mr. W. J. Scott and Mrs. Scott, formerly of 23, Parkside, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

CHRISTIE : BURNELL.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at the Chapel of the Savoy, John M. Christie, of St. Mary's Croft, Elstree, to Rita M. Burnell, third daughter of N. S. Burnell, late of Limpsfield, Surrey.

DUNN : CLARKE.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at St. George's Church, Flushing, New York, by the Rev. Henry P. Horton, Rector of Grace Church, Ithaca, New York, assisted by the Rev. George F. Taylor, Rector of St. George's, John Wallis, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James Carr Dunn, of 39, Eton-avenue, Hampstead, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, of Flushing.

HAYNE : SIMPSON.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at St. Barnabas', Tunbridge Wells, by the Right Rev. Bishop Maxwell-Gumbleton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. R. E. Vernon Hanson, O.B.E., M.A., K.H.C., Chaplain-in-Chief, Royal Air Force (uncle of the bride), and by the Rev. E. Winter, M.A., Raymond Henry Roberts Hayne, The Royal Sussex Regt., only son of H. Bertram E. Hayne, of 15, Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells, to Rachel Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Simpson, of 39, Woodbury Park-road, Tunbridge Wells.

NEALE : KARSLAKE.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at the British Consulate, Pará, Edward Cyril, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Neale, of Pará, Brazil, to Dorothy Irene, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. H. J. W. Karslake, Herstmonceux, Sussex.

SAVORY : DAVIES-COLLEY.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at St. Margaret's, Burnage, Richard Nicholls Savory, of Galibi, Dutch Guiana, and Clifton, Bristol, to Mabel [illegible] Davies-Colley, of Burnage, Levenshulme.

GOLDEN WEDDING

AUSTIN : SHAPCOTT.—On Jan. 1, 1880, at Torquay, William Thomas Austin, Chaplain to the Mission to Seamen at Yokohama, Japan, to Leila Ada Shapcott. Present address: The Vicarage, North Shoebury, Essex. (Eastern papers, please copy.)

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On Dec. 28, 1929, suddenly, of pneumonia, at Settlers, Transvaal, John Stewart Satow Allen, beloved husband of Bertie Allen and elder son of Edward Satow Allen, of 8, de Walden-court, London, aged 33.

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Glenburnie, Jamaica, Marie Amelie, widow of Peter Anderson, of Jamaica. (Jamaica papers, please copy.)

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 30, 1929, Henry John Andrews, 42, Lister-gardens, Edmonton, late Indo-European Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, also late Engineer and Manager, Portsmouth Corporation Telephones, aged 80.

ARKWRIGHT.—On Dec. 9, 1929, at Roxdene, Hamilton, Bermuda, Surgeon Commander Eustace Arkwright, R.N. (Ret.), son of the late Charles Arkwright, of Ashland, Leicestershire.

ASHBY.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Willow Bank, Staines, Seymour John Ashby, J.P., of Bixlade, Abbotsham, North Devon, elder son of the late John Ashby, of Staines, aged 54 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at St. Mary's Church, Staines, at 2.30.

AVERY.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at St. Olaves, Worthing, James B. Avery (late of the Ministry of Health), in his 69th year.

BOWN.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at 13, York-villas, Brighton, Theodora, daughter of the late James Anthony Bown, of Eastbourne.

BUCHANAN.—On Dec. 30, 1929, Ian Annesley, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Buchanan, of Lovells, King's Sutton, Banbury, and 46, Holly-hill, Hampstead.

CARWARDINE.—On Dec. 20, 1929, suddenly, in South America, Percy Harlakenden, only surviving son of the late John Carwardine, of Colne Priory, Earls Colne, Essex, aged 61.

CHAMBERS-LEETE.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at 6, St. Barnabas-road, Emmer Green, Reading, William Chambers-Leete, O.B.E., formerly Town Clerk of Kensington, beloved husband of Ada Leete, aged 73 years. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, at 1 p.m., Friday next, Jan. 3, by train leaving the Necropolis Station, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, at 11.50 a.m., where flowers may be sent if desired.

CLUNIES-ROSS.—On Dec. 30, 1929, Mildred, widow of Edmund Clunies-Ross, of Cocos-Keeling Is., aged 53. Funeral service at St. Luke's, West Norwood, to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p.m.

COULSON.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at Jesmond, Bournemouth, Maude Maria Lisle, daughter of the late Gustavus Hamilton Coulson, Captain, R.N., and Mrs. Coulson, late of Newbrough Hall, Northumberland.

DAVEY.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Torquay, Annie, widow of Richard Davey, of "Holyrood," Falmouth, aged 77. Funeral service to-morrow (Thursday), 11.45 a.m., at the Parish Church, Falmouth. Interment Falmouth Cemetery.

ELFORD.—On Christmas Day, 1929, at Radlett, Herts, Stanley Elford, second son of the late Edwin Elford, of Exeter, for 26 years Headmaster of the Coopers' Company's School, aged 58 years.

ELWES.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Richmond, Surrey, after a short illness, the Rev. John Elwes, youngest son of the late John Henry Elwes, in his 70th year. Funeral Colesborne to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

FAREBROTHER.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at a nursing home, William E. A. Farebrother, of 62, Dyke-road, Brighton. Cremation at Woking to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30. No flowers.

FARQUHARSON.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Wimbledon, Harriet Charlotte, widow of Major Frank Farquharson, V.C., of the Black Watch. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, Jan. 3, at 12.30. No flowers.

GARDENER.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Barton Croft, Canterbury, Edwin Lockey Gardener, aged 63.

HAROLD.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at 18, Wood-street, Barnet, Herts, Mary Elton, widow of Frederick Clarkson Harold. Service Barnet Parish Church, 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Interment Bells Hill, Barnet.

HILL.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at South Hanningfield, suddenly, Lillian Quincey (adopted daughter of the late Walter Hill). Funeral South Hanningfield, to-morrow (Thursday), 1.15 p.m. Train Liverpool-street 11.56 to Wickford. Cars at station.

JONES.—On Dec. 31, 1929, after a short illness, Sidney Herbert Crosland Jones, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, of Beechanger Court, Caterham Valley, Surrey, and Société Générale (de Paris), 105, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, aged 53. First announcement; date, place, and time of funeral will be published later. No mourning.

KEATING.—On Dec. 29, 1929, Agnes Mary, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. James Singer Keating, late The Rifle Brigade, aged 79. Funeral at Hastings to-day (Wednesday).

LEWIS-BARNED.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Newbury, as the result of a motor accident, Harry Barned Lewis-Barned, D.L., J.P., L.C.C., of 3, Sussex-square, W.2, only son of the late Israel and Emily Lewis-Barned and husband of Lily Lewis-Barned, aged 69. Funeral leaves 3, Sussex-square, W.2, at 2.15 to-morrow (Thursday), for Golders Green Jewish Cemetery (at 3 o'clock). No flowers, by request. A memorial service will be held at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, at 6 p.m. the same evening.

LIVERSIDGE.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at Folkestone, Alice Mary Liversidge, widow of Henry Liversidge, of Portington Hall, Yorkshire.

MACKINTOSH.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Insches, Inverness, Robert [illegible] Mackintosh, of Insches, in his 79th year.

DEATHS (continued)

MARSDEN.—On Dec. [illegible], 1929, at [illegible], [illegible], widow of [illegible] Marsden, of 2, Russell-road, W.14, in her 88th year. Funeral service at St. Barnabas Church, Addison-road, Kensington, [illegible], at 11.30. Interment at Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell.

MARVIN.—On Dec. 29, 1929, suddenly, Henry Ward Marvin, of "St. Ives," 29, Red Down-road, Coulsdon, Surrey, aged [illegible]. Funeral arrangements, telephone Hop 3365.

MICKLEM.—On Dec. 30, 1929, suddenly, at North-lodge, Banbury, Priscilla Naomi, the dearly loved little daughter of Dorothy and Nathaniel Micklem, of 82, Parks-road, Oxford.

PERHAM.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at Nice, Marion, widow of Frederick Lowther Perham, of Jersey, Channel Islands.

PIATT.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Lyndhurstville, West Malvern, Charles Henry Platt Priest, late Pastor, Weighton, formerly Vicar of Bardfield, [illegible], 1882-1922, aged 81.

POYNTER.—On Dec. 30, 1929, Emma Frances, second daughter of Ambrose Poynter, Architect, and sister of Sir Edward Poynter, Bt., P.R.A., aged 90.

PURVIS.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at 28, Talbot-road, Bayswater, W.2, Florence Amelia Purvis, elder daughter of the late Frederick Purvis. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery, at [illegible] p.m. on Friday next.

RIDPATH.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Brittany Lodge, Edwardes-square, Kensington, James Lionel Brooke Ridpath, in his 53rd year. Service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30. No flowers, by request.

RITCHIE.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at 20, Clarence-parade, Southsea, Louisa Mary, widow of Major-General John Ritchie, R.A. Funeral service at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, at 11.45 a.m. to-day (Wednesday). Interment at Warnford about 12.45.

RUSSELL.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at 4, Wykeham-mansions, Dulwich, Margaret Ellen, daughter of the late William Menard Russell. R.I.P.

SELBIE.—On Dec. 30, 1929, suddenly, at a nursing home following an operation, Florence, the greatly loved wife of Robert Henry Selbie, of Manor Cottage, Frognal-lane, Hampstead. Funeral at the Crematorium, Golders Green, to-day (Wednesday), 12 noon. No flowers, no mourning.

SENIOR.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at "Forsbacka," Graham-road, Ranmoor, Sheffield, Albert Senior, aged 92 years. Service at St. John's Church, Ranmoor, to-day (Wednesday), at 12.15 followed by interment at the General Cemetery.

SHEPPEY GREENE.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Charing Cross Hospital, Rose, the beloved wife of Ralph Sheppey-Greene, and only daughter of William Somers Schuster, of 20, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2, aged 39. Requiem at 11, Friday, Jan. 3, at the Rosary Church, Marylebone-road. Interment at Marylebone Cemetery.

SIM.—On Dec. 27, 1929, suddenly, from heart failure, at the residence of his second son, Major N. E. H. Sim, York and Lancaster Regt., The Barracks, Pontefract, Colonel George Hamilton Sim, C.B., C.M.G., late Royal Engineers, aged 77. Funeral at St. Anne's Church, Eastbourne, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Haine and Son, 19, South-street, Eastbourne.

SLIPPER.—On Dec. 31, 1929, Alice Mary, beloved wife of John Shipley Slipper, of 6, Ravenscroft-avenue, N.W.11, in the 50th year of their wedded life.

SPEAR.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Clapham, Elizabeth Mary Spear, widow of J. J. Spear. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), 11.30 a.m., Norwood Cemetery.

SWINDELLS.—On Dec. 26, 1929, at Beecroft, N.S.W., Australia, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Martin Swindells, of Bollington, aged 79. (By cable.)

TOWGOOD.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, 1929, at 4, The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Ellen Lucy, youngest daughter of the late George Towgood.

WATERS.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at 6, Gaveston-road, Leamington Spa, Rev. Samuel George Waters, M.A., formerly Headmaster of the Nuneaton Grammar School, in his 80th year.

WATERSTONE.—On Dec. 19, 1929, at Edinburgh, suddenly, Frank Sinclair Waterstone, late of The Gables, Ayr. Funeral private.

WILLS.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at 96, Madeley-road, Ealing, James Herbert, dearly beloved husband of Minnie Wills, aged 60. Funeral Friday, Jan. 3, 11.30, at St. George's Cemetery, Hanwell.

WOOD.—On Dec. 28, 1929, at Ravenscourt, Gravesend, Dorothy Janet, youngest daughter of George Edward and Edith Mary Wood, aged seven weeks.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FARGUS.—In proud and loving memory of Brian Fargus, killed in action in Flanders on Jan. 1, 1915, Lieutenant (commanding Machine Gun Section), Queen Victoria's Rifles, 9th Battn. London Regt.—Mother.

HUGHES.—In ever-loving and fadeless memory of Guy Wiley Hughes, of Charterhouse, Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Batt. Middlesex Regt., who fell mortally wounded Dec. 30, 1914.

"Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori."

Also of his Father and Mother.

WEST.—In affectionate memory of Archie V. West, 2nd Lieut., Royal Berkshire Regt., killed in action near Colesberg, S. Africa, Jan. 1, 1900, aged 22 years, only son of Lt.-Colonel Frederick West and dearly-loved brother of Mrs. Arthur B. Voules.

H.M.S. FORMIDABLE.—To the most honoured memory of Captain Noel Loxley, Royal Navy, the Officers and Men of H.M.S. Formidable, who lost their lives in the Channel on New Year's Morning, 1915, through the sinking of the ship, torpedoed by an enemy submarine.

ABRAHAMS.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Louis John Abrahams, who passed away Jan. 1, 1927.

Gone, but not forgotten.

BUSH.—In sweet memory of Joan Cécile Bush, died Jan. 1, 1929, aged 17.—K. B., F. R. B.

DAVIDSON.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Sir Charles Davidson, on this, the anniversary of his birthday.

EDWARDES.—In ever-loving memory of Stephen Meredyth Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retd.), who passed away on Jan. 1, 1927.

LUBOLDT.—In ever-loving, revered memory of F. W. August Luboldt, who departed this life Jan. 1, 1923.

"To live in hearts we love is not to die."

MURRAY.—In ever loving memory of Henry George Murray, died Jan. 1, 1927. Never forgotten.

SYKES.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur E. Sykes, C.B.E., who passed over at The Gate House, Ladder Stile, Kingston Hill, on Jan. 1, 1929.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS.—Silvery-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free Erection any Cemetery.—Write for Illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

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PERSONAL

CAPTAIN and Mrs. CARLTON V. BLYTHE (of Bude and Peel Cottage) wish their very many relations and friends A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—Bournewood, Bournemouth.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. H. S. CLOSE THANKS her many FRIENDS for their kind sympathy, and beautiful flowers sent.

THE ROYAL CRUISING CLUB. 1880-1930.—The Commodore sends to all members his hearty good wishes for the year in which the Club attains its Fiftieth Anniversary.—3, Campden Hill-place, W.11.

ST. BERNARDS, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—The Misses MILLER wish to THANK all kind friends for their Christmas Greetings, and to send them best wishes for a Happy New Year.

MRS. HENRY WALKER LUCAS, of 26, Dartmouth-road, Brondesbury, THANKS all her kind friends for their Christmas Greetings, and regrets she cannot answer them personally. She wishes them all a Very Happy New Year.

BARRY NEAME, HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, Bray-on-Thames, WISHES all his FRIENDS and PATRONS a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

MR. C. F. KEARLEY, while on his way to Cannes on the 21st December, was the unfortunate victim of an apparently organized robbery on board a Channel steamer, and suffered the LOSS of a new CROCODILE WALLET containing Bank Notes. A REWARD will be PAID to the first person giving information leading to the conviction of the thief and the recovery of the property.

LOST on Dec. 28, at Court Theatre or on Metro, between Queen's-road-Sloane-square, Gold-Mounted CAMEO BROOCH. Personal value only. Reward.—Apply Limebeer, 47, Queensborough-terrace, W.2.

FORGOTTEN.—Hundreds of poor kiddies in "London's Worst Slum Area" are anxiously waiting for their Annual Christmas Treat. Alas! No funds. PLEASE HELP.—Donations, any clothing and toys to Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

YOUNG STUDENTS RECEIVED in large house in Cromwell-road, S.W.5; preference given to girls from good schools; health and comfort considered; supervision as desired.—Write Miss Stewart, Box G.991, The Times, E.C.4.

BADMINTON; Squash, Tennis, Golf; trial lesson, 5s.; few vacancies winter; 2½gns.—Kens. 7963.

H.W.—1st October, 1923. Tout passe l'Amitié reste.

TO SOLICITORS.—Legal notices requiring world-wide publicity and announcements concerning missing heirs, relatives, &c., for circulation in all countries, will find "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION" an effective medium. The rate is 2s. per line of about seven words.—Address, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

TO the GOVERNORS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—URGENT APPEAL for Presentation for Dorothy Truman, daughter of Old Blue; last chance; eleven next March.—Particulars J. C. Wright, Gas Works, Romford.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column, page 23.

LADY VERA HEADLAM would LET 21, OXFORD-SQUARE. Furnished, six-eight weeks, from end January; low rent to careful tenant.

GERMAN (colloquial), private lessons and small classes.—Write Box C.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

DONCASTER COURSE.—Everlasting Old Silver Pass for Sale.—Write Box Y.327, The Times, E.C.4.

REMINDED.—£200 only received.—Interview with Rae, Treasury, essential to further investigation.

A MOTHER wishes to RECOMMEND a SCHOOL on South Coast specially suitable for delicate or only girls; good education; great care paid to health and general culture.—G.485, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

FREE WEEK-ENDS in the country for lady or gentleman who would play for dance Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.—Write Box 114, care of Pool's, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD WOODLANDS, well stocked with oak, ash, or larch.—B. A. Brown, Canal Wharf, Leighton Buzzard.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to Become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

SANDY.—For Auld Lang Syne, My Dear.

SHOES FOR WET FEET.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for funds to give poor children the comfort of dry feet.

WILL experienced kindly ADVISE CLERGYMAN best time and inexpensive way of visiting JERUSALEM?—BM/ZXFH, London, W.C.1.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection. Wire,Fox,Sealyham,&c. See Kennel.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

N.I.B.—On the FIRST DAY of the MONTH remember the Blind, for whom the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.1, works on every day of every month.

£68 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies Preparatory School, Berks.—Write Box Y.251, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. Saves nearly 300 children daily from ill-treatment and neglect. Help us to fight their battles. Please support this work of mercy. Send now.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing to extension, offers few VACANCIES next two terms at reduced fees of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box F.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7213), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

"SOLICITUDE."—If sincere, be kinder; absence caused unnecessary unhappiness; love always.—"By-Pass."

LADY MARCIA MILES, F.B.S.A., takes lady STUDENTS, Poultry, Gardening, Kennel; inclusive terms from 3gns. weekly.—Apply Prospectus, Radnage House, High Wycombe, Bucks.

COOKING EASILY LEARNT by the Huron Method in FIVE DAYS.—Write Box Y.290, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMEN.—Vacancies exclusive and individual mannequin training.—Mayfair Academy and Mannequin Employment Bureau, 91, Regent-st. Reg. 5361.

LADY'S KOLINSKY SHOULDER WRAP with ermine collar; excellent condition; valued at £100; would take £40 for quick sale.—Inquiries, Madame Sallie, 49, George-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

GARAGE and SIX ROOMS, PRINCES-GATE-MEWS, S.W., to be LET yearly. Rent £200.—Write Box Y.270, The Times, E.C.4.

INVALID, aged lady, gentleman; excellent APARTMENTS; arthritis treatment included.—Nurse Mobbs, Hoddesdon.

PICCADILLY.—To be LET, FURNISHED FLAT; large sitting, bed, bath; service; January 16th for six weeks or less.—Write Box 03992, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, easy reach MARLOW, on high ground, HOUSE; six bed, three reception, two bath rooms; garage, hard tennis court; or house suitable addition or conversion.—Write Box Y.316, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, LADY COMPANION, age 30-40, for young lady recovering breakdown.—Write, stating salary, Box K.1804, The Times, E.C.4.

29A.—All my most loving wishes to you for 1930, darling; especially may good health be yours.

A FEW UNIVERSITY or PUBLIC SCHOOL MEN WANTED for one-two weeks' commercial investigation work—not selling; salary £5 per week and expenses.—Apply Derricks (Research Dept.), 136, Regent-street, 11-1 and 3-5.

EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR has VACANCY in charming house with large grounds, near London, for NERVE PATIENT or CHRONIC INVALID.—Write Box K.1807, The Times, E.C.4.

ETON HOUSE, TONBRIDGE.—Mr. H. C. EDDOWES begs to announce that at the recent Sandhurst Entrance Examination ALL his candidates were SUCCESSFUL. Next Term commences Jan. 16.

WIDOW (with little daughter) desperately needs LOAN £65 (for home); security, references.—Write Box Y.256, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM, Mayfair; every comfort; suitable bachelor.—Write Box F.619, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Matric., Public Schools, &c.—19, Chilworth-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 978.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB. Furnished Rooms. 4, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.

ED. J. BURROW and Co., Ltd., Publishers, Cheltenham and London, have a POSITION with excellent opportunities open for a man or woman of attractive personality and exceptional persuasive powers, to sell advertisement space in their Official Guides and Motoring Publications in the British Isles. Preference given to applicants with previous experience and owning a car.—Apply in first place in own handwriting, giving full particulars, to The Managing Director, Ed. J. Burrow and Co., Ltd., 43, Kingsway, London.

VISITORS to BRIGHTON and WORTHING requiring HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE ACCOMMODATION should write to "The Times" Bureau at the establishment of Messrs. Murdoch, Murdoch and Co., 164, Western-road, Brighton.

1746-1930. The LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL. The Hon. Treasurer (J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P.) gratefully ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of Bank of England Note for £10, No. 149/L/94418, from an anonymous donor to the Christmas appeal. Further funds are earnestly pleaded for in order to clear off the heavy overdraft at the Bank.—Please address contributions to the Secretary, 283, Harrow-road, London, W.9.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

THE beautiful jars of tender stem ginger that Fortnum and Mason import from China are just too wonderful for words; 10s. 6d. each carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

PETER DEAN and Co., 131-3-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2, want your unrequired effects to meet the enormous demand they have for all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; exceptionally high prices for day and evening gowns, coats, furs, shoes, lingerie, lounge suits, dress suits, overcoats, &c.; cash or offer by return for parcels; buyers attend free of charge anywhere. 'Phone, Paddington 4320.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Estd. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN ALWAYS LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits (receipts produced) from all the eminent tailors, viz., Davies and Son, Scholte, Lesley and Roberts, Poole, &c.; overcoats, lounge, dress, sports suits, &c., 4-9gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

FOLLOWING a most SUCCESSFUL SEASON, FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street), SALE TO-DAY, at 9.30 a.m. Gowns, Sportswear, and Suits. Numbers from which to choose, £3, £4, and £5. Come early.

DAMP BUILDINGS CURED by the KNAPEN ATMOSPHERIC SIPHON, the permanent cure for capillary damp. Over 200 installations made since 1928.—British Knapen, Ltd., Drayton House, 30, Gordon-street, W.C.1.

PIANOS.—MAPLE and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PARIS TRADES, Ltd., 6, 7, 8, Berkeley-street, W.1, announce a special Sale of Bags and Jewellery, &c., at great reductions, commencing January 2nd.

IN the cold weather wear our HANDKNIT HOUSE COATS and JUMPERS, and be COMPLACENTLY COMFORTABLE. Sale now on.—THE PIXIES, Studio, 13, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road.

MALOJA PALACE, ENGADINE.—Best Winter Sports Centre; over 3 feet of snow since mid-December. No thaw. Splendid ice.—Plans from 2, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"BE strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."—Josh. i. 9.

MR. GEORGE C. MUSGRAVE wishes to announce that he has TAKEN the NAME of GEORGE TWYMAN-MUSGRAVE, and now wishes to be known by that name.

MESSRS. ROWLEY PEMBERTON and Co., Chartered Accountants, of 34 and 36, Gresham-street, London, E.C.2, announce that Mr. DONALD A. BLOFIELD, who has been associated with the firm for 10 years, has been ADMITTED into PARTNERSHIP from the 1st January, 1930. The name of the firm will remain unchanged.

M.A. (OXON), expert coach, free to Jan. 21st., seeks POST, country; expenses only.—Write Box Q.1379, The Times, E.C.4.

HALF-LENGTH PORTRAITS of BEAUTIFUL WOMEN and CHILDREN and good-looking men, by Romney, Raeburn, Gainsborough, Zoffany, or contemporary artists wanted to purchase by English collector; must be referred to in standard works.—Write Box Q.1386, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL Lady or Gentleman with influence kindly assist young Man (28) to get a POSITION? Urgent.—Write Box K.1817, The Times, E.C.4.

£750 CASH will secure long LEASE of charming COUNTRY HOUSE, 15 miles south of Town; eight bed, four bath, three reception rooms; electric light, central heating, and all main services; garage for two cars; cottage, and delightful garden with tennis lawn. Possession.—Write Box Q.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

BABY or CHILD RECEIVED, country house, near Coast; 21s. weekly.—Ayris, Thundersley, Essex.

LADY offers premium to person securing her services of reliable Asiatic as LADY'S MAID; references exchanged.—Write Box Q.1371, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD price offered for large dark MINK COAT; good condition. No dealers.—Write Box Q.1376, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY SCHOOL, Professional Classes. Doctors recommend. Reduced Fees, 60 guineas.—Write Box Q.1381, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING, tactful Gentlewoman weary of lonely club existence since widowhood offers her SERVICES to family of position.—Write Box Q.1359, The Times, E.C.4.

LEARN FRENCH from native teacher; best and quickest method.—Mr. Cerceau, 310, Regent-street.

TO MOTORISTS.—The 1929 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 99 complete reviews by "The Times" Motoring Correspondent and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving" are now published. The prices are 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively.—May be obtained from Bookstalls, Booksellers or Newsagents, or the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

EACH YEAR bears something from us as it flies; We only blow it farther with our sighs.—W. S. Landor. The ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY, spends £50,000 a year in relieving 900 sufferers. Will you help?—City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

PROTESTANT CHURCH UNION.—All willing to help towards this are asked to see page 11 in "THE LIFE of FAITH" for Jan. 1st. 2d. at all bookstalls.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing £2 2s. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London.

ANIMAL LOVERS.—Please make a home happy by saving a poor man's dog.—Send a donation to the Dog Licence Fund of O.D.F.L., 72, Victoria-street.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.—Let Jane Brown help you; first-class catering, home cooking; moderate terms.—39, Thurloe-place, S. Kensington. 'Phone Ken. 8349.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Invalid, or Couple, offered most comfortable home, lady's private house; high, quiet, South aspect; excellent cooking; car; private sitting room.—Write Box F.615, The Times, E.C.4.

WATER COLOURS for SALE.—"By the Thorn Tree," 21 by 14, Mildred A. Butler; "Coming Twilight" (Italy), 10 by 7, J. Walter West; "Offering to Primavera" (Botticelli), 10½ by 9½, A. Macallan Swan; "Old Flour Mill," 12 by 10, A. S. Hartrick. All exhibited at R.W.C. Society. Can be viewed. No dealers.—Write to G. A. B., care of Messrs. Pottle and Son, 15, Cullum-street, E.C.

FRIEND, 1915-17.—Same to you; kind thoughts, good wishes always.—B.

PEERESS would like to CHAPERON a married lady or girl London season; would travel abroad now.—Write Box Y.307, The Times, E.C.4.

A Charming FLAT (vacant); four good rooms; £100 per annum.—Write Box Q.1358, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—A most attractive and unassuming COUNTRY HOUSE, near main road and two country towns; own fishing; central heat, electric light, &c.; three reception and seven bed rooms; two garages. Only £2,000 Freehold.—Write Box Q.1355, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN RECEIVED, lovely house and garden, near London; expert care, tuition; lady nurse.—Write Box Q.1357, The Times, E.C.4.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £26 5s. from the Metropolitan Railway Central Charities Fund and of £21 from W. Trant, Esq., and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances. Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

HUNGRY SLUM CHILDREN OF STEPNEY ask your kind help. Please don't fail them. Send a GIFT to Supt., JOHN POUNDS MISSION, 24, Wellesley-street, STEPNEY, E.1.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Meetings resumed next week. Booklet free.

TO-be-LET—for six months, well Furnished modern detached HOUSE in Hampstead Way; good garage; nice garden; hall, three reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; telephone, wireless; every comfort; two maids would remain.—Write Box 03995, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EMBLAZONRY, ILLUMINATION, Paintings of Arms and Crests on vellum, book plates designed.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

A GIFT THAT WILL LAST A YEAR.—"THE TIMES" CALENDAR for 1930, embodying a pad of pictures from "The Times," reproduced in photogravure, carefully chosen to represent the year's ordered pageant, English life and scene, and fitted into a sepia mounting (10in. by 13½in.). Price 5s.—May be ordered from Newsagents or Booksellers; or from the Publisher, The Times, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4. Price 5s. 9d. post free to any address in the world.

RETIRED COLONEL and WIFE would like couple as PAYING GUESTS in Cannes; pleasant house, modern comforts; garage; moderate inclusive terms.—Write Box T.646, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH LADY, Diplômée (Honours), gives LESSONS; simple method; prepares examinations; translations.—Write Box 5552, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CARPET, size 17ft. by 11½ft. Exceptionally fine 45 guinea real Sultan carpet; thick heavy pile, exquisite Oriental design (Royal Shiraz); perfectly new condition; accept £17 17s.; splendid bargain; approval with pleasure.—Write Box Y.321, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, for six or nine months, charming HOUSE, South Kensington; direct access large gardens; four reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; moderate terms.—Apply "Auclayc," 87, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, SMALL SITE, Mews or other, or small convertible House, or Flat of six rooms, and garage; freehold or short lease, north side of Park or Bloomsbury district.—Write full particulars to Box 5567, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PANORAMA of LONDON.—A remarkably clear picture from "The Times" Picture Page taken from Crystal Palace, 330ft. above Thames level. Reproduced in photogravure, size 39in. by 15in., plate sunk, with key diagram of many well-known buildings, including St. Paul's, House of Parliament, Alexandra Palace, &c. Price 2s. 6d., post 1s. 3d., in container, from The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE MAN (23), hard working, well travelled, 18 months' Stock Exchange experience, seeks any OCCUPATION with chance of travelling and good prospects as essential factors. Excellent all-round athlete. Would accept private secretaryship.—Write Box V.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

WIGS and TOUPETS for Gentlemen, guaranteed non-detectable. Specialist attends client's residence. Strictly confidential.—'Phone North 2301.

YES, same; pain, struggle intended for us. Best wishes, dear friend.—I. G.

EX-OFFICER, middle-aged, single, desires POSITION where he can render partial service in return for living expenses; spare time occupied in literary work. Caretaker small estate with care of animals or similar phase of duty, country location, preferred; would look after financial ends. Highest credentials tendered.—Write Box 03986, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE 1930 BOOKLET now ready.—LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, page 23.

REQUIRED for busy gentleman, a LADY with tact and ability to carry out special interviewing work, age 24-28; must be of gentle birth, with exceptionally smart appearance and personality.—Write Box 2129, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FLAT DE LUXE, near BAKER-STREET, to be LET FURNISHED, January 28th, two months; one large bed room, reception, and dining hall; all modern electric improvements; excellent cook, manservant; 8gns. or offer.—Write Box 5579, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, cheery youngish ROD JOIN PARTY for salmon, sea-trout, and mixed fishing in Norway, from about third week May till September 1st; expenses about £200. Full details and bags for 20 years given.—Write Box Y.323, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON has MOVED her Dance Studio to 2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1. (Telephone, Welbeck 3239.) This is also her new private address.

WINTER SPORTS in NORWAY.—Ski-ing expert organizing private party to Geilo, leaving Saturday, 18th Jan., has four vacancies; inclusive charge 23 guineas; party limited to 10 members; back in England 3rd Feb.—Ring Regent 3014 or write Box V.1428, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Mabel Beresford-Peirse wishes to RECOMMEND highly a permanent HOME for Invalid in lady's house, near London; large, bright room; skilled nursing, kindness and comfort.—Box R.108, care of Shelley's, 11, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

WIFE of Oxford Tutor would like to HEAR of GIRL of 9 or younger as COMPANION to her own girl of 9 attending excellent day school.—Write Box Y.332, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY offers another country holiday, small cottage, Oxfordshire hills; very moderate terms.—Write Box Q.1382, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO Small Self-Contained Unfurnished FLATS REQUIRED, same house or close; Chelsea, Fulham-road, Kensington, Regent's Park.—Write Box F.628, The Times, E.C.4.

COAL Distributions for poor families, distressed gentlewomen, old-age pensioners in one-roomed homes, &c., are regular feature of CHURCH ARMY work.—Cheques, Special Distress Fund, Preb. Carlile, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE in a beautiful old-world garden. FRESHWATER, I.O.W.; peaceful retreat in perfect setting; owner going abroad; £1,625; no fair offer refused.—Write Box A.1743, The Times, E.C.4.

IN desperate straits. Many suffering little ones but few gifts enter EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. Generous support urgently needed. Send to-day to Secretary.

SEEKING SUNSHINE?—Cool silk washing frocks ready to pack; leaf green, lupin blue, rosewood, mimosa, ivory, 69s. 6d. Send for booklet and patterns.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

NORTH AFRICA.—Inclusive conducted Motor Pullman Tours. First tour leaves London January 17th. Algiers January 19th. Ask for booklet A.—DAIMLERWAYS, 243, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7. Phone, Sloane 3456.

PARIS TRADES, Ltd., 6, 7, 8, Berkeley-street, W.1.—There will be a Sale of Models suitable for all occasions at exceptional prices, commencing January 2nd and following days.

LEARN to WRITE ARTICLES and STORIES; make spare hours profitable; booklet free.—Regent Institute (Dept. 77), 9, Palace-gate, W.8.

M. FOLEY, Forres House, Antique Galleries, Deal.—Read "Articles for Sale and Wanted."

W. W. REVILLE-TERRY, Ltd.—WINTER SALE of model day and evening gowns, mantles, wraps, furs, and exclusive millinery at greatly reduced prices.—56, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Latest Ballroom Dances, Six/Eight, &c.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL. Principal, WENDY PEARSON. Latest dances. Four private lessons, 1gn.—7, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET. 6017 May. TEACHES FOX-TROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily.

BALLROOM DANCING. 10-10 daily. Miss AMY GREENWOOD, championship finalist and judge, 1924-1929; separate studio each pupil. New 6/8.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0266. Cars parked outside.

BE TAUGHT BY GARGANICO, Knightsbridge Rooms, 58A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 8034. Practice Dances Daily 3 and 8. Private Lessons, six for £1 1s.

CASANI'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox Trot, Waltz, &c., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.—Gerrard 4438 and 9.

CHANGE of ADDRESS.—Mrs. NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolute Private Lessons. Welbeck 3239.—2A, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MURIEL SIMMONS', 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2733. Learn the Tango.

DANCING LOVERS!! Become Proficient in Six-Eight and all modern dances at SUDLEY SCHOOL, 449, Oxford-street (opposite Selfridge's). Mayfair 4561.

DOREEN STONE SCHOOL of DANCING, Ltd., 53, Haymarket. Regent 4353. Children's Special Holiday Classes. Talkies—voice production, screen poise.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days. Instructor, 6/8.—New Zealand Building, 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7427.

GLOWORM DANCING Circle, 2gns. includes Private Lessons, Dances, Partners, Club Room. Proficiency all Ball room Dances.—131, Wigmore-street, W.1. Lang. 3829.

HUMPHREY'S SCHOOL, 41, New Bond-st. May. 5732. Ball-room dancing, Six-Eight and Skaters' Waltz. Children's classical dancing. Tea dances, Th., 4.45, 3s. 6d.

NADINE LA VALETTE GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dancing.—15, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 0819.

TEA DANCE TO-DAY, 4-6.30 p.m., 2s. 6d., including tea. Good floor, band, partners. Private lessons any time. Practice Dance Thursday night.—The "Bueno de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street.

SERVICE NOTICES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

THE ANNUAL GENERAL DINNER of the OFFICERS' MESS, ESSEX GROUP ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT COMPANY'S R.E. (T.), will be held at the ABERCORN ROOMS, Liverpool-street, E.C., on 8th JANUARY, at 8 o'clock p.m.—President, Mess Committee, Acquin, Park-road, Brentwood.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ARTHUR JOHN COOK deceased. Notice is hereby given, that CREDITORS and others having any claims against the Estate of the above deceased, should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned J. N. Mason & Co., who are the Solicitors to the Executors of the said Arthur John Cook, within two months from the date hereof, after which time the said Executors intend to distribute his Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors.
Dated this 30th day of December 1929.
J. N. MASON & Co., 41/46 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4, Solicitors for Agnes Cook and John George Godard, the Executors of the said Arthur John Cook.

IN the Matter of ROLLTIC LIMITED and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of January 1930 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering
(1) Whether a Liquidator shall be nominated for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the above-named Company and if thought fit nominating any person to be Liquidator of the above-named Company for the purpose aforesaid, and
(2) For the purpose of considering whether a Committee of inspection shall be appointed in the said liquidation and if thought fit of appointing a Committee of inspection consisting of not more than five persons to act in the said liquidation.
Dated the 31st day of December 1929.
By Order of the Board.
A. J. PINNEY, Secretary.
Proxies to be used at the Meeting must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company 70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st January 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) Re WILLIAM GEORGE BURROWS Deceased Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of 8 days from this date APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the personal ESTATE of the late WILLIAM GEORGE BURROWS (otherwise known as George Burrows) of Germiston in the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) at Pretoria on the 20th December 1928.
Dated this 1st day of January 1930
HARVEY CLIFTON 4, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2 Solicitor for Beatrice Mary Burrows of Johannesburg the Administratrix.

MRS. HENRIETTA UPJOHN FLEMING Deceased All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HENRIETTA UPJOHN FLEMING late of Kandy, Ceylon, India (who died on the 27th November 1928 and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) to whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 19th December 1929 to The National Bank of India Limited, 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 10th March 1930 after which date the Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 30th day of December 1929.
SANDERSON LEE & Co. Basildon House, 7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE STEPHEN GEORGE SUNNUCKS, Deceased. Pursuant to The Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of STEPHEN GEORGE SUNNUCKS, late of 27 Commercial Road, Newport, in the County of Monmouth, Watch and Clock Maker (who died on the sixteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee and Harry Sunnucks of 16 Carr Street, Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, the Executors therein named, on the 11th day of December, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in the Principal Probate Registry), are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, on or before the 8th day of March next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this thirtieth day of December One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.
WADE & SON 39, Dock Street, Newport, Mon., Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of FREDERICK GEORGE BURTON deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of FREDERICK GEORGE BURTON late of 83, Marlborough Road, Colliers Wood in the County of Surrey and 58 Headington Road Wandsworth in the County of London who died on the 22nd day of July 1929 and whose Will was proved at The Principal Probate Registry on the 18th day of October 1929 by William Dyer Miller and Albert Edward Pantlin the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the Particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 5th day of March 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which we shall then have had notice; and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands we shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 30th day of December 1929.
APLIN NICHOLS SON & COUTTS 233, Lavender Hill, S.W.11. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 THE ASCOT MOTOR & MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required, on or before the 31st day of January 1930, to send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Ebenezer Henry Hawkins, of No. 4, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1, Incorporated Accountant, the Liquidator of the Company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 30th day of December 1929.
E. H. HAWKINS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Cheminant and Co., 97, Wigmore-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

THIS PERIOD of the YEAR is a TIME of FINANCIAL STRAIN, and many old families and individuals are badly hampered by recent crashes. It is said there is a slump in antiques. Do you believe it? Good things always appreciate and not depreciate. Ask me to see your treasures. I am prepared to buy for ready money, one good piece or whole collection Furniture, silver, china, &c. Am I a dealer? Yes, with a wonderful business. I also visit in the country. My clients, who have made my business what it is will testify to the reputation I hold. I try to live up to the family motto "Ut Prosim," which means that I may do good. Write me and I will call; distance no object.—Foley, Forres House, Antique Galleries, Deal. 'Phone 379.

FURNITURE

SALE OF FURNITURE AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising Lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of old English chests of drawers from £5 5s., tallboy chests, gent.'s wardrobes, dressing tables, quantity of old oak, including trestle tables from 8gns.; Elizabethan buffet; set of chairs; French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, triple mirrors, from £2 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6 (Saturdays close at 1). Good second-hand and old furniture purchased or taken in exchange.
AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD., 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square).

PIANOFORTES

PIANO BARGAINS. — GROTRIAN-STEINWEG PIANOS, GRANDS and UPRIGHTS; showroom models and others from short hire, equal to new; carry full guarantee, at 25 per cent. below to-day's prices. Also second-hand Pianos by Steinway, Blüthner, Bechstein, &c., taken in part exchange, thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed at great bargain prices. Deferred payment terms; generous allowances for pianos taken in part payment.—GROTRIAN-STEINWEG, Ltd., Dept. T., Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Platinum, Gold, Vulcanite, Jewellery, Old Gold, &c. Top prices, owing to present high value. Cash at once.—Call or post. Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W. Est. 150 years.

BUSINESS OFFERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

WELL-KNOWN PRODUCING MANAGER, having four delightful new comedies by well-known author and option to secure famous West End theatre on easy terms, desires immediately 50 SUBSCRIBERS of £100 each to form Comedy Producing Company.—Write for full particulars Box 0395, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PARTNER (Antique Business) WANTED, in nice country town, Austria (Alpine district); £400-£600. Security of investment; two-three rooms, use kitchen and bath rooms, or comfortable board, congeniality, outdoor sport; pretty country.—Reply to L. A., in Wels-Austria, Kaiser Wilh. Ring 37-11.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY, owing to recent financial crash, for a wealthy and influential man to fill VACANCY in syndicate being formed by well-known City men to control for England the world output of universally used product. Can consider an application of £20,000. Exceptional profits; money secure. Fullest details given and required.—Only principals are asked to write Box Q.1298, The Times, E.C.4.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY for keen, hardworking man with £1,000 to join small but very prosperous concern. Principals only.—Write Box Q.1333, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED FIRM of Solicitors desire to AMALGAMATE by way of absorption, purchase, or otherwise.—Write Box Y.304, The Times, E.C.4.

MAGNIFICENT OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, and beautiful board room, secretarial services optional, available for one or two companies; splendid City position.—Write Box V.1431, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPITAL REQUIRED; good security.—Successful Building Company on South Coast requires about £3,000; 7 per cent. offered; every investigation.—Write Box Q.1384, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECTORSHIPS in prosperous Building Company, South Coast, offered; invest £2,000 at 6½ per cent.; audited accounts.—Write Box Q.1385, The Times, E.C.4.

MORTGAGES REQUIRED, South Coast; sound security; £750, £800, £1,000, £1,200; good interest offered; usual commission allowed.—Lindsey and Co., Estate Agents and Brokers, Brighton-road, Lancing, Sussex.

A CAREER for your Son.—Young educated man wanted in ANTIQUE DEALER'S and ESTATE OFFICE in Cathedral City. Interesting work, progressive. Salary. Investment required.—Write Box Y.319, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGING DIRECTOR REQUIRED to take sole control of coal merchant's business. Sale outright for £5,000 or nearest offer. No liabilities. Net profit £700 for each of last two years. Vendor's illness sole reason for sale. Unlimited scope for active organizer.—Write Box V.1435, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSY YOUNG MAN wants to meet another (unoccupied) with view to commencing ESTATE BUSINESS with offices in West End. Keenness, initiative, and "business-building" powers essential.—Write stating fullest details of self, Box Q.1372, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITORS, Directors of Financial Trusts, Principals, please note.—One of the well-known London Building Contractors, of financial standing, invites other sources of finance to JOIN them in a certain well-considered commercial property development. Highest credentials given and required. Particulars given only at interview.—Write Box V.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

FROM PRIVATE OWNERS.—WANTED, PROPERTY for Rebuilding or Reconstruction. Part profits offered.—Write Box 04005, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SWEDISH BUTTER.—About 400cwt. weekly, selected quality and controlled (the Swedish legal Rune brand), to be offered entire or in parts. Applications to F. Butter, Annonsbyran Hugo Krantz, Gothenburg, Sweden.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

AT VICTORIA.—HOUSE, with running hot water in the rooms; 14 rooms, producing £32 per week; breakfast only. Rent only £150 per annum. A sound business. Price £1,650.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Exten. 3).

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

COMPANY PROMOTERS, Speculators.—West-End business comprising TWO SHOPS ripe for development for SALE; £9,000.—Write Box F.620, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY COAL, COKE, and HAULAGE BUSINESS, 35 miles from London. Freehold house and office opposite railway station; good stabling, garages, &c.; every convenience; 10 engines and lorries, eight horses, trollies, carts, and vans; all in excellent condition; great scope; everything as it stands £10,000 or near offer. Owner retiring.—Write Box K.1806, The Times, E.C.4.

LICENSED RESTAURANT in main LONDON thoroughfare; beautifully equipped shop and basement with a seating capacity for 120; licensed for wines and beers. Takings £100 per week. Price, £3,200, includes equipment, valuable lease and goodwill.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Exten. 17).

MARKET NURSERY for SALE. One-third acre new glass by Duncan Tucker, 190ft. frames. Excellent living house.—H. W. Batterham, Barnard's Green, Malvern.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING and SHEET-METAL WORKS, London, for DISPOSAL as a going concern with a turnover of about £20,000 per annum; plant, stock, goodwill, &c., all at £3,500.—Write Box F.621, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL for SALE.—Estimated profit this year, £800; most beautiful country, river; G.W.R. booming Thames this year; £2,000, part deferred, or partner; photos.—Write Box Q.1326, The Times, E.C.4.

SLOANE-STREET.—SUITE HOUSE; very well appointed, with central heating; 14 rooms, four bath rooms, public lounge, cloak room, staff room, &c. Lease 30 years. Takings over £1,800 per annum. Easily worked under management. Possession with only £2,280.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, &c.; old-established well-equipped City offices showing £250 net profit per annum; scope to double. Price completely furnished, £300.—COX and Co., 63, High Holborn.

£3,000 Will PURCHASE control old-established FREEHOLD SAW MILL and Timber Merchants, home county, showing nearly £1,000 net per annum.—ARNOLD and Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL, fine position, facing sea, favourite South Coast resort; 14 bed rooms, private sitting room, large lounge, dining room seating 80 and café seating 60; nicely furnished; central heating; sound, profitable business with scope for considerable improvement. Price for Freehold, goodwill, furniture and equipment, £8,500.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., Ltd., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in splendid position, West End, comprising 20 bed rooms, three bath rooms, sitting room and good public rooms; nicely decorated and furnished. Takings £3,183, showing large net profits plus living of owner's family. Rent only £265. Price for lease, furniture and effects, £3,250.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

A VACANCY occurs for a Gentleman who is prepared to take an ACTIVE POSITION and give his full services by a sound and progressive manufacturing company. The successful applicant must have had some business experience and willing to take an administrative position in the company's offices. Every assistance will be given. Commencing remuneration £350 per annum, plus profits. INVESTMENT £1,000. Highly recommended.—Apply in first instance Price Davies and Company, Walter House, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.

ADVERTISER wants gentleman to exploit Theatre Broadcasting Equipment. Willing to speculate on percentage of profits. £1,500 necessary.—Write Box V.1433, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTIVE DIRECTOR, £2,000, required in City wholesale business; turnover £25,000; salary £400, plus dividends.—Arnold and Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIPS and DIRECTORSHIPS wanted, also to purchase outright, £1,000 to £50,000.—GILBERT and PRATT, 18, Walbrook, E.C.

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP open to energetic gentleman in progressive modern garage, with filling station. Excellent position, well established and with increasing business. Capital required £2,000 to £2,500. Every investigation.—Principals or their solicitors only write Box Y.271, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTIVE DIRECTOR REQUIRED in established business; investment £1,500; salary and share of profits; genuine offer; fullest investigation; no agents.—Write Box Y.322, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (25), with capital of £2,000 seeks opening in plantation or ranch; South America preferred; speaks Spanish perfectly; three years' experience on plantation.—Write Box K.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECTOR WANTED for old-established company of importers and agents for food products and confectionery, or would consider amalgamation or purchasing another similar business.—Write, stating particulars and experience, to Box 3151, Frost-Smith Advertising Service, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

EXPANSION in business compels us to change and increase our Telephone Numbers to Central 5172 (five lines).—JOHNSON and PARTNERS, Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, the largest organization in the kingdom for the INTRODUCTION of PARTNERS, &c., with capital of from £1,000 to £20,000. Over 2,000 INVESTORS representing over £4,000,000 available for genuine businesses.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS showing profits requires SERVICES of GENTLEMAN who can INVEST £1,000 to £2,000 to join board; experience not so important as keenness and energy; accountant's figures available.—Write Box V.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY for Active DIRECTOR or sleeping partner in manufacturing concern making universally used product. Exceptional profits. Capital required £15,000 in amounts of not less than £5,000.—Principals only write Box Y.320, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS with good and growing connexion established by two years' hard work requires further CAPITAL. Directorship available to energetic man willing to work on selling side. Investment £1,000.—Write Box V.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY arises to ACQUIRE INTEREST and DIRECTORSHIP in old-established advertising business, experienced man or energetic young man willing to learn the profession preferred. Capital required £2,000.—Write in first instance to Beard, Sons and Sparkes, 3, Queen-street, E.C.4.

OFFERS of ACTIVE INTEREST in bona-fide business concerns are invited by a gentleman keen to invest to advantage available capital of £20,000.—Write Box V.1434, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED West End MOTOR SHOWROOMS requires PARTNER with capital up to £2,000. Sound investment. Can take over sole charge.—Harry Wright, 163-5, Great Portland-street, W.1.

REAL INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE with great future, opening London office, requires gentleman as ACTIVE PARTNER to manage business in England.—Write Box 6668, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, in early spring, PARTNER with capital, to commence milk business near large Midland Town; all crops grown and cattle reared; excellent prospects.—Write Box 03852, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

A GERMAN MANUFACTURER who will be staying in London for a few days has the SOLE SELLING RIGHTS for Great Britain and Ireland of an OFFICE NOVELTY, patented in all civilized countries, to DISPOSE OF. Only firms or gentlemen disposing of good organization and necessary capital will be considered.—Write to N.L.5122, care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SOUTH AFRICA.—AGENCIES, suitable stationers, &c., wanted.—Write Box Q.1353, The Times, E.C.4.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ADVANCES, first or second, on property, reversions, debentures. Building projects, businesses and schemes financed.—M., 162, Silverleigh-road, Thornton Heath.

ADVANCES ARRANGED at once at 5 per cent. per annum on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities, &c.—S. H. Reed, 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

LARGE LOANS, 4½ per cent. net per annum on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities; funds ready; no moneylending.—T. W. Ellis, 150, Regent-street, W.1.

LOWNE and Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion or Life interest at net interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

MORTGAGES.—FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES REQUIRED for several funds.—Particulars to H. E. Foster and Cranfield, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.4.

MORTGAGES ARRANGED; any district; as a rule 75 per cent. of valuation; no procuration fees.—P. and G. Goen, Surveyors, 199, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. (Tele., Hop 3707 or 6868.)

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

AIREDALE Pedigree Puppies; 10 weeks; strong, healthy, splendid bone; from 3gns.—Mrs. Butcher, 59, Kennington Oval, London, S.E.11.

ABERDEENS.—DOCH, TODDY, and JOCK are real cute Scottie fellows.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ABSOLUTELY typical CAIRN and West Highland Puppies for Sale, from 4gns. Also winning adults. Can be seen London.—Apply Placemore Kennels, Westcott, Dorking. 'Phone, Westcott 20.

BLACK LABRADOR DOG, third season, excellent all-round worker, nine guineas, bargain.—Hunter, Homestead, Coton, Whitchurch, Salop.

CAIRN TERRIERS, CHILLIE and SANDY are really most fascinating and gay.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have a large selection of these charming pets (not lap dogs) for sale at reasonable prices as New Year presents, also many Show specimens.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Levy, 14, Lowndes-square, S.W. (Sloane 3337), or Head Kennel-maid, Orleans House, Twickenham (Popesgrove 2580).

HANDSOME Sussex SPANIEL DOG, 8 months, ready for training; make good gun dog; £3 3s.—A. Wilkinson, "Rosewood," Hermitage, Berks.

HOMES REQUIRED for TWO Pedigree AIREDALES, 7 months old; no reasonable offer refused.—Berney, Kenont, Oxon.

PEKINGESE.—Mrs. Lansdowne is going to America Jan. 3rd for an extended visit, therefore all dogs except the Stud Dogs are being offered most reasonably. This includes miniatures, puppies and adults as shown by appointment.—Tele., Prim. 4515 or write 2, Chalcot-gardens, England's-lane, N.W.3.

PEKINGESE.—Ideal presents. Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters, has the largest selection of puppies in England, every colour, from 50s. to 50gns.; miniatures from 10gns. Seen any time, or shown in London; five minutes from Olympia.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6. Riverside 2757.

PEKINGESE.—Two sweet little puppies, dog and bitch, 8 weeks old; 3 guineas each to good home.—Apply by letter to Mrs. Townend, Fairlawn, Jarvis Brook, Sussex.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Beautiful Red DACHSHUND Puppies, best known Ch. pedigree; age five months; price five guineas.—Illingworth, Yew Gate, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames. Tele. 217.

SPANIEL, blue roan cocker dog; 5 months; winning litter; sire Otter Shaw Radio; delightful companion; trained; 4gns.—Tapley, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Particularly Classical young LABRADOR, male, 6 months; highly pedigreed; most promising; bred from best show and working parents; past distemper; used to house; healthy; well reared; fit for any lady or gentleman; price £6 6s.; satisfaction guaranteed.—Apply Kennelman, Lovedale, Closeburn.

YOUNG BRINDLE CAIRN Bitch; winner only time shown; ideal companion or brood bitch; 5gns.—Sells, Hauxton, Cambs.

LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S DOG FOOD, invaluable for all breeds; 40 years' experience, 1s. per tin.—All London Stores and Chemists, or Clock House, Byfleet.

A TRAINING SCHOOL for CANINE NURSES and KENNEL MAIDS is starting in January for 6 or 12 months' course under the personal supervision of Mr. F. W. Cousens, M.R.C.V.S. (Canine Surgeon to H.M. the King, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Kennel Club), at Fyfield Grange, near Andover, Hants.—For terms and syllabus apply Mrs. Elms, 433, Brixton-road, London, S.W.9. 'Phone, 0704 Brixton.

JOYOUS Bark and excellent appetite will follow regular use of Benbow's Dog Mixture.—All Chemists and Stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

LUCANIS DISTEMPER CURE and PREVENTIVE. Simplest, surest, safest. Proof: your money back if not satisfied. 5s., 10s., 20s. boxes; state breed.—Randall and Sons, Wareham, Dorset. This advertisement appears every Wednesday.

PUPILS.—Highly recommended by the Lady Forres, BELL MEAD KENNELS TRAINING SCHOOL, Haslemere, the original and foremost school for canine instruction. Students trained as kennelmaids and kennel owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 1,500 to 2,000 dogs per annum. Course 15 weeks, seven months, or one year. Lectures by veterinary surgeons. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next term commences January 11th next.—Apply Miss Trefusis Forbes.

WILSONS, Ltd. (late of Ashford), 30 minute Worm Capsules. No starvation. No pain. No castor oil. 50 years' unfailing success. State age and breed. Price 6d.—Wilsons, Ltd., Woking. Estd. 1879.

CATS

HINTS to CAT LOVERS." A Guide to the Treatment of Cats in Health and Sickness.—Of all Chemists, Stores, &c., or post free 3d. from A. F. Sherley and Co. (1928), Ltd. (Dept. T.N.), Marshalsea-rd., S.E.1.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS by the most competent instructors. Recognized by the nobility as the Premier School. From 6gns. per doz.—The Cadogan Riding School, Pont-street, S.W.1. W. J. Smith, Ltd. Sloane 8201 (4 lines).

GUNS and LESSONS in SHOOTING are ideal Birthday or Wedding Presents.—Stephen Grant and Joseph Lang, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 0451.

ENTERTAINERS

2 lines 5s. (minimum)

GUS WOOD.—Punch and Judy, Clowns, &c.—31, Agincourt-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, 0031 Hampstead.

PUNCH and JUDY, Clown and Felix, Marionettes.—JAMES PORTLAND, 39, Sinclair-road, Kensington, W.14. 'Phone, 1131 Riverside. 5,000 testimonials.

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INDEX TO SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, INCLUDING SCALE OF CHARGES

(A line averages six words)

The name and address to be paid for. If desired, replies may be addressed to private numbers at "The Times" Office, E.C.4, that address to be counted as part of the advertisement. For use of a number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged.

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Advertisements should be addressed to the Chief Clerk, "The Times," Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or may be handed in at "The Times" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1; "The Times" Book Club; to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, accompanied by the name and address of the actual advertiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT BY P. & O.

COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TICKETS.
10 days, from £67 10s. 25 days, from £76 10s.
Particulars on application.
P. & O. TOURS (F.H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-st., S.W.1. City Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	—	Jan. 3
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
†Vic'ry of India	19,700	Ohlson	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
‡Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Burleigh	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

†Novaro	7,000	French	Jan. 3	—
*Nankin	7,000	Jack	Jan. 17	—
†Nagoya	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Macedonia	11,000	Morton	—	Jan. 3
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	Jan. 9	—
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
¶Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*‡WARFIELD	6,066	—	—	Jan. 4
*‡HATIMURA	6,666	Jan. 18	Jan. 14	Jan. 25
‡DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 15
‡DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANORA	7,929	—	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
MULBERA	9,100	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,324	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 17	Jan. 25
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor,
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY

Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA	11,500	Jan. 17
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From † San Francisco
TAHITI	—	Jan. 22
AORANGI	Feb. 5	—
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA VIA SUEZ IN 29 DAYS,
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	7 Jan.	8 Jan.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

* Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
ORFORD	20,000	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES CITY HALL BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICES TO SOUTH AFRICA, EGYPT, INDIA, & CEYLON.

WINTER IN EGYPT — Return Tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced Rates During the Season.

Round South Africa to East AFRICA and INDIA. Returning via Suez to Marseilles and Plymouth.
SPECIAL WINTER TOUR
S.S. CITY OF NAGPUR, 16,756 tons displacement. From London Jan. 29.
Visiting MADEIRA, ST. HELENA, CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BOMBAY.
Single Tickets also issued to intermediate ports.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels)
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
PORTHOS Jan. 10 and Jan. 24 CHENONCEAUX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMBORD Jan. 3 and Jan. 17 B. DE ST. PIERRE
PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
THEOPHILE GAUTIER Jan. 14 and Jan. 28 LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION Jan. 14 and Jan. 21 ANGKOR
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, FENCHURCH-ST., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,000	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 20
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
[illegible]MA MARU	10,000	Feb 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES BOOK AT COOK'S

Experienced Travel Service. Lowest Fares. No Booking Fees. Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

FASTEST OCEAN SERVICE IN THE WORLD.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
ASCANIA - - - JAN. 3
AQUITANIA .. Jan. 8 ALAUNIA .. Jan. 16
LIVERPOOL—QUEENSTOWN—NEW YORK.
‡SCYTHIA - - - JAN. 4
*LANCASTRIA Jan. 11 SAMARIA .. Jan. 18
‡ Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
* Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG.
ASCANIA - - - JAN. 3
ALAUNIA .. Jan. 16 AUSONIA .. Jan. 17
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.
SCYTHIA - - - JAN. 4
ANDANIA .. Jan. 25 †ATHENIA .. Feb. 1
† Calls Greenock.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head, and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE. 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.
TWO CABIN PLEASURE CRUISES FROM BRITISH PORTS
Visiting
NORTH AFRICA—ITALY RIVIERA—FRANCE SPAIN—PORTUGAL
by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons)
From LIVERPOOL .. .. Jan. 18
SOUTHAMPTON .. .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
CHERBOURG .. .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
19 DAYS from £30.

THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA.
By utilizing the first cruise for their outward journey and the second for their return passengers are enabled to spend three weeks at any calling port and to enjoy the attractions of a sea cruise throughout the journey each way.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(2) Carries Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £8.
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Jan. 18 | Mar. 15
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Jan. 25 | Feb. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from PLYMOUTH, DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Jan. 8	Jan. 14
"PARIS" (e)	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 22	Jan. 30

(e) Express Service, first and second class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA — The quickest and best route to is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First class fare from £35) .. Jan. 11
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Jan. 21
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
S.S. ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM Jan. 4 *EDAM .. Jan. 25
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL-MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES to NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
‡*BRITANNIA .. Jan. 10 | ‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11
*†ELYSIA .. Feb. 4 | *†CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and 3rd Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
(Leaves Marseilles Jan. 18 and Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 MARSEILLES, Feb. 17
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALEDONIA .. Jan. 4 | TRANSYLVANIA Jan. 17
CALIFORNIA .. Jan. 10 | CAMERONIA .. Jan. 24
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	—	Jan. 4
Staffordshire	15,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 18
Gloucestershire	12,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire	18,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OCEAN LINE.
From Southampton.
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, GALVESTON, HOUSTON
RIO PANUCO .. .. Jan. 30th
RIO BRAVO .. .. Mar. 6th
Wainwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA

FROM BORDEAUX.
RIO SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES
s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Jan. 7
s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) Feb. 1
s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Feb. 22
Cie de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs-Réunis. U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST

10-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES PLEASURE CRUISES

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AT ANY SEASON for any PERIOD.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWITT & CO., 11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

WINTER IN S. AFRICA.

Frequent Sailings to all parts. Reduced Ocean Fares, Dec.-Jan. Overland Inclusive Tours arranged.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

OCEAN PASSAGES to INDIA.
DEAN & DAWSON, LIMITED,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.
87, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Jan. 3	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Jan. 4
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORDUNA (via East Coast)	15,507	Jan. 7
OROPESA	14,075	Jan. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27

† With liberty to proceed via Admiralty Sound.
† Calling at Juan Fernandez.

SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, ADRIATIC, &c., on 15th March, 25th April, and 6th June, by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" (16,000 tons).
The latest "CRUISING SHIP." 110 single-bedded Cabins. Permanent Open-air Swimming Pool. Full-size American Bar. Facilities for Sun-bathing. Spacious Promenade Decks. Handsomely appointed Public Rooms.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL.—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. (Via Cherbourg.)
METAGAMA .. Jan. 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York) Jan. 18
METAGAMA .. Feb. 20
MELITA .. Mar. 8
LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. Jan. 3
MELITA (G.) .. Jan. 10
MONTROSE (B.G.) .. Jan. 17
MINNEDOSA (G.) .. Jan. 24
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. Jan. 4
MELITA .. Jan. 11
MONTROSE .. Jan. 18
JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) Feb. 15 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) Mar. 8 (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. Mar. 5
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL; 31, Mosley-street, MANCHESTER; 4, Victoria-square, BIRMINGHAM; Canute-road, SOUTHAMPTON; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, BRISTOL; 25, Bothwell-street, GLASGOW; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Hobson's Bay 14,130 tons from Southampton Jan. 22
Esperance Bay 14,176 tons from Southampton Feb. 19
Jervis Bay 14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 5
Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE. Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS

BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE, 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

BLUE STAR LINE

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne. LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile). NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION. No liners afloat have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.
"AVILA STAR" .. 2 Jan.
"ALMEDA STAR" .. 16 Jan.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" .. 6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR" .. 20 Feb.
COMFORT LUXURY AND SERVICE
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA including best hotels.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
The World's most delightful Cruising Ship. The appreciation of the "Arandora Star" is such that the January Cruise to the WEST INDIES and FLORIDA has been fully booked.
SPRING SUNSHINE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
March 14th to April 11th, 27 days; 6,786 miles. To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, RHODES, HAIFA, CAIRO, ALGIERS, and PORTUGAL.
April 12th to May 6th, 24 days; 6,408 miles. To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and RHODES.
May 7th to May 30th, 22 days; 5,816 miles. To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, and ALGIERS.
For South American sailings and cruises apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool, Paris: Wagons-Lits Co. (or all Tourist Agents).

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.
"Aeneas" 10,058 tons from Liverpool 4 Jan., 1930
"Sarpedon" 11,321 tons from Liverpool Feb. 1st
"Patroclus" 11,314 tons from Liverpool March 1st
"Antenor" 11,174 tons from Liverpool March 29th
"Hector" 11,198 tons from Liverpool April 26th
"Aeneas" 10,058 tons from Liverpool May 24th
"Sarpedon" 11,321 tons from Liverpool June 21st
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. DEMOSTHENES From Liverpool 4th JAN.
(3) S.S. CERAMIC .. Liverpool 25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES .. Liverpool 8th FEB.
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THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOSPITALITY is nowhere more apparent than at the SUNCOURT, which has a reputation for perfect service amid home-like surroundings. 50 bed rooms, delightfully furnished and equipped with gas-fire, panelled reception rooms, billiard room, and electric passenger lift to all floors. Write for brochure or 'phone Kelvin 9097.
INCLUSIVE WEEKLY TERMS FROM 3GNS.
SUNCOURT HOTEL,
59-63, LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.8.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
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THE UNITED SERVICES HOTEL,
98, 100, and 102, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
One minute from two railway stations at Gloucester-road, District and Tube.
The Hotel is most conveniently situated, all parts of London quickly and easily reached; all the rooms are bright, cheerful and clean, with good outlook; 55 bed rooms (Heal's beds), gas fires; lift; six reception rooms, rooms for guests entertaining friends. There is a spacious terrace overlooking pleasant gardens. 'Phone: Western 7131 (two lines).

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW.
The coming of 1930 is a reminder of the swift flight of time—the busyness of life—the multitudinous things to be done. You can get more into a day at the
HOTEL VANDERBILT,
76-86, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7,
because you are relieved of all unnecessary cares and troubles, and so have time and energy for the things you want to do.
Within easy access of all the principal shopping centres. Everything conducive to comfort—bright fires in the public rooms, a perfect system of radiators throughout; first-class food, well cooked and served; beds fitted with box springs and hair mattresses; in EVERY BED ROOM there is RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, a GAS FIRE, and TELEPHONES ARE NOW BEING INSTALLED.
THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.
Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Inspection invited. Brochure illustrated by Helen McKie mailed free on request. Telephone:—Kelvin 9113, 9114, 9115, 9116.
Directors—GEO. CROSS & FREDK. HAND.

HOTEL VANDYKE,
CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
LONDON.
Opposite Natural History Museum Gardens.
Running Hot and Cold Water. Electric Heating in every bed room, and Exchange Telephones in most rooms. Fully licensed.
Pre-eminent among London's smaller hotels.
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WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Bed room, Service, and Breakfast from 8/6
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
WHITE HALL,
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms. Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including rooms, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance.
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WHITENESS HOTEL,
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Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

THE WOODMERE HOTEL,
26 & 27, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Extremely comfortable; no traffic noise. Faces South, overlooking gardens. Excellent and varied menus. English meat, farm eggs. Constant hot water, gas fires. Box-spring beds. Lift. Close to Earl's Court Station. Resident Proprietor. Terms from 3½gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 2192 for Booklet.

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KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Private Suites. Padd. 4288.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL WINTER HOME.
HAWKHURST, KENT.—COLLINGWOOD HOUSE, PRIVATE HOTEL.—A delightful Country Mansion, beautifully furnished and appointed; glorious and extensive grounds of over 100 acres. Spacious workroom in Hotel with elaborate ivory turning and engineers' lathes, joiners bench and requisite tools. Inclusive terms from 3 guineas. Dances, golf, &c. Illustrated tariff.—Apply Manageress.

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BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading Family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

BOURNEMOUTH.
AN ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOT.
WHERE WARM WINTER SUNSHINE PREVAILS and tropical plants are growing in the open. The temperature is always several degrees higher in the wonderful public gardens than the surrounding atmosphere.
OSBORNE & PRIORY HOTEL.
(A.A. and R.A.C.)
IDEAL POSITION. One minute from centre of town, gardens, and all attractions.
STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT. Hotel always comfortably warm. Gas fire in every bed room.
CUISINE. Good food, well cooked, daintily served. Garage for 80 cars, in charge of competent men.
SPECIAL WINTER EN PENSION TERMS.
From 4½gns. single, and from 8gns. double. Daily 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. inclusive. NO EXTRAS.
Telephone, Bournemouth 81 and 1851.
Telegrams "Osprey" or "Sunny," Bournemouth.

HOTEL EMPRESS, Bournemouth. Ideal position, overlooking gardens, hot and cold running water; central heating.

BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered, in own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele. 2180-1.

ALL Players of Squash Racquets, Badminton, Golf, &c., are invited to a long week-end at the PALACE HOTEL, BUXTON. Inclusive terms from 18s. 6d. per day.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 Rooms, all with hot and cold running water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide from F. G. Culley. "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."

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MAER BAY HOTEL. Facing sea. Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL. 'Grams, "Elegance." Best position. Moderate rates. FREE garage.

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SIDMOUTH. ROYAL YORK HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Magnificent South position. Central heating. Special terms.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest Hotels in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages, many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

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TORQUAY.
THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161. Garage.

TORQUAY. Vernon Court Hotel. Sea Front. Ideal winter residence. Central heating, lift, garage. Moderate terms. Proprietress.

(Continued on Page Three)

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

TORQUAY.—"PARK HALL HOTEL." Tele. 2324. Central. Extensive grounds facing sea. Hot and cold water and central heating in all bed rooms. Dancing, tennis. Garage. NO EXTRAS.—Mrs. T. Barley.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL. Tels. 1311. Finest position on Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

VENTNOR. Record-Sunshine-British Resorts. ROYAL MARINE HOTEL. Established 1840. Open all year. Lift. Heated throughout.

WESTWARD HO! GOLDEN BAY HOTEL. Facing sea and famous Links. Hotel of comfort and distinction. Central for cycling.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.

Oatlands Park, standing in 60 acres of glorious Surrey parklands, has a centuries-old reputation as a place of escape from the fret of everyday life. When Henry VIII. built Hampton Court Palace of Oatlands to be built, he had to wage a battle. The most cherished spots, but a place to Peace whose comfort and culture reigned supreme. To-day Oatlands Park Hotel, worthy successor of its Royal forbear, is famous for the warmth of its welcome. Only half-an-hour from Town, Oatlands has 150 bed rooms, and numerous private suites, while there are Real and Grass Tennis Courts, Putting Green and a 9-hole golf course in the superb and justly-famous grounds.

Write for restored illustrated brochure.

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WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
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Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

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SCOTLAND

CALLANDER HYDRO HOTEL. Terms from 10s. per day. Comfort and Cuisine unsurpassed. Music and dancing.

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ABERYSTWYTH QUEEN'S HOTEL. Moderate terms. Excellent cuisine.

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THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The finest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

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HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli. Facing Tuileries. In the heart of the fashionable centre.

CAMBON HOTEL, 3, Rue Cambon, near Tuileries; 70 rooms. Terms moderate. Latest comfort. Long-distance 'phone. Full board from 60frs.

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NOEL PETERS. Pâtisserie des Princes. (One step from Ope.). THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

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SAVOY HOTEL, 194bis, Rue de Rivoli, Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

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FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

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CANNES.—HOTEL SUISSE. Central position, opposite sea.

CANNES.—HOTEL BRISTOL. Central situation. Sunny garden and terrace.

CANNES.—HOTEL DU PARC. M. ★ ELLMER, Proprietor.

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MENTONE.—ORIENT HOTEL.—First-class. Full South. Quiet, central; lovely garden. Beautiful spacious, luxuriously comfortable. One of our best Hotels.

MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE.—Leading family Hotel. Central but sunny, in fine garden; 200 rooms, 100 baths; tennis; motor-park. Tariff free.

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MENTONE.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First-class Family Hotel. Sea front. Latest modern comforts. Suites with baths. Sunny garden. Inclusive from 60frs.

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MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES. First-class Family Hotel. Sea front. Latest modern comforts. Suites with baths. Sunny garden. Inclusive from 60frs.

MONTE CARLO.—GRAND HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 45frs.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL de CIMIEZ and PAVILLON VICTORIA. The biggest park on the Riviera. Modern comfort. Moderate prices.

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NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with baths). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 40frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

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NICE. ADLON'S WINTER PALACE. Highest Class; finest situation; Park; Tennis; Orchestra.

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MILAN.—HOTEL PRINCIPE AND SAVOIA.—The newest leading Hotel. (250 rooms, 150 baths.)—Management, Cavalieri G. Battisti and Bruhiera.

MILAN. HOTEL CONTINENTAL.—Entirely renewed, 1929; 200 rooms, 150 baths. Latest comfort. Same proprietor Hotel du Nord.

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SAN REMO, HOTEL BELVEDERE.—First-class elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

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ISLAND SUNSHINE

is the best, tempered with the gentle, warm sea-breezes.

MAJORCA, in the BALEARIC ISLANDS,

is the Island of Sunshine, and the

HOTEL FORMENTOR,

furnished with genuine old-world treasures and standing on the Southern, Wooded Slopes of Cape Formentor, in its own private park of five thousand acres, with private golf course, tennis courts, marvellous fishing and bathing all the year round is the place to stay.

For tariff and full particulars apply the

SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU

(Official Tourist Office of Spain), 178, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1, and Principal Tourist Agents.

SEE MALLORCA.

BALEARIC ISLES. MEDITERRANEAN.

Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright Sunshine. Marvellous Scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information and Excursions. Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca.

PALMA DE MALLORCA.—HOTEL REINA VICTORIA. Opened 1928. In own gardens. Splendid view of Palma Bay from terraces. Full pension 17.50 pets. Cmax. Bc.of. first class; full pension 12.50 pets.

SWISS RESORTS

ST. MORITZ.—HOTEL LA MARGNA. Up-to-date First-class Family Hotel. Sunny Terrace. Orchestra. Ice Rink. E. Gill, Manager.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ROYAL NAVAL FUND.

Connected in connexion with the Royal Naval Exhibition, 1891.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Chairman: ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR STANLEY COLVILLE, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

The funds at present at the disposal of the Committee consist mainly of the income derived from the investment of the surplus proceeds of the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891. This income is devoted to awarding Exhibitions to Widows, Orphans, or other dependent relatives of Seamen and Marines who have died while in the service of the Crown (i.e., whose names were borne on the books of one of H.M. Ships or Marine Divisions at the time of their death, or within a period of seven years after discharge from the Service, provided the applicant is not in receipt of a Service Dependant's Pension.

LIFE GOVERNORS.—Donors of 50 guineas or annual subscribers of 5 guineas.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Barclays Bank Ltd., 27, Regent-street, S.W.1, or by the Secretary, Captain C. Phillips, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.1.

RAILWAY BENEFOLENT INSTITUTION.—NEW YEAR'S DAY COLLECTION, 1930.—The customary ANNUAL TEA is made for supper to the funds. 3,119 persons were assisted out of the amount collected January—
By accident ... 119
Injured by railway ... 5,225
Died of illness ... 6,449

THANKOFFERINGS for a year's safe working gratefully received by all Stationmasters in Great Britain and Ireland, and by

H. C. WALTON, General Secretary.
22, Gordon-square, London, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Founded by the late Peter Hervé, 1812.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President—Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.
Grants of £25 per annum are GRANTED to distressed gentry.

Upwards of 800 PENSIONERS on the books.
ADDITIONAL SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.
Southampton-row, W.C.1. H. C. LATREILLE, Sec.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. Established in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Central London Office: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Elsie J. Smith, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

AGARH UNIVERSITY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH in the Muslim University of Aligarh, India.

Candidates must possess high academic qualifications, and should have had some teaching experience; preference will be given to candidates who are good athletes.

The sanctioned pay of the post is Rs.500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.40 to Rs.1,000 a month, with an efficiency bar at Rs.800. The initial pay offered will depend on qualifications and experience.

A single (P. and O. first class "B") passage will be provided. The candidate appointed will be on probation for the first two years of his service. A candidate should state what salary he is prepared to accept. The University remains closed for three months for the summer vacation. Permanent whole-time employees, subscribing to the Provident Fund at the rate of 4, 8, or 16 per cent. of their salaries, receive from the University a monthly contribution at the rate of 8 per cent.

Applications, complete with testimonials, should be addressed to E. M. Forster, Esq., Reform Club, London, S.W., and should reach him on or before the 25th January, 1930.

F. AHMAD, M.A., B.E.S., Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, India, U.P.

December 12, 1929.

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ACCOUNTANT CLERK at a salary of £250 per annum, rising to £350 per annum.

Candidates must have had experience with a County or Municipal Authority and possess the final examination certificate of one of the following bodies:—

The Institute of Chartered Accountants and Auditors, or

The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, or

The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and practical experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than 9th January, 1930.

A. H. PERKINS, County Treasurer and Accountant.
Shire Hall, Bedford.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as UNESTABLISHED ASSISTANT ENGINEER in LONDON. Candidates should be experienced men who have completed a recognized course of theoretical and practical engineering and have practical experience of road construction. The salary ranges between £250 and £350 inclusive, according to experience and qualifications. Preference will be given to men who have served in His Majesty's Forces.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Last day for receipt of application forms 17th January.

24th December, 1929.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of PRINCIPAL of the CENTRAL SCHOOL of ARTS and CRAFTS, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

The School was established for the training of craftsmen and industrial artists in the highest branches of their craft or profession, and instruction is given in both day and evening classes, including silversmith's work and allied crafts, textiles and costume, painted and sculptured architectural decoration, stained glass and mosaic, furniture, book production, engraving, and lithography.

There are also full-time day technical schools for boys from 12-16 years of age in silversmiths' and jewellers' work and in book production, and also part-time day instruction for apprentices in the crafts.

The salary attaching to the position is £1,400. In addition to high qualifications as a practical artist, the principal must possess organizing and administrative ability. He must maintain close touch with the industries for which the School training is a preparation, and with Industrial Art Museums and institutions by which the School may be benefited. So far as is consistent with his School duties he will be expected to continue the practice of his art.

Forms of application and full details can be obtained from the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary). Completed applications must be received by the Education Officer accompanied by three recent testimonials, by Monday, 20th January, 1930.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS invited from first-class Salesmen, Canvassing cars, with established connexion amongst motor garage proprietors throughout the British Isles, to handle an entirely new and indispensable for service to motor owners.—Only those of proved ability need write, in confidence, to Box V.1426, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Secretary (Male) required for the Appeal and Publicity Department of a large London General Hospital. Must have had experience in conducting campaigns for raising of funds and possess initiative.—Apply, stating age and salary required and enclosing copies of three testimonials, to "N." Box 815, Benson's, Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.

BABY Carriages.—An experienced Lady Assistant required as first hand in above department.—Apply personally any morning, except Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, or by letter to the Staff Manager, A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Holborn.

ENERGETIC Man required for remunerative position as Superintendent for Direct Selling Organization. Position involves control of salesmen calling upon farmers, and preference will be given to applicants with own car.—Write Box Y.245, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Works Manager.—Large firm producing tonnage product employing thousands of hands invites application for position of General Works Manager; production engineer with managerial experience essential. —Write, in first instance, to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, S.W.1, stating fully qualifications and experience. Commencing salary £4,000 per annum. Excellent prospects for right man.

GENTLEMEN (two) required for speciality selling for five years. Applications are invited from smart men prepared to make a plunge for £1,000 per annum. Must be diligent and ready to accept free special training. Full particulars of past experience, where educated, and whether discharged are necessary.—Write Box V.1437, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Demonstrator wanted; smart appearance; independent; preferably knowledge French; prepared go Provinces later from time to time pushing sale special Health breads in grocers' shops.—Write fullest particulars, age, height, appearance, previous experience, and wages required, Box 6947, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LAW.—Wanted by the Solicitor to a Public Authority in London:—(a) Conveyancing Clerk able to carry through sales, mortgages, &c., with slight supervision; (b) General Clerk with good practical experience in Local Government work; ages not to exceed 40 years.—Apply, in own handwriting, with particulars of previous experience and present employment (which will be treated as confidential), and stating salary required, to Box 548, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.

LUBRICATING Oils.—Representative required; only experienced salesman having sound connexion need write, stating age, salary required and experience, Box Y.27, The Times, E.C.4.

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OLD ESTABLISHED first-class Tourist Agent Building Estate, requires a live energetic Representative, London and Southern Counties; with useful influence and connexion; able to promote business.—Write Box K.1,805, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Firm have vacancy for two well-educated Gentlemen to work on half profits; those able to introduce business with large manufacturing concerns and other firms by assured steady returns if not afraid to work.—Write Box V.1410, The Times, E.C.4.

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MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS invited from first-class Salesmen, Canvassing cars, with established connexion amongst motor garage proprietors throughout the British Isles, to handle an entirely new and indispensable for service to motor owners.—Only those of proved ability need write, in confidence, to Box V.1426, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Secretary (Male) required for the Appeal and Publicity Department of a large London General Hospital. Must have had experience in conducting campaigns for raising of funds and possess initiative.—Apply, stating age and salary required and enclosing copies of three testimonials, to "N." Box 815, Benson's, Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.

BABY Carriages.—An experienced Lady Assistant required as first hand in above department.—Apply personally any morning, except Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, or by letter to the Staff Manager, A. W. Gamage, Ltd., Holborn.

ENERGETIC Man required for remunerative position as Superintendent for Direct Selling Organization. Position involves control of salesmen calling upon farmers, and preference will be given to applicants with own car.—Write Box Y.245, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Works Manager.—Large firm producing tonnage product employing thousands of hands invites application for position of General Works Manager; production engineer with managerial experience essential. —Write, in first instance, to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, S.W.1, stating fully qualifications and experience. Commencing salary £4,000 per annum. Excellent prospects for right man.

GENTLEMEN (two) required for speciality selling for five years. Applications are invited from smart men prepared to make a plunge for £1,000 per annum. Must be diligent and ready to accept free special training. Full particulars of past experience, where educated, and whether discharged are necessary.—Write Box V.1437, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Demonstrator wanted; smart appearance; independent; preferably knowledge French; prepared go Provinces later from time to time pushing sale special Health breads in grocers' shops.—Write fullest particulars, age, height, appearance, previous experience, and wages required, Box 6947, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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ABROAD.—Englishman (29), Public School, perfect French, good German, slight Italian, capable organizer, accountant, extensively travelled and thorough knowledge of business conditions in Europe, particularly France, for six years managing director of French company, at present foreign manager of English company, seeks executive position abroad.—Write Box F.610, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY: 18 years' commercial & professional experience; expert shorthand; accounts, office control.—Write Box V.1409, The Times, E.C.4.

ACTIVE position wanted by experienced Manager in house repair and decorating business; would take over control weekly property; whole or spare time; option entertained.—Write Box V.1406, The Times, E.C.4.

A over and profits by my crafty ideas and expert organisation; accustomed full control; available immediately.—Write Box V.1432, The Times, E.C.4.

A1 Experienced (Scottish) Cost and Office Manager (Englishman) at present home from foreign work, where he has successfully held important appointment, owing to family reasons desires change to anywhere in England; engineering experience.—Phone Southend 2455, or write Box F.609, The Times, E.C.4.

A young man, 25, earnestly seeks situation; tall, smart, good appearance; instructor's certificate physical training; good horseman; any capacity anywhere; ex-N.C.O.—R.A., Box N.330, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate (25), speaking Spanish fluently and able to write business letters in Spanish, having had three years' experience on plantation, seeks similar job anywhere.—Box B.1803, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Artist, young lady (23), requires post in commercial art studio, preferably abroad; Matriculation, art school training, and practical experience; moderate salary.—Box Y.326, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED, extensively travelled Commercial Representative, good salesmanship ability, open to represent manufacturers or distributors; keen, active, thorough knowledge foreign languages.—Write Box 0637, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXECUTIVE Appointment desired by a qualified Accountant, aged 36; sound organizer, with initiative, Box 04604, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.—Write

GERMAN-ENGLISH Shorthand-Typist, fluent knowledge French, seeks post.—Write L., 14, Sydney-street, S.W.3.

GENTLEMAN engaged in literary work seeks part-time office or secretarial duties at £150.—Write Box Y.324, The Times, E.C.4.

POST required in either gramophone recording, talkie, wireless concern, where a practical knowledge of low frequency, amplification, much experience of music publishing and recording (several current popular songs), four years' experience in sound-film work; prospects indefatigable worker; age 30; War service; public school education.—Write Box K.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, Public School, 26, present secretary of private secretary; desires change, similar capacity or private secretary; thorough knowledge shorthand-typing, bookkeeping; kept complete set four years; accustomed to company law, insurance, correspondence, shorthand-dictation, 110 w.p.m.; excellent references; used to responsibility and trust; energetic, resourceful; drive any car; salary £250 per annum.—Write Box 2130, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WILL you, if you can, give a fresh start in the New Year to one of the undermentioned men?—Communicate with C. and T., 81, Martin-place, W.C.2, or 'phone Temple Bar 6343. All the men here assisted as to why he has been "inside" will be given.

APPEAL.—Man aged 29, with considerable and successful experience, two good references from his last two jobs, but a personal explanation will be necessary as to why he is now out of work.

GOOD all round Salesman: has given very practical evidence of his ability and desire to give service.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, aged 25, lost situation through nervous breakdown; is recovered to health thanks to

Sporting News

RACING

CHELTENHAM MEETING

INSTALLATION OF THE TOTALISATOR

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A one-day meeting was held at Cheltenham yesterday in fine weather. Not unnaturally the going was heavy.

Considerable alterations are being made to the stands and in the various enclosures, in preparation for the Totalisator, which, it is hoped, will be working at the National Hunt Meeting to be held over the course in March. The Indicator, which it is stated will be the largest in this country, is being so placed that it can be seen with ease by everyone on the stands. I understand that the investments on 48 horses will be shown, if necessary, on this Indicator. A new stand is being erected for ticket-issuing offices alongside the Grand Stand in the principal ring, the actual offices being underneath, while above will be graduated steps from which visitors will be able to watch the racing. Further ticket-issuing booths will be erected in the Paddock, while the paying-out offices will occupy the space now devoted to refreshments at the back of the stands. It had, I believe, been stated that the bookmakers would be placed behind the stands when the Totalisator was working, but nothing of the kind will be done, the bookmakers being allowed to carry on their business in the places that have been occupied by them for many years.

W. Stott was injured again when his mount, Menarlo, fell at the first hurdle in the Malvern Selling Handicap Hurdle. He was kicked in the ribs and stomach, but after being carried back on a stretcher was able to walk about later in the afternoon. Stott has been singularly unfortunate this season, this being his third mishap within six weeks.

After his victory at Kempton Park it was expected that Big Wonder, the National Hunt Steeplechase winner of last March, would win the Stayers' Steeplechase. Though it was run over four miles, this race was over the regular course and not the natural country over which the National Hunt Steeplechase is decided.

Big Wonder gave a perfect exhibition of jumping, but he was unable to produce enough speed at the finish to challenge Delarue and Soldier's Joy. Delarue, who started at odds of six to one against, gaining a comfortable victory. Singlecote made the pace for more than half the course before Delarue went into the lead, followed by Soldier's Joy and Dun Diver, and it was not until they were coming down the hill that Big Wonder moved up into third place. Before turning into the Straight it was obvious that Big Wonder could not catch the two leaders, and Moloney did not press him at the end.

PROMISING YOUNG FENCER

Colonel Foljambe, who trains his own horses, turned out a promising young chaser in Royal Scot, who made all the running to win the Leckhampton Novices' Steeplechase. Mister Moon, who was ridden by Speck, started a warm favourite at 7 to 4. At the third fence from home Royal Scot, Mister Moon, Nicklette, and Sir Dennis were close together when Nicklette fell. Royal Scot was still going too well for Mister Moon, and, with Sir Dennis coming to grief at the last fence, Colonel Foljambe's horse had only to hold off the favourite to gain a comfortable victory.

With Captain Weber up, Castlederg was made favourite for the Amateur Riders' Hurdle Handicap, and despite his 12st 9lb. Mrs. Whitelaw's horse gained an easy victory. Bachelor's Runner and then Wretham made the running, but soon after half the course had been covered the favourite moved up to the leaders. As they approached the Straight Bob Stone and Bachelor's Runner made an effort to take the lead, but at the turn Castlederg came through on the rails to take the lead, and drawing away from the others he won pulling up.

Swan Mill was an easy winner of the Evesham Selling Hurdle, and his victory was popular as he is trained by B. Roberts at Cheltenham. Irish Basket started favourite, but was beaten a long way from the post. Prince of Athens led for more than half the way, but Swan Mill was always well up, and, taking the lead coming down the hill, he drew away in the Straight to win easily. Irish Basket made up a lot of ground in the last six furlongs, but could get no nearer than third.

Mr. G. Pease's Rita Fall, who ran well at Kempton Park last week, had an easy success in the Charlton Selling Handicap, starting at the nice price of 4 to 1. After Donyland had led for about half-way Rita Fall drew away, and, with Hackdaile, the favourite, making a mistake at the last fence before the Straight, Rita Fall went on to win without being asked for an effort. A. H. Saxby's Green Wheat got the better of a great finish to win the Malvern Selling Hurdle from a well-backed favourite in Merryvale, from Rimell's stable. Another local horse, Abdulla, trained by B. Roberts, had made the running until coming down the hill, when Merryvale went on, only to be overtaken by Green Wheat in the run in.

MANCHESTER PROSPECTS

CLUB HURDLE (2m.).—Serving Maid in her last race over hurdles was second to Duke of Florence, but the latter, on that form, is fully [illegible]

NEW YEAR SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—In this race last year Felix II. gave Golden Duke 5lb. and was badly beaten by him. [illegible]

CASTLE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—[illegible] has a fair chance of success. Sunday Rambler, who was second in this race a year ago with [illegible], has the same weight to carry this afternoon. Apparently he has not run over hurdles since then. Silent Spirit has a good chance, but the best selection may be BATTLE ARRAY, who ran quite well behind Mistletoe and Forbra at Leicester, and who with 10st. 9lb. seems to be rather kindly handicapped.

VICTORY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Gib does not run, while Glanmore has much more weight to carry than he had when he won this race a year ago. Socrates, who was then third, gave him 16lb. on that occasion, while this afternoon Socrates has to receive 17lb., and 33lb. over two miles is a very large amount of weight. At this afternoon's weights on last year's form Glanmore should not have any chance of beating Socrates. A year ago in this race Socrates and Sandy Hook met at level weights, the former finishing third and the latter seventh. This afternoon Socrates will be receiving a stone from Sandy Hook. A year ago Socrates gave Wind Swept 12lb. and this afternoon he will be receiving 9lb. It would seem, therefore, that either Socrates is absurdly well handicapped or he must have shown on the racecourse that he has deteriorated terribly since this race was run last year. I do not know that he has deteriorated, but on this last autumn's form with Glanmore and Wind Swept he is accurately handicapped here. On the other hand, to go further back to May of last year and use General Advance, he is very well handicapped. Again, to go back to the spring of last year, he is well handicapped, while, as I have pointed out, he is exceptionally well treated on his running in this race last year. The Druce Machine seems to me to have too much weight, while through Wind Swept Brave Cry does not seem to have so good a chance as Socrates. As I always prefer to take horses in a handicap on their best form, I must make SOCRATES my selection.

CHORLTON HURDLE (2m.).—If Duke of Florence were started here he would be an automatic selection in spite of his big weight, for he has shown himself to be a fine hurdler. I shall, however, assume his absence, expecting that he will be kept for a more important race which is to be run to-morrow. Cardinal's Ring will also wait for that race. It is a long time since Historical ran, but he should one day make a fine jumper for his enthusiastic owner. On his running over this course last winter he is better handicapped here than either Tidenham or Gourd, for he then finished in front of them at level weights, and is now set to receive weight from each of them, although he has never run since, and that seems to me dangerous handicapping. Pompion is not without a chance, especially on his running over this course at this meeting a year ago. On that form he puts Residue in here with less than 11st., which means that Battleshaft would have to give him weight, whereas when these two horses met at Nottingham in October Residue gave Battleshaft 7lb. and beat him out of a place, the one winning with ease and the other not finishing in the first seven. If Pompion is back in his proper form and has made normal improvement during the past 12 months he should win this race if he can beat Historical. I do not know how to separate them, but as Pompion has had a race recently and Historical has not had a race for nearly a year I shall give POMPION the preference.

JANUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Low Tide on Cheltenham form puts Wind Swept in here with 11st., which means Low Tide in the Victory Steeplechase with 12st., at which weight he would, I think, have a very fair chance of success. Further, through Wind Swept he should beat Theras. Wind Swept was three lengths behind Theras at Birmingham giving 25lb., while, using Low Tide, Wind Swept would have to give Theras only 2lb. here. If LOW TIDE is started he should win. In his absence the winner might be Theras.

CHELTENHAM RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The CHARLTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

RITA FALL, ch m, by Birlingham—Bronwyne (Mr. G. Pease), aged, 10st. 13lb. ....F. Gurney 1
SMILIN' THROUGH, ch m, by William Rufus—Last Purchase (Mr. G. Langlands), aged, 10st. 6lb. ....Owner 2
NORTH HARRIS, b g, by Cygnus—Lady Maureen (Mr. S. Savile), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ....P. Prendergast 3
Donyland (Mrs. N. Roberts), aged, 11st. 2lb. ....J. Middleton 0
Hackdaile (Mrs. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 8lb. ....Captain Weber 0
B. Jay (Mr. L. Rickard), aged, 10st. 9lb. G. Bowden 0
(Winner trained by Pease, at Kineton)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Hackdaile, 4 to 1 Rita Fall, 9 to 2 Smilin' Through, 5 to 1 North Harris, 10 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by five lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Hackdaile was fourth.
The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The MALVERN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

GREEN WHEAT, b g, by Junior—Corn Sheaf (Mr. A. H. Saxby), aged, 10st. 3lb. ....E. Foster 1
MERRYVALE, br g, by Stornoway—Miss Saintoin (Mr. W. J. Rimell), aged, 11st. 7lb. ....W. Speck 2
THEOLOGY, b g, by Theo Bold—Mute (Mr. J. R. B. Cramsie), aged, 11st. 1lb. ....W. Parvin 3
Clarkia (Mr. W. F. Ransom), aged, 12st. 7lb. ....Owner 0
Benedictus (Mrs. E. Wallace), 4 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ....J. Hogan 0
Rock Arrow (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 11st. 10lb. ....G. Bowden 0
Rory's Glen (Lord Milton), aged, 11st. 4lb. (car. 11st. 7lb.) ....Owner 0
Zadig (Mrs. O. West), aged, 11st. 8lb. ....Mr. W. West 0
Ballykinler (Mr. E. Merrell), aged, 11st. 6lb. ....W. Gurney 0
Southern Call (Mr. E. R. Thompson), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ....F. Gurney 0
Nursemaid (Mrs. Peirse-Duncombe), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ....E. C. Brown 0
Jack Whitehouse (Mr. H. J. Bruston), 4 yrs, 11st. ....G. Goswell 0
African Mine (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth), 4 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ....J. Turner 0
Menarlo (Captain J. Rogerson), aged, 10st. 6lb. ....W. Stott 0
Rockhound (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubbersty), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ....A. Escott 0
Abdulla (Mrs. N. Roberts), aged, 10st. 4lb. ....J. Middleton 0
Anton (Mr. R. C. Pearson), 3 yrs, 10st. ....K. Piggott 0
(Winner trained by Saxby, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Merryvale, 9 to 2 Theology, 5 to 1 Nursemaid and Menarlo, 6 to 1 Ballykinler, 100 to 8 each agst the others.
Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Nursemaid was fourth and Rory's Glen last.
The winner was bought in for 75 guineas.

2.0 (1.59).—The LECKHAMPTON NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

ROYAL SCOT, b g, by Royal Lancer—Scotch Opera (Colonel G. Foljambe), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. R. Lyall 1
MISTER MOON, ch g, by Planet—What Fettle (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. W. Speck 2
GOLDEN BUCKLES, br g, by Golden Orb—Mistress of the Robes (Mr. A. Woodford), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ....J. Hamey 3
North Ham (Mr. H. S. Watts), aged, 11st. 2lb. ....E. Foster 0
Vinicole (Captain J. W. Bridges), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ....D. Morgan 0
Nicklette (Mr. B. D. Davis), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ....J. Moloney 0
Aspirant (Mr. J. D. Roberts), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ....C. Pinder 0
Rasputin (Mr. F. J. Stephens), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ....R. Simmonds 0
Punchinello (Mr. H. Davies), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ....Mr. W. West 0
Lovely Nun (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kerr), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. ....P. Mullen 0
Sir Dennis (Mr. J. R. Thornton), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ....J. Jones 0
Loch Eagle (Mrs. H. Mond), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. J. Brown 0
(Winner trained by Foljambe, at Buckminster, Leicestershire.)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Mister Moon, 5 to 2 Vinicole, 6 to 1 Sir Dennis, 8 to 1 Golden Buckles, 10 to 1 Royal Scot, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by six lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Vinicole was fourth and North Ham last.

2.30 (2.30).—The AMATEUR RIDERS' HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

CASTLEDERG, br g, by My Prince—Cymorette (Mrs. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 12st. 9lb. ....Captain Weber 1
BACHELOR'S RUNNER, b g, by Indian Runner—Mrs. Beecham (Mr. J. W. Pidcock), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ....Mr. W. Bissill 2
BOB STONE, b g, by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. Mr. Morel 3
Wretham (Mrs. Hannam), 4 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ....Mr. Whitfield 0
O'Hara's Fancy (Mrs. N. Roberts), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ....Mr. G. Wood 0
Craignure (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 10st. 8lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ....Mr. D. Rodney 0
Lomond's Double (Commander J. W. McCowen), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. ....Mr. Cundell 0
Spot Cash (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 10st. 10lb. ....Mr. G. Bostwick 0
Silver Grail (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), 3 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ....Mr. R. Bennett 0
(Winner trained by Whitelaw, at Wantage.)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Castlederg, 4 to 1 Bob Stone, 9 to 2 Wretham, 8 to 1 Silver Grail, 100 to 8 each agst the others.
Won by six lengths; a short head separated second and third. Wretham was fourth and O'Hara's Fancy last.

3.0 (3.—).—The STAYERS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. (including cup value 20 sovs.). Four miles.

DELARUE [illegible]
[illegible]
Dun Diver (Lieutenant-Colonel E. [illegible]), aged, [illegible] [illegible] 0
Singlecote (Mr. J. L. White), aged, 9st. 8lb. ....E. Foster 0
[illegible]

[illegible] EVESHAM SELLING HURDLE [illegible]
SWAN MILL [illegible]
[illegible]
IRISH BASKET, b g, by [illegible] (Mr. C. T. Aldridge), 11st. 2lb. ....G. Pellerin [illegible]
Poppy (Mrs. D. Rogers), 11st. 8lb. ....T. Cullinan 0
Prince of Athens (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 7lb.) ....Captain Weber 0
[illegible] Clover (Mr. N. Paull), 10st. 12lb. ....J. Delaney 0
Golden Flame (Mr. C. J. Phillips), 10st. 10lb. ....W. Gale 0
On Watch (Mr. A. H. Saxby), 10st. 10lb. ....W. Speck 0
Harpooner (Mr. T. Taylor), 10st. 10lb. ....J. Moloney 0
Perimint (Sir D. Llewellyn), 10st. 5lb. ....G. Bowden 0
Tetripit (Mr. L. Peel-Yates), 10st. ....Mr. Frogley 0
Bugle Call (Mr. E. T. Pritchard), 10st. 5lb. ....J. Hamey 0
Phobos (Mr. D. White), 10st. 5lb. ....Captain McMullen 0
John Carey (Mr. William Wilson), 10st. 5lb. ....J. Mason 0
Sunny Story (Brigadier-General Wiener), 10st. ....P. Doherty 0
(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham.)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Irish Basket, 5 to 2 Swan Mill, 6 to 1 each Poppy and Tetripit, 8 to 1 Prince of Athens, 100 to 8 each agst the others.
Won by 10 lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Harpooner was fourth and Perimint last.

Mr. Frank Barbour has decided, on account of ill-health, to give up racing.

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—The CLUB HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

		st	lb
aKudos (Mr. H. Arnold)	F. Hartigan	11	0
aGrand Succes (Mr. J. R. Brown)	Boyd	11	0
Hill Climber (Sir K. Fraser)	S. Bennet	11	0
aBurgee (Lord Glanely)	T. E. Leader	11	0
aBlue Don (Lord Glanely)	T. E. Leader	11	0
aInspired (Mr. A. W. Greenwood)	Renton	11	0
aLeaflet (Mrs. J. Grieve)	Sanday	11	0
Sun Tanned (Mr. J. Johnstone)	E. Davey	11	0
aSept (Mr. L. Jones)	Renton	11	0
aGolden Eye (Mrs. F. M. Kershaw)	Beeby	11	0
Lembury (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	11	0
King's Writ (Mr. F. de Moleyns)	De Moleyns	11	0
aOlaf (Major H. Musker)	Briscoe	11	0
aWarning (Mr. L. Oppenheim)	Barthropp	11	0
aServing Maid (Colonel C. de Paravicini)	Paravicini	11	0
Rochester Row (Mr. W. J. Peek)	Bazley	11	0
aCopthorne (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	11	0
Derby Dilly (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	11	0
Numide (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	11	0
aHuncoat (Mrs. T. Setchell)	Rennison	11	0
aLall Star (Mr. L. P. Smith)	J. Dodd	11	0
Jewel Song (Mr. J. Smithies)	Bickley	11	0
aFree Forester (Mr. A. T. Threlfell)	Threlfell	11	0
aGalloper Gay (Major J. B. Walker)	Whitaker	11	0
Pounce (Lady Warrender)	Private	11	0
Brucehaven (Lord Wavertree)	Fergusson	11	0
Rosealba (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Whitaker	11	0
aRossmint (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Storie	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRAND SUCCES, A. Glasgow; BURGEE or BLUE DON, T. Leader; INSPIRED, A. Waudby; GOLDEN EYE, J. Moloney; KING'S WRIT, A. Harraway; WARNING, W. Speck; SERVING MAID, H. Hodgkisson; COPTHORNE, S. Ingham; HUNTCOAT, —; LALL STAR, —; FREE FORESTER, —; GALLOPER GAY, T. Cullinan; BRUCEHAVEN, J. Mason; ROSSMINT, P. O'Hara.

1.30.—The NEW YEAR SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
aVictor Noir (Major A. Hodgins)	Private	a	12	7
Kwango (Mr. C. Goad)	Pendarves	a	11	6
Felix II. (Mr. W. L. Irving)	Mulholland	a	11	6
aJohn Hasty (Colonel Foljambe)	Foljambe	a	11	3
Pipestem (Mr. J. P. Johnson)	Pendarves	a	11	0
Bridgemore (Mr. P. S. Akroyd)	Stubbs	a	11	0
Snapper (Mr. A. Law)	A. Law	a	10	12
aAssignee (Miss P. Bancroft)	Stubbs	a	10	6
Tulliehouse (Mr. R. Renton)	Renton	a	10	6
Suncourt (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer)	Fenwick-Palmer	a	10	6
aRoman Hackle (Mr. J. Allen)	Hall	a	10	6
Simon's Light (Mr. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a	10	4
aGolden Duke (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Scott	a	10	4
aChicot (Mr. G. T. Unwin)	Smallwood	a	10	1
Magic Bard (Mr. H. Deterding)	R. Payne	a	10	0
Auto Giro (Mr. J. C. Pryse-Rice)	Briscoe	5	10	0
aSweet Home (Major A. Hodgins)	Private	a	10	0
aArklow (Mr. G. Beeby)	Beeby	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FELIX II., F. Croney; JOHN HASTY, R. Lyall; BRIDGEMORE or ASSIGNEE, J. Bisgood; TULLIEHOUSE, A. Waudby; SUNCOURT, J. Middleton; ROMAN HACKLE, G. Wilson; GOLDEN DUKE, J. Ward; CHICOT, Mr. G. Elliott; MAGIC BARD, Mr. Deterding; ARKLOW, P. Coleman.

2.0.—The CASTLE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Gold Star (Mr. G. J. Wint)	Wint	a	12	5
Emphatic (Mrs. C. Jones)	J. Scott	a	12	2
aCrail (Mrs. E. W. B. Leake)	Burns	a	11	11
Obvious (Mr. J. M. Clayton)	J. Cannon	a	11	11
Peter Pax (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	11	11
Battle Song (Mr. C. Mulholland)	Mulholland	a	11	9
Silent Spirit (Mr. M. J. Peacock)	Peacock	6	11	9
Simkin (Sir H. Lawson)	F. Armstrong	a	11	9
aSpigot Lodge (Mrs. E. Brock)	Pendarves	a	11	9
Dilly (Mr. L. E. Cribbin)	Clancy	5	11	7
Sonny Fitz (Mr. D. Forrester)	Barthropp	6	11	7
False Report (Mr. C. Williams)	D. Harrison	a	11	7
Duc de Guise (Mrs. P. Panto)	S. Bennet	6	11	7
Corolet (Mr. W. L. Irving)	Mulholland	a	11	6
Lost Dynasty (Mrs. M. Lambert)	W. Renwick	5	11	5
Hennapin (Mr. G. R. Sadler)	G. Sadler	6	11	5
Coole (Mr. J. Scott)	J. Scott	a	11	4
aLavande (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony	6	11	2
Self Help (Mr. C. Warrington)	Seymour	6	11	2
Eagle's Corrie (Mrs. A. Bickley)	Bickley	a	11	2
aSunday Rambler (Mr. P. Higgins)	McGuigan	a	11	0
aTarsus (Mr. J. A. Smith)	Briscoe	6	11	0
Reckless Gal (Mr. C. F. Chester)	Rimell	6	11	0
Golden Chain (Mr. L. Cavey)	Dale	a	10	11
Flying Flag (Sir L. Parkinson)	G. Armstrong	5	10	11
His Excellency (Mr. W. Lister)	T. Fitton	5	10	9
Battle Array (Mr. J. Moseby)	Moseby	a	10	9
aLa Sonrisa del Sabado (Mr. J. N. Boyd)	Boyd	6	10	9
Xmas Morn (Mr. H. H. Rose)	Rose	a	10	9
aMaritime (Mr. T. Shaw)	Easterby	a	10	7
Connie Duff (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. A. Brown	a	10	7
Sunny Glen (Mr. D. D. Stewart)	D. Harrison	6	10	7
George Crag (Mr. J. C. Whiteman)	Drake	a	10	6
Barkham Square (Mr. A. W. Greenwood)	Renton	a	10	4
Silver River (Mr. F. Manning)	R. Payne	a	10	3
Duck Boy (Mr. N. Alvarez)	Pulford	6	10	3
aThe Lucky Dream (Mr. R. Renton)	Renton	6	10	0
The Merchant (Mr. F. G. Kimberley)	Private	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CRAIL, P. Powell; SPIGOT LODGE, S. Ingham; FALSE REPORT, W. Speck; DILLY, —; COROLET, F. Croney; COOLE, F. Wilkinson; LAVANDE, G. Pellerin; EAGLE'S CORRIE, —; SUNDAY RAMBLER, —; FLYING FLAG, L. Rees; BATTLE ARRAY, M. Burke; LA SONRISA DEL SABADO, —; CONNIE DUFF, P. Kelly; BARKHAM SQUARE, Mr. G. Elliott; SILVER RIVER, —; XMAS MORN, —; DUCK BOY, A. Escott; THE MERCHANT, W. Parker. W. Gurney will ride either Silver River or Xmas Morn.

2.30.—The VICTORY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 30 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Gib (Mr. B. D. Davis)	Woodland	a	12	7
aGlanmore (Captain T. McDougal)	F. Hartigan	a	11	8
aSandy Hook (Mr. S. Sanford)	T. E. Leader	a	11	6
Spear o' War (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett	a	11	5
aTirangoue (Mr. W. W. Ashe)	In Ireland	a	11	3
aWind Swept (Mr. A. K. Charlesworth)	Bazley	a	11	0
aBrave Cry (Captain Whitaker)	Whitaker	a	10	12
Brave May (Mr. F. W. Keen)	H. Harrison	a	10	10
The Druce Machine (Mr. R. O. Gray)	R. Payne	a	10	8
Lewendon (Mr. R. G. MacMillan)	Laye	a	10	7
aSocrates (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	H. Harrison	a	10	5
aWhite Mountain (Major W. N. Hillas)	Hammett	a	10	5
aRushaway (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Storie	a	10	3
Ahmed Ben (Mr. E. C. Nolan)	Bickley	6	10	2
Killadoon (Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Tweedie)	Wight	a	10	1
aPhantom Robert (Mr. T. L. Taylor)	W. Renwick	6	10	0
aThe Moy (Mr. G. Henderson)	Woodland	a	10	0
aBungalow (Mr. J. Harper)	J. Harper	a	10	0
Dunzar (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GLANMORE, R. Everett; TIRANOGUE, T. Cullen; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; WIND SWEPT, A. Waudby; BRAVE CRY, T. Cullinan; THE DRUCE MACHINE, W. Gurney; SOCRATES, J. Walsh; WHITE MOUNTAIN, R. Lyall; RUSHAWAY, A. Escott; AHMED BEN, J. Mason; KILLADOON, J. Weymes; PHANTOM ROBERT, P. Powell; THE MOY, T. Morgan; DUNZAR, —; BUNGALOW, —.

3.0.—The CHORLTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Duke of Florence (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	a	12	7
Bernadotte (Mr. E. Osborn)	Osborn	6	11	11
Battleshaft (Mr. W. F. Ransom)	Ransom	a	11	8
Cardinal's Ring (Mr. W. T. Sears)	Leach, jun.	5	11	4
Tin o' Mint (Mr. A. Gemmell)	T. E. Leader	5	11	4
All Over (Lord Marchamley)	F. Thompson	6	11	4
Peter L. (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	H. Harrison	5	11	3
Zig Zag (Mr. W. J. Peek)	Bazley	5	10	13
Rossignol (Capt. A. S. Wilson)	Whitaker	5	10	13
Tidenham (Mrs. A. R. Anderson)	Newey	5	10	10
aGourd (Lord Ellesmere)	Peacock	5	10	9
Parting Shot (Mrs. A. Hall Watt)	Renton	5	10	9
aBachelor's Tonic (Mr. J. N. Boyd)	Boyd	5	10	9
Obvious (Mr. J. M. Clayton)	J. Cannon	5	10	8
Open Prospect (Mr. S. McGregor)	Bullock	6	10	8
aPompion (Mr. J. E. Rowson)	H. Harrison	6	10	6
aHistorical (Mr. N. Hardy)	T. E. Leader	6	10	6
aCratloe (Mrs. M. Williams)	Rennison	6	10	2
Marrifirth (Mr. T. Laut)	D. Harrison	5	10	0
Southern Hue (Lady Glenapp)	Pease	6	10	0
King Eagle (Major A. W. Huntington)	Withington	a	10	0
Fair Pauline (Mr. J. Moseby)	Moseby	6	10	0
aRossmint (Capt. A. S. Wilson)	Storie	4	10	0
aBurning Bush (Mr. G. Henderson)	Woodland	4	10	0
aThe Wrecker (Mr. W. de Selincourt)	G. Armstrong	4	10	0
aVinot-Sept (Mr. L. Jones)	Renton	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BATTLESHAFT, Owner; ALL OVER, F. Gurney; ROSSIGNOL, T. Cullinan; TIDENHAM, —; GOURD, A. Waudby; BACHELOR'S TONIC, —; POMPION, J. Walsh; HISTORICAL, T. Leader; MARRIFIRTH, J. Hamey; KING EAGLE, A. Mackey; FAIR PAULINE, M. Burke; ROSSMINT, P. O'Hara; BURNING BUSH, T. Morgan; THE WRECKER, A. Escott; VINOT-SEPT, Mr. G. Elliott; CRATLOE, —.

3.30.—The JANUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Low Tide (Mr. R. Bowness)	Coulthwaite	a	12	7
aMr. Madcap (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a	11	9
aSt. Germaine (Sir L. Goulding)	In Ireland	a	10	13
aTheras (Mr. Holford Harrison)	H. Harrison	5	10	12
St. Roy (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore)	Woodland	6	10	8
aAubretia (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a	10	8
aCurtain Raiser (Mrs. E. W. B. Leake)	Burns	a	10	8
aConnolly's Folly (Mr. H. Deterding)	R. Payne	a	10	7
Pickwell (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	10	7
aBilly Savage (Mrs. Huntington)	Withington	6	10	4
Felix II. (Mr. W. L. Irving)	Mulholland	a	10	0
Fog Horn (Mrs. Tilleard)	Sanday	a	10	0
Black Miner (Mr. H. S. Kenyon)	J. Dodd	a	10	0
aTriplex (Mrs. R. Don)	Thomson	a	10	0
Uncas II. (Mr. A. Turner)	Moroney	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MR. MADCAP, J. Hamey; ST. GERMAINE, J. Farrell or T. Morgan; THERAS, J. Walsh; AUBRETIA, W. Speck; CURTAIN RAISER, P. Powell; CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, Mr. Deterding; BILLY SAVAGE, A. Mackey; FELIX II., F. Croney; FOG HORN, J. McCarthy; BLACK MINER, Mr. W. P. Dutton; TRIPLEX, —.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MALVERN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, CHELTENHAM.—Steepers Hill, Dolly. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Golden Monarch, Irish Boy, Rampant, Brief (dead).

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

[illegible]

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL

[illegible]

1.0.—Rita Fall, WIN [illegible]; PLACE [illegible]; Smilin' Through, PLACE [illegible].
1.30.—Green Wheat, WIN 18s.; PLACE 20s. 6d.; Merryvale, PLACE 4s. 6d.; Theology, PLACE 3s.
2.0.—Royal Scot, WIN 29s. 9d.; PLACE 1s. 3d.; Mister Moon, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Golden Buckles, PLACE 14s. 3d.
2.30.—Castlederg, WIN 7s. 9d.; PLACE 5s.; Bachelor's Runner, PLACE 53s. 6d.; Bob Stone, PLACE 5s. 6d.
3.0.—Delarue, WIN 36s.; PLACE 6s.; Soldier's Joy, PLACE 4s.; Big Wonder, PLACE 3s. 9d.
3.30.—Swan Mill, WIN 7s.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Rocky Cape, PLACE 4s.; Irish Basket, PLACE 2s. 9d.
"MULTIPLE" 10 Marks 52s. to 5s.

TYNE SCULLING HANDICAP

In the final heat of the £100 Tyne Sculling Handicap at Newcastle yesterday, between N. Ramshaw (Chester-le-Street) and R. Bewley (Ebchester), Bewley fell out of his boat, and the result was that Ramshaw was able to paddle his way home. Earlier in the day Ramshaw (17sec.) in the semi-final had beaten J. Heavysides (Southwick) (15sec.), and Bewley (14sec.) had beaten T. Maughan (Ebchester) (17sec.).

CRICKET

M.C.C. COLLAPSE AFTER GOOD START

DUNEDIN, N.Z., Dec. 31.—The M.C.C. made a good start, collapsed, and then made a fine recovery in their match with Otago here today. Gilligan and Dawson put on 116 for the first wicket, but against the bowling of Elmes and Dunning after luncheon the visitors collapsed so badly that eight wickets were down for 186 at the tea interval. Then Woolley, who had made 35 at this time, scored freely to make one of his very best centuries, and was 117 not out when stumps were pulled up with the total at 305 for nine.

Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

E. W. Dawson, c. and b. Elmes	41
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Knight, b. Elmes	70
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Cavanagh, b. Elmes	2
Woolley, not out	117
G. B. Legge, c. Dunning, b. Elmes	4
Nichols, b. Dunning	1
Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Dunning	2
M. J. Turnbull, b. Dunning	4
G. F. Earle, b. Blunt	10
Cornford, c. Alloo, b. Blunt	29
M. J. C. Allom, not out	2
Byes, &c.	23
Total (9 wkts.)	305

—Reuter.

THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

VICTORIA FORCE A DRAW

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.—Victoria were all out for the addition of only two runs to their overnight score of 341 for seven in their Sheffield Shield match with New South Wales here to-day, and thus set their opponents to get 171 in 123 minutes in order to win. New South Wales seemed content to play for a win on the first innings and did not attempt to force the pace. When stumps were pulled up they had scored 145 for two wickets and thus took three points to Victoria's one.

Score:—

VICTORIA

First Innings		Second Innings	
J. S. Ryder, c. Davidson, b. Everett	0	c. and b. McCabe	1
W. H. Ponsford, c. Davidson, b. Hooker	65	c. Allsopp, b. Fairfax	12
R. N. Ellis, b. Everett	25	c. Davidson, b. Fairfax	4
H. L. Hendry, run out	43	run out	103
K. A. Rigg, l.-b.-w., b. Hooker	44	b. Fairfax	24
E. L. A'Beckett, c. and b. McCabe	7	c. Chilvers, b. Everett	50
J. L. Ellis, l.-b.-w., b. Hooker	6	b. Chilvers	40
C. Scaife, c. Fairfax, b. Everett	17	not out	60
D. Blackie, not out	15	l.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	37
W. C. Alexander, c. Davidson, b. Everett	0	b. Fairfax	0
H. Ironmonger, b. Everett	0	c. Davidson, b. Hooker	1
Extras	7	Extras	11
Total	229	Total	343

NEW SOUTH WALES

First Innings		Second Innings	
N. Phillips, c. Blackie, b. Alexander	10	st. J. Ellis, b. Ryder	45
A. Fairfax, c. Blackie, b. A'Beckett	2	c. and b. Blackie	15
D. Bradman, b. Alexander	80	not out	26
A. Kippax, l.-b.-w., b. Blackie	80		
A. Marks, b. Alexander	68		
S. McCabe, c. J. Ellis, b. Ironmonger	70	not out	50
A. Allsopp, c. Ironmonger, b. A'Beckett	26		
H. L. Davidson, c. J. Ellis, b. Blackie	24		
S. C. Everett, l.-b.-w., b. Blackie	17		
H. Hooker, c. Ponsford, b. Ironmonger	3		
H. Chilvers, not out	0		
Byes, &c.	13	Byes, &c.	9
Total	402	Total (2 wkts.)	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

VICTORIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Everett	12.4	2	57	5	McCabe	9	1	39	1
Fairfax	16	2	54	0	Phillips	3	0	24	0
Hooker	13	0	48	3					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Everett	22	4	61	1	Chilvers	29	2	84	1
Fairfax	32	2	104	5	McCabe	11	0	34	1
Hooker	16.2	4	49	1					

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	16	1	115	3	R. Ellis	4	0	33	0
Blackie	20	4	71	3	Hendry	4	0	27	0
Ironmonger	28.7	3	89	2	Ryder	1	0	6	0
A'Beckett	19	2	48	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	4	1	8	0	R. Ellis	4	0	27	0
A'Beckett	7	2	12	0	Ryder	4	0	23	1
Blackie	5	0	31	1	Hendry	1	0	2	0
Ironmonger	8	0	33	0					

—Reuter.

PLUMPTON PROGRAMME

1.0.—The WORTHING SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Kwango (Mr. C. Goad)	Pendarves	a	12	7
Sporting Times (Mr. J. B. D'Ardenne)	D'Ardenne	a	12	5
Largie (Mr. W. Harris)	C. Young	a	12	1
Mask Man (Mr. J. M. Gosden)	Gosden	a	11	12
Betting Tax (Mr. D. Heneage)	Pendarves	6	11	12
Lochnaree (Mrs. Vlasto)	J. Chapman	6	11	9
Variety Star (Mr. G. Barclay)	Pickles	5	11	5
Redshank (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	a	11	3
Cylbairn (Mr. R. Wigram)	S. Bennet	a	11	1
Signal Rocket (Lord Glanely)	S. Bennet	a	11	0
St. Croix (Mr. H. J. Joel)	C. Chapman	a	11	0
Len's Choice (Mr. M. J. Reardon)	M. Reardon	a	10	12
Smoke Screen (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	10	2

1.30.—The HURSTPIERPOINT SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Montpelier (Mr. G. Bates)	Thrale	a	12	0
Safe in Bed (Mr. Shillock)	Hackett	a	12	0
Ormuzd (Mr. P. Beaumont)	Gore	a	12	0
Zarane (Mr. G. A. Butchers)	Butchers	a	12	0
Altitude (Mr. H. Escott)	C. Young	a	12	0
Bucks Yeoman (Mr. T. Fitton)	T. Fitton	a	12	0
Count Spaghetti (Mr. E. B. Hawksley)	C. Chapman	a	12	0
Brewster (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	6	12	0
Tuscan (Mrs. W. Mure)	Pendarves	a	12	0
Peter Pax (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	12	0
Norman Duke (Mr. Shaw)	Gosden	a	12	0
Hat Rock (Mr. Shaw)	Gosden	a	12	0
Ballyrag (Mr. J. W. Simmonds)	H. Smyth	a	12	0
Juggler (Mr. P. Thrale)	Thrale	a	12	0
Rosecomb (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	J. Hare	a	12	0
Wise Prince (Mrs. B. Wilson)	Pulford	a	12	0
Ben Trovato (Miss V. Ellis)	Gore	5	11	10
Winter Royal (Mr. G. Gilbey)	C. Chapman	5	11	10
Epilogue (Mr. J. P. Johnson)	Pendarves	5	11	10
Fitaurari (Lord Lovat)	W. Nightingall	5	11	10
Green Eagle (Mr. C. W. Norman)	Saxby	5	11	10
Paddy O'Hara (Mr. F. D. Pirie)	Collinson	4	11	0
Another Lapse (Captain G. R. D. Shaw)	Blair	4	11	0
Puttacota (Mr. S. Wootton)	F. Wootton	4	11	0

2.0.—The BRIGHTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Coolcommon (Major J. M. J. Evans)	Turner	a	12	7
Holiday Hall (Mr. L. M. Bowerman)	Poole	a	12	4
Tootenhill (Mrs. Boswell-Preston)	Boswell-Preston	a	12	0
Brackbawn (Mr. R. Milbanke)	R. Payne	a	11	9
Bertie Brooks (Mr. W. Duckworth)	W. Payne	a	11	8
West Countryman (Mr. T. F. Hooley)	Cockton	a	11	5
Non Plus (Mr. H. Beaufoy)	A. Law	a	10	12
Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett)	Hackett	a	10	10
Ultra-Violet (Mr. T. G. Fletcher)	Gore	a	10	9
Blue Cover (Mr. R. A. G. Edwards)	Private	a	10	5
Ruhr (Mr. R. N. Willett)	Willett	a	10	0

2.30.—The STREAT HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Invermark (Mr. T. Richards)	W. Nightingall	a	12	7
Balfour (Mr. A. M. Jones)	Turner	a	12	5
The Brown Talisman (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	6	12	4
Grandene (Mr. G. H. Rigby)	Gore	6	12	2
Lashaway (Mr. F. D. Pirie)	Collinson	6	12	0
Gardyneaken (Major W. W. T. Torr)	Torr	5	12	0
Kloof (Mr. A. Donn)	C. W. Langlands	a	11	13
Solihull (Mrs. E. Strong)	Pendarves	6	11	12
Master Orange (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth)	Poole	5	11	11
Prudent Pat (Wing-Comdr. W. R. Read)	Woodland	a	11	10
Old Berkeley (Mr. W. Duckworth)	W. Payne	5	11	8
Risen Star (Mrs. L. Rihll)	Hackett	5	11	8
Polish Patriot (Mr. T. Walton)	Killalee	a	11	8
Golden Bay (Mr. J. Mayo)	C. Young	6	11	7
Douanier (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth)	Poole	6	11	4
Beau de Ghent (Mr. D. M. Gant)	Hammond	6	11	4
First Offence (Mr. R. Cornelius)	Butchers	6	11	4
Clymping (Mr. C. Goad)	Pendarves	a	11	3
Herdsman (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall)	Stedall	5	11	0
Brewster (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	6	10	13
Treasurer (Mr. A. D. Halford)	A. Law	a	10	13
Little Grey (Mrs. E. N. Bell)	H. Bell	a	10	8
T[illegible] (Mr. R. N. Willett)	Willett	a	10	2
Immaterial (Mr. W. T. Curtis)	Killalee	a	10	2
Deskkie (Mr. J. A. Newman)	Gerring	a	10	0
Fourfooted (Mrs. John Hudson)	Private	6	10	0

3.0.—The PLUMPTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	A. Law	a	12	0
[illegible]				
Lindholm (Mr. J. Mackay)	Mackay	a	10	0
Brilliant II. (Mr. A. J. A. Miller)	S. Bennet	a	10	0
Third Call (Miss Pike)	S. Bennet	a	10	0
[illegible]				

[illegible]

		Yrs	st	lb
[illegible]				
Trunk Call (Mr. H. J. Joel)	C. Chapman	5	11	1
Bachelorstown (Mrs. M. Poole)	Poole	5	11	1
Fistum (Mr. W. Scott)	Killalee	5	11	1
Northward (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	Larkin	5	11	1
Star Boy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)	Hare	5	11	1
Golden Bells (Mr. A. Boxall)	Pendarves	6	11	0
Classic Lady (Mr. H. Curtis)	A. Law	6	11	0
Pantaleon (Wing-Commander W. R. Read)	Woodland	6	11	0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. Michael Stephens)	Blair	6	11	0
Algatia (Captain G. R. D. Shaw)	Blair	5	10	10
John Haig (Mrs. L. Rihll)	Hackett	5	10	10
Kepalia (Mr. R. Gwilt)	Pulford	4	10	0
Planaphone (Mr. G. Barclay)	Pickles	4	10	0
Dusty Answer (Captain Bradish-Ellames)	Poole	4	10	0
Bachelor's Son (Mrs. N. Brownlee)	Butchers	4	10	0
Airbloom (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman	4	10	0
War Dance (Mr. H. Escott)	C. Young	4	10	0
Zimita (Mr. A. Law)	A. Law	4	10	0
Sand Avis (Mr. A. C. Saunders)	Saunders	4	10	0
Dutch Gold (Mr. O. Martin Smith)	C. W. Langlands	4	10	0
Ivrogne (Mr. R. N. Willett)	Willett	4	10	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SURREY SCHOOLBOYS WIN

The Surrey Public Schools XV. beat the Kent Public Schools XV. on the Rectory Field, Blackheath, yesterday, by two goals and four tries (22 points) to a penalty goal and a try (6 points).

In a fast, open game the superiority of Surrey at three-quarter back and at forward was pronounced, and the pace and clever running of the wing three-quarter backs earned them their points. The Kent forwards, an unusually heavy pack, failed, as they did last week, to bind satisfactorily in the scrummages, and they seldom got sufficient shove on to enable their hooker, Clouston, to get the ball. There was a strong suggestion of winging about the whole back row, and Ezekiel, the Tonbridge "winger," though he did some good things in the open, often did not pack down at all. Surrey had no advantage at half-back, Silcock, though playing behind the winning pack, being spoiled quite frequently by Hinch, and Maclean was handicapped by a damaged shoulder. Once however the ball was with the Surrey three-quarter backs they always looked like scoring. The centres combined well after a shaky start and took and gave their passes neatly, drawing the defence and seldom attempting to cut through when their wings were well placed. Douty scored three very good tries, and did some determined tackling and long kicking to touch. His throwing in from touch, too, was accurately aimed to reach the man least marked in the line-out.

Kent opened the scoring with a try scored by Wolfe, which the fast wing looked to have lost. There was a good deal of keen forward play in midfield, in which Grace and Frost were conspicuous, and from two clean heels out from scrummages the ball was whisked away to Douty, who ran for the corner-flag untouched. Next Farnfield got over for Kent after a good run, but rolled on his back in a tackle and was ruled to have been held up. Before half-time Surrey had added to their lead with a try scored by Maclean. Kent attacked for a time in the second half, and Ezekiel and Farnfield came near to scoring. Peal kicked a good goal from a penalty awarded for off-side, and the issue, for a while, became exciting. Eventually, however, Surrey worked back, the excellent tackling of Brandram being a notable feature of the play at this time. Cowey got a try between the posts after a dodging run. The best try of the match was Douty's third one. It began when Butler, on the other wing, fielded a kick near the touch-line. He made ground on his own wing, but, finding the way blocked, he bored into the centre and, running hard across, found that Grace was up to take a pass and Frankford and Douty were there to finish off the movement. It was only right that the last try should be Butler's, and he ran hard and straight in scoring it. Frost, who had kicked one goal from in front of the posts, then converted the last try from the touch-line.

The teams were:—

KENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—T. M. C. Horton (Eastbourne), back; E. C. Wolfe (Tonbridge), R. F. Tothill (Tonbridge), R. C. A. Brandram (Tonbridge), and R. A. S. Farnfield (St. John's, Leatherhead), three-quarter backs; E. L. Phillips (Eltham) and H. D. N. Hinch (Bedford), half-backs; R. H. S. Clauston (Stowe), J. H. L. Coppen (Marlborough), C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), M. Hallam (Tonbridge), J. P. Wyatt (King's, Canterbury), B. S. Downward (Sutton Valence), H. Ezekiel (Tonbridge), and P. H. G. Scott (King's, Canterbury), forwards.

SURREY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—B. M. T. Wallace (K.C.S.), back; H. C. Douty (Epsom), D. H. Frankford (Dulwich), B. T. V. Cowey (Wellington), and W. Butler (Rutlish), three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean (St. Paul's) and G. W. N. Silcock (Cranleigh), half-backs; J. M. Lougee (Haileybury), E. P. Nicholson (Marlborough), W. M. Frost (K.C.S.), J. L. H. Grace (Haileybury), J. S. Young (Dulwich), S. B. Selfick (Dulwich), J. F. Cope (Cranleigh), and A. J. Goodall (Cranleigh), forwards.

MATCH AT RICHMOND

The London Schools beat the Rest at Old Deer Park, Richmond, by one goal, two tries (11 points) to two tries (six points).

The majority of the players on the winning side had the advantage of knowing one another, personally, before the match. The Rest, who came from schools in various parts of the country, naturally took some time to get together and never arrived at a real understanding. London got the ball out fairly regularly, and good passing by the backs resulted in a try by Pascall early in the game. The Rest defended well, and after a long spell a breakaway and passing by the backs ended in Parker scoring a try, to make the scores level. Before half-time Pascall scored a second try, Welch making an opening after the ball had come through the hands of both the half-backs. The kick again failed.

The second half was played on similar lines, each side scoring a goal, Saunders for London (Shneerson converting) and Leach for the Rest (Pearson kicking a goal).

The teams were:—

LONDON.—F. W. N. Weston (U.C.S.), back; C. T. Pascall (St. Paul's), G. G. Shneerson (St. Paul's), W. M. Welch (Harrow), and S. T. Gray (Dulwich), three-quarter backs; G. R. Reynolds (Dulwich) and G. V. Walker (Mill Hill), half-backs; D. V. Saunders (Mill Hill), N. S. Farrow (Mill Hill), G. E. Hyson (Dulwich), H. J. Bannan (Dulwich), F. W. English (Merchant Taylors'), R. M. Marsh (St. Paul's), C. G. F. Smartt (St. Paul's), and G. M. Wilson (U.C.S.), forwards.

THE REST.—A. R. Tawell (Harrow), back; G. G. L. Parker (Trent), A. S. Wignall (Rydal), C. L. Pearson (Bedford), and N. N. Hogg (Oundle), three-quarter backs; G. M. Leach (Tonbridge) and O. C. Browning (Harrow), half-backs; J. E. Pasmore (Tonbridge), J. E. Ballam (Haileybury), G. G. Rogers (Marlborough), J. H. A. Barnes (St. Edward's), S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere), J. A. Cooper (St. Edward's), C. M. C. Woodroffe (St. Edward's), and E. C. N. Adams (Hereford C.S.), forwards.

The following team will represent Old St. Edward's against the Old Leysians at Wandsworth-common this afternoon, kick-off at 2.45:—

G. H. Segar, back; S. T. Hutchinson, P. Grove, J. R. Freebairn-Smith and R. L. D. Hollis, three-quarter backs; F. S. P. O'Hagan and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; A. C. E. Atkinson, E. G. Thorpe, A. G. P. Way, K. J. F. Toop, J. N. C. Holland, J. C. O'Dwyer, H. J. W. Rooke and Lieutenant J. W. M. Fletcher, forwards.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION RULES

MANCHESTER.—Manchester v. Leicester (2.30).
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Hampshire Public Schools.
EDINBURGH.—Stewartonians v. Watsonians (2.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE GAMES

BARROW.—Barrow v. Oldham (2.30).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Leeds (2.30).
LEIGH.—Leigh v. Widnes (2.30).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Warrington (2.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. St. Helens Recreation (2.30).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Salford (2.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Wakefield Trinity (2.30).

ASSOCIATION RULES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Middlesbrough.
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Huddersfield Town (2.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Sheffield Wednesday (2.15).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Burnley.
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. West Ham United (2.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Chelsea (2.15).
BURY.—Bury v. Blackpool (2.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (2.15).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. West Bromwich Albion (2.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Swindon Town (2.30).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Carlisle United.
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Rochdale (2.15).
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. South Shields (2.15).
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Rotherham United.
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. York City.
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. Barrow (2.30).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Lincoln City.
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Crewe Alexandra.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ARBROATH.—Arbroath v. Falkirk.
AYR.—Ayr United v. Queen's Park.
[illegible]
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Dundee United.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Aberdeen.
EDINBURGH.—Hearts v. Hibernian.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Hamilton Academicals.
[illegible]

CLUB MATCH

[illegible]

Northampton Town beat Newport County in a match in the Southern Section of the Third Division of the League at Northampton yesterday, by two goals to none.

GOLF

MEETING AT HARLECH

A stroke competition at the Christmas Open Meeting of the Royal St. David's Club, which was continued at Harlech yesterday, was won by G. C. Stokoe, who, playing from plus one, had a net score of 78. Stokoe also won the bogey prize, beating J. Llewellyn Davis (Barmouth), in the replay.

The results of the second round of the foursomes tournament were:—

Rev. W. H. Ferguson (Oxford) and C. E. Weatherall (Swansea Bay) beat D. H. Oxley and the Revd. H. E. Kendal (Oxford) by 3 and 1.

The Rev. G. Earle and E. G. Mallaby (Rye) beat J. L. Van Breda and S. Knowles (Sevenoaks) by 1 hole.

S. Baldwin and Major Elliott (Malvern) beat H. E. Stokoe and G. C. Stokoe (Worplesdon) at the 20th hole.

W. A. Parry and Dr. Williams (Harlech) beat Commander Browne and the Rev. F. W. Pearce (Moffat) by 1 hole.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S MATCH WITH INMAN

The week's match by time in which Newman is conceding Inman 2,000 start was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Inman's lead had been reduced to 226. Newman made such a quick start that Inman's chance of success may have gone already. Newman increased his advantage in the afternoon, when he secured a lead of 417, scoring 1,044, for an average of 104, while Inman made 401, for an average of 40.

In the early part of the play the luck of the game went very much against Inman. When Newman missed a long cushion-cannon after increasing a break of 145 unfinished to 257, he left the balls very badly placed, and it was not surprising that Inman missed an all-round cannon. Newman failed again to make a long cushion-cannon, but although Inman made a clever screw cushion-cannon it did not help him, and he failed at his next stroke, another difficult cushion-cannon. Newman was playing so well that he was able to make capital use of any of the chances that came his way, and he was fortunate to the extent that usually his opponent left the balls well placed.

In a break of 177, Newman made a run of 47 close cannons, a phase of scoring which has been developed a great deal this season, and the variation introduced in a break of 155 by Inman formed a pleasant contrast of the essentially different scoring methods. The stroke which Newman missed, a cut winner, was a difficult one, although he nearly made an all-round cannon with the same stroke, but Inman failed to make quite an ordinary long loser when he was playing very well. Newman had taken the lead, and lost it in Inman's break, but Newman went ahead again in a run of 179. Although Inman endeavoured to close up the game by leaving a double balk, he missed two chances, failing to make a thin loser, and a little run-through cannon in turn. Newman was playing too well for his opponent not to be penalized by his failures, and Newman strengthened his position with a good all-round break of 233 when he missed a forcing loser. Inman was rather unlucky again. In making a long loser he lost the white when he had scored 49 and he had to leave a double balk.

Even this purely defensive stroke is not successful always, and Newman failed by the very narrow margin to score by means of an all-round cannon. It made the position more difficult for his opponent, but Inman played both balls out of balk by means of a well-judged screw loser and then failed to make a long range two-cushion cannon. Each missed several chances afterwards and although Inman played well in a break of 109, he discounted this by playing with the wrong ball two visits later, and Newman made use of the opening by playing out time with a break of 300 unfinished, which included a run of 49 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (in play), 3,478; Inman (received 2,000), 3,061.

Newman increased his lead in the evening to 784, scoring 883 for an average of 88, while Inman made 516 for an average of 52.

The play was very interesting, Newman increased his unfinished break only to 320, and then Inman gave a very sound all-round display while making a break of 319. Inman, however, was not able to maintain this good form and his highest runs afterwards were 60, 33, 30, and 43. Newman followed his opponent's big break with a run of 65, and then Newman played the close range phase of the game so accurately that he made runs of 36, 43, and 67 close cannons in a break which had realized 660 when he missed a piqué cannon. Newman's chief run afterwards was 124.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 4,361; Inman (receives 2,000), 3,577.

MORE THOUSAND BREAKS IN GLASGOW

Lindrum and Smith, who are playing a time-limit billiard match in Glasgow, scored a break of four figures each yesterday in the first session. Lindrum's break was 1,104, and is his 28th of 1,000 or over since his arrival in this country in October. Smith then made a break of 1,239, and at the interval he was still at the table with an unfinished run of 501.

At the interval the scores were:—Lindrum, 16,915; Smith (in play), 13,723.

After increasing his unfinished break to 602, Smith made runs of 334, 122, and 529, which enabled him to score 1,086 for an average of 272. Lindrum made a break of 657 early in the evening, but he did little of note until towards the close, when he played out time with a run of 243 (unfinished). Lindrum scored 949 for an average of 216.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 17,664; Smith, 14,809.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Play in the third heat in the second round in the London Qualifying Competition of the Amateur Championship between R. L. Bennett and J. Dixon was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday. It was not found possible to complete the game in the allotted time, and the match will be concluded to-day, play beginning at 1 o'clock.

Bennett began the second half of the game with a lead of 169, but Dixon had the better of the play for some time, and reduced his opponent's advantage with runs of 16, 15, 30, 22, 25, 29, and 13. Bennett's chief breaks for nearly an hour were 16 (twice), 24, and 42, but after his opponent had added runs of 14 and 27 Bennett played nicely in a break of 50, although he was assisted by a fluke. Dixon made some good cushion cannons, but though he had many chances he could not retain position. Bennett was inconsistent, but he showed a very fair knowledge of the game. He increased his lead with breaks of 33 and 25, Dixon's best runs in the meantime being 20 and 14. After that Dixon did most of the scoring, and he added breaks of 18 (twice), 25, 21, and several smaller runs, while Bennett's highest break was 22. At the conclusion of the play Bennett led by 80.

The closing scores were:—R. L. Bennett, 915; J. Dixon (in play), 835.

The fourth heat will be begun to-day at 5.15, when Captain A. Croneen will meet J. J. Ashley.

Play will be resumed in the Stock Exchange Handicap on Friday, when the remaining heat in the first round will be decided at Simpson's, Cheapside. In this game two of the back-markers will meet, W. E. S. Burgin (owes 200), holder of the Stock Exchange Championship, and P. J. Wright (owes 90).

LAWN TENNIS

SURREY WINTER COMPETITIONS

The results in the Surrey County Winter Competitions are as follows:—

SINGLES (GROUP 2).—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—E. G. Hughes (Clapham H.C.) beat R. G. Champion (Putney Park) (6—1, 6—4). THIRD ROUND.—G. L. Swain (Westminster Bank) beat W. R. Greenwood (Beverley) (6—4, 6—4); H. D. Allen (Heathfield) beat G. G. Clarke (Magdalen Park) (6—3, 6—4); W. H. Smith (Magdalen Park) beat E. H. Allen (Heathfield) (6—4, 6—3, 6—2); J. G. Babbington (Sutton) beat F. W. Lyon (Clapham H.C.) (6—2, 6—3); R. N. Grossmith (Dulwich) beat D. A. Lancaster (Norbury Park) (4—6, 6—1, 6—0); Hughes w.o. W. G. Fox (Westminster Bank) (scratched).

WOMEN'S SINGLES (GROUP 2).—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—Miss G. Holloway (Clapham H.C.) beat Mrs. D. Koshevar (Dulwich) (6—1, 6—1); Mrs. P. Thomas (St. George's Hill) beat Mrs. I. D. M. Brumwell (Gallery) (6—1, 6—2); Miss M. Pointer (Magdalen Park) beat Mrs. P. Stammers (Heathfield) (6—1, 6—0); Miss N. C. Edes (Magdalen Park) beat Mrs. J. Chiverall (Ruskin Manor) (6—1, 6—1); Miss M. L. Twisell (Hill) w.o. Miss J. Morley (Telford Park) (scratched).

JUNIOR INDOOR TOURNAMENT

The results in the second round in the Covered Courts Club's Junior Tournament at Dulwich yesterday were as follows:—

BOYS' SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—C. M. Jones, jun., beat K. J. Gregory (6—2, 6—3); H. D. B. Faber beat G. Leyton (6—3, 7—5); C. I. Turner w.o. P. M. Black (scratched).

GIRLS' SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Miss K. M. Payne beat Miss M. Whitmarsh (6—2, 6—0); Miss J. Cunningham beat Miss J. M. Green (7—5, 3—6, 6—1); Miss J. Saunders beat Miss J. Marquis (3—6, 6—4, 6—4); Miss N. Carroll beat Miss M. L. Hutchings (6—1, 6—3); Miss Y. J. Allcatt beat Miss B. Johnson (6—0, 6—4); Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss M. W. Jones (6—0, 6—2).

BOYS' DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—G. Leyton and H. D. B. Faber beat P. J. B. Wilson and G. J. Poke (6—4, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—J. R. Somerville and Miss V. G. Valentine-Brown beat H. J. Cadier and Miss P. Bairstow (6—2, 6—1); P. M. Johns and Miss J. Wood beat C. I. Turner and Miss M. Whitmarsh (6—4, 2—6, 6—3); L. P. D. Watson and Miss J. Saunders beat R. C. Witt and Miss N. Carroll (10—8, 7—5); D. G. Freshwater and Miss J. Cunningham beat R. H. Slaughter and Miss M. E. Polden (6—1, 6—0); G. Leyton and Miss J. Marquis beat L. W. J. Newman and Miss K. M. Hardwick (7—5, 6—0); M. E. Angel and Miss Y. J. Allcatt beat K. J. Gregory and Miss J. M. Green (6—1, 6—4).

PARIS CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The first round of the Doubles was begun to-day in the Paris Christmas Lawn Tennis Tournament. There were no surprises. J. Borotra and his young partner, G. Glasser easily beat Bouillet and Rimet (6—0, 6—8, 6—3), but W. T. Tilden and C. H. Kingsley had a hard fight against the less well-known players Coutanson and Merlin (6—4, 8—6).—Reuter.

Pike are feeding on the Norfolk Broads, and a number have been caught, including one of 11lb., landed on the Barton water by a London angler.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 1

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.—IN CHAMBERS.—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Gray, C. O.; Hanson, M.; Nelson, H. V.; Adjd. Petition (952 of 1929); Petitions (1,054 and 1,055 of 1929); Adjd. Petitions (884 and 1,009 of 1929); Petitions (1,067 and 1,109 of 1929). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petition (1,075 of 1929); Adjd. Petition (disputed) (1,021 of 1929).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 33—First Floor.—At 11:—Fine Bros., first meeting. At 11.30:—Oates, J. and J., ditto. Room 32—First Floor.—At 11:—Lacey, D. E., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT.—Room 87.—At 11.15:—Bacaros Iron Ore Mines, Ltd. Room 65.—At 12.30:—London Caledonian Trust, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Merlinex (Mineral and Steel Products), Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—The Piccadilly Magazine, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTER sitting.—Simner.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

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Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

HOCKEY

MIDDLESEX V. CHESHIRE

Middlesex won a close game against Cheshire by two goals to one at Bowdon yesterday in the first match of their Northern tour.

On the run of the play they just deserved to win, for their forwards adapted themselves to a rather bumpy ground better than their opponents, and showed more dash near the circle. Had it not been for the excellent play of H. L. Birley in goal they would have won by a larger margin. Between the two defences there was very little to choose, R. Scott Freeman and J. W. H. Tyrrell being the most prominent for Middlesex, while E. T. Hollins and the backs, W. Hunt and G. H. Murray, were the best on the Cheshire side, although Murray did not find his best form until the second half.

In the winners' forward line the two best were S. H. Saville and C. S. Petheram. Saville was particularly good, but J. H. Woonnacott in the centre was too closely marked and failed to combine well. B. Stowell was the best of the Cheshire forwards, who were weak on the wings, but the insides, although individually good, failed to work well together.

In the first half of the game Middlesex had rather the better of the play, and deserved to score more than once, but they found Birley in good form. Petheram scored their first goal after some good play by Saville, and although both sides had several opportunities, there was no further score before the interval.

In the second half the game was very level, but the bumpy ground caused both sides to miss opportunities, and the defences were very good. Middlesex scored through Wonnacott after some good play on the right, and Stowell obtained Cheshire's goal with a very good shot which gave Phillips no chance.

The teams were:—

MIDDLESEX.—W. P. Phillips (Hampstead), goal; R. Scott Freeman (Staines) and H. M. Campbell (Hampstead), backs; C. W. McCheldon (Hampstead), J. W. H. Tyrrell (Esher), and R. L. Milsted (Hampstead), half-backs; J. K. Brown (Richmond), S. H. Saville (Westminster Bank), C. S. Petheram (Hampstead), J. H. Woonnacott (Westminster Bank), and R. T. Read (Teddington), forwards.

CHESHIRE.—H. L. Birley (Alderley Edge), goal; W. Hunt (Timperley) and G. H. Murray (Alderley Edge), backs; E. T. Hollins (Alderley Edge), G. F. Smith (Bowdon), and C. Carr (Bowdon), half-backs; J. Lambert (Bowdon), J. D. O'Rahilly (Bowdon), R. R. Seddon (Wilmslow Park), R. Stowell (Alderley Edge), and A. T. Morrison (Wilmslow Park), forwards.

LANCASHIRE v. SURREY

Lancashire and Surrey played a drawn game yesterday at Manchester, each side scoring three goals. This was Surrey's first game of their Northern tour, and they were rather unlucky not to win, but Lancashire deserve every credit for their good recovery after being two goals behind at half-time.

The Surrey forwards played good hockey in the first half, F. W. Carpenter and A. D. Ogilvy both being very prominent, and they fully deserved their lead at the interval. J. Ainsworth and H. R. Stacey played a good defensive game for Lancashire, and saved their side several times, but the wing half-backs were uncertain in their marking. C. E. H. Tudor, at centre-forward for Lancashire, made a very good impression, and had the satisfaction of scoring all three goals for Lancashire, and G. F. Woolley was good at inside left.

Surrey started off at a great pace, and scored through Pemberton after about five minutes' play. They continued to have much the better of the game, and Carpenter increased their score with a good shot. Later, Tudor obtained a goal for Lancashire, and Ogilvy a third for Surrey, who led at half-time by three goals to one. Lancashire made a good recovery in the second half, although Surrey still had rather the better of the play. Tudor twice broke through, and, though Surrey made great efforts to regain the lead, they were kept out by the Lancashire defence.

The teams were:—

LANCASHIRE.—G. L. Greaves (Manchester University), goal; W. R. Frodsham (Hightown) and H. Stacey (Northern), backs; J. Ainsworth (Hightown), J. Ainsworth (Hightown), and J. Morton (Western), half-backs; L. Woolley (Warrington), F. R. Harrison (Northern), C. E. H. Tudor (Manchester Y.M.C.A.), G. F. Woolley (Warrington), and K. Williams (Manchester Y.M.C.A.), forwards.

SURREY.—K. R. Boys (Surbiton), goal; H. J. Hill (Teddington) and G. T. Summers (Dulwich), backs; C. P. Scott (St. Thomas's Hospital), captain), J. C. Fisher (The Army), and G. S. Goodman (Reigate), half-backs; J. H. Kendall (Bank of England), A. L. Pemberton (Dulwich), F. W. Carpenter (Dulwich), C. S. W. Marcon (Hampstead), and A. D. Ogilvy (Spencer), forwards.

INDIAN TEAM IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 30

The hockey team of Indian undergraduates which is at present visiting Madrid has played two Spanish teams. In the first match, on Saturday, the Indian team was beaten by four goals to two. In the second match, which was played this afternoon, the Indians won by four goals to none.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENTS

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

EASTERN.—AT CLACTON

	Goals		Goals
SCOTLAND	1	ESSEX	0
HERTFORDSHIRE	4	SUFFOLK	0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	1	NORFOLK	0
KENT	9	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	1

NORTHERN.—AT SCARBOROUGH

	Goals		Goals
NORTHUMBERLAND	7	SHEFFIELD WANDERERS	0
DURHAM	5	YORKSHIRE	4
LANCASHIRE	4	MISS CHARTER'S XI	1
CHESHIRE	3	WOMEN'S LEAGUE	3

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

WARRINGTON.—Lancashire v. Middlesex.
BROOKLANDS.—Cheshire v. Surrey.
WITHAM.—Essex v. Hertfordshire.
KENT HOUSE.—Kent v. Sussex.
SOUTHERNHAYES.—Shoeburyness Garrison v. Colchester Garrison.

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Western Tournament.
CLACTON.—Eastern Tournament.
SCARBOROUGH.—Northern Tournament.

HUNTING

FAIR SPORT

THE BEAUFORT met at Lasborough Lodge yesterday. From Bowldown hounds went through Charlton Down to Elmestree Farm, where the fox escaped by getting into a faggot pile. Finding in Union Gorse, hounds then hunted slowly, making a ring by Broad Newell and then going on past Everstone to Elmestree and Highgrove. They bore on to Doughton, and pointed for Shipton Moyne, but, turning right-handed past Garden Plantation, ran to Charlton Down and then on to Park Bottom. Hounds afterwards ran well by Chavenage before their fox got to ground at Upton Grove drain.

THE BELVOIR had good sport yesterday after meeting at Fulbeck Hall. Finding in Leadenham Hill Top hounds ran through the plantations at Welbourn and Wellingore and the Wellingore Hall gardens before turning over the Pottergate and continuing across the heath towards Griffin's Plantation. Turning back the fox was lost short of Wellingore in the Blankney country after a capital 40 minutes. A fox from Willson's Osiers was killed near Fulbeck, while another from the same covert was lost after a run in the vale.

THE BERKELEY dog pack had a smart hunt yesterday. They met near Longley and found immediately at Thatcher's Covert, ran by Arklow Hill to the Canal, and, turning by the Severn at Stonebench, went swiftly by Windmill Hill, and passing behind Elmore Court rolled their fox over in the open after 25 minutes without a check. They found again in the Church Covert and killed their fox in the open at Elmore village after another good gallop.

THE BICESTER met at Middleton Park yesterday. Finding in Home Wood, hounds hunted nicely in Bignell Park and lost their fox. After drawing Roundabouts blank, a fox was found in a tree in Kirtlington Park, and hounds ran fast to Bletchington and killed him. Finding in Busby's Spinney, hounds then ran fast past Bletchington to Northbrook. Swinging right-handed, they just touched Middleton, and, crossing the Oxford road, they killed their fox in the open when one field short of Bignell, after a really good hunt of 60 minutes.

THE BROCKLESBY after meeting at Howsham Station yesterday found in Poolthorn and ran through Brandy Carrs and across Kelsey Beck, then parallel to the railway and through the Spinney at Grabbles Hill to Moortown House. Turning right-handed hounds ran up the strip to South Kelsey fox covert, and after crossing Caistor Canal they pointed for Thorntou-le-moor. Turning back through Noble's Wood hounds lost short of Holton-le-moor Station after a nice, slow hunt of an hour and 25 minutes.

THE CATTISTOCK had two good hunts after meeting at Sydling Wood yesterday. Finding at once, hounds ran through East Wood, over Batcombe Down, and, sinking the vale, ran by Cockrane's and Sievier's. They passed the knoll to Batcombe Moor, and from there the fox went by Redford, through Hell Corner and Ducat's Moor. After making a ring round Melbury Bubb he was killed in the open. Redpost supplied the second fox, who ran by Clapper's and Hog Hill, past Fernicombe and East Hill, before he got to ground at Mount Silver.

THE DERWENT met at Ellerburn yesterday. Hounds found on the Warrens above Low Dalby, and ran up the Riggs and turned to Givendale Head. The pack put up a fresh fox in Low Givendale, and, running by Warren House to the Shoulder of Mutton Tank, the Hill and, crossing the Warrens and the Riggs down to the Nursery, they nearly reached Fox and Rabbit. The pack turned over the Lockton road, and lost their fox near High Kingthorpe Farm, after a good two hours' hunt.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD met at Lynes Barn yesterday. Hounds worked hard all day, scent being poor. A fox from Guiting Wood gave a slow hunt to Stanway Hill, where hounds marked him to ground. They found again in Cascombe Gorse, and hunted well for 1¼ hour round about Hailes Thrift, and Farncote Bottom till they killed their fox by Farncote Farm. Another fox from Pinnock Cliffs was hunted in that district till dark.

THE V.W.H. (CIRENCESTER) met yesterday at Aldsworth. A fox found in some kale led past Aldsworth Village towards Lapping Well, and then ran right-handed through the bratch to Bibury Grove and on to Coln St. Aldwyns. He turned back to the bratch, but scent then failed. Three foxes were bolted in turn from a drain at Ablington. One gave a hunt round Ablington, but was lost. Another led past Coronation Covert, and was killed, and the third was also killed.

THE V.W.H. (CRICKLADE).—Hounds met yesterday at Angel Purton. Going straight to Liddiard Park, they soon found a fox in Pond Covert, and, going away past the House, ran up to the Village. Turning to the right, they came past Nine Elms, and ran on over Toothill. Crossing the railway, they then bore to the right by Hay Lane, and went on by Chaddington. Holding Wootton Bassett on the left, they ran back nearly to Liddiard Park, and, leaving it on the left, ran back by Hay Lane on to Chaddington and Hynoll, where hounds lost their fox after a really good hunt of two hours. They then went back to Liddiard Park, but did not find again.

THE YORK AND AINSTY, SOUTH, met at Street Houses yesterday. Finding at Steeton hounds ran by Brumber Hill and, changing foxes near Colton, went back past the Wild and ran through Ainsty Cliff to Hitbrough Whin. They ran back to Ainsty Cliff and marked their fox to ground after 40 minutes' hunt. Another fox picked up near Oxton ran to Catterton Spring and was killed near Tadcaster. A hunt from Colton Hagg ended in the fox being lost near Brocket Hagg.

(Continued in next column)

RACKETS

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS' HANDICAP

The second round was completed, and one match was played in the third round, of the Public Schools' Rackets Handicap at Queen's Club yesterday. The third and fourth rounds will be played to-day and the semi-final and final rounds to-morrow.

The handicap was satisfactory again yesterday, and there were no runaway matches when the players were presumed to be of almost equal ability. E. G. Williams kept his head, hit hard, and served particularly well, and by doing all these three important things he just beat a stronger and more experienced player, T. M. Botley, 16—13, 15—13. Botley's service was not quite as severe as it was expected to be, but just two pieces of luck at the right moments would probably have won him his match. He has always been one of the unlucky players in this court, why one cannot tell; it happens in many games that a certain ground or a certain court seems inimical to one player and the true friend to another. R. H. Priestley, the Winchester player, who won the Cup with N. McCaskie last year, was beaten by another Wykehamist, P. A. C. Don. Don played very well indeed for a long-handicap man and in the last game served well, and both hit the ball hard and placed it well. Priestley won the second game after losing the first, but Don got away with a big start in the third game, kept up his pace, and gave his opponent no chance of catching him.

W. E. Carr made the mistake of not playing his own game against D. W. McConnel, to whom he was owing 2 and giving 5. Carr played too carefully in the first game, and McConnel, who can serve well, let fly at the easy returns and killed the ball. In the second game Carr, a player when at his best after the style of K. A. Wagg, set the pace, and he won that game by good attacking rackets. In the final game Carr took service badly, and again played too carefully in the rallies. At 3—6 he had a good chance of winning the match, and at 6—9 he was still in a fair position, McConnel, however, put more power into his service, hit out at anything at all easy, and did a fine performance to win the match. P. Barlow, of Clifton, is only 14, though he looks, from his frame, older than that. He has a good swing to his racket and is afraid of nothing, but at present he gets much too close to the ball, and, of course, he knows little of what the hard hit ball is likely to do if it hits the side or back walls. He was unlucky enough to meet C. J. Malim, the Wellington first string, and a really good player. Malim was giving good odds, but he could have given much bigger odds, and still have won against a mere beginner, even though that beginner be as promising as Barlow undoubtedly is.

E. N. Evans, the Haileybury first string, was too good for G. S. May, though the latter did quite well and played up to form in the second game. Evans is a compact and finished player, who uses his head all the time, and who has learned to serve most unpleasantly in the Queen's Court. J. C. Sisson again left his match very late, and at one time looked almost a beaten man. He was owing two to A. M. Hedley, the Eton second string, who played a much stronger game yesterday than he had done on Monday. Hedley makes some beautiful racket strokes, both hitting the ball cleanly and hard, and cutting it properly. He is inclined to look up too soon, however, when playing the easy ones, and so puts too many of them down. Sisson served his hand out at 7—10 in the first game, and Hedley punished him properly by winning the game in his next hand, scoring three aces by service and the winning point with a perfectly hit half-volley kill. Hedley led seven owe two in the second game and 10—5. Sisson went ahead at 11—10, but Hedley was 13—11 and 14—12. Sisson put in the game in his next hand. Hedley led 11—4 in the final game, scoring six and five aces in consecutive hands, but Sisson served well to make six out of a sequence of eight aces by service, which made him 12—11, and he won the game and match in his next hand.

P. I. Van Der Gucht showed good class in the first game of his match, and probably kept a little up his sleeve in the second. J. de P. Whitaker served just too well and hit just too hard for F. A. V. Parker, though their match was a very level one. Whitaker did not really deserve to win the second game, for he served his hand out twice running in the middle of that game, when Parker was leading by three points. R. Pullbrook, a left-handed player, takes service cleverly for a player of his limited experience, and his return is excellent. He needs a longer and earlier swing back to his racket, however, and he might well, for the time being at least, adopt the maxim of some of the old players:—"It is impossible to hit a racket ball too hard." Pullbrook served well again yesterday, and kept his head when Heygate went for him strongly in the second game. W. H. Vestey seemed weaker in his bad shoulder than he did on Monday, but he won his match after N. M. H. Knowles, who received 5 from him, had won the first game comfortably, and led 10—6 and 13—10 in the second. Vestey was compelled to play almost the squash rackets game, and he played it cleverly, his return being wonderfully accurate if never severe. J. M. Stow is quite obviously a first-class player, and he made some glorious strokes yesterday when he was safe to do so, and both served and took service with real knowledge.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND (concluded).—N. M. H. Knowles (Winchester) (3) beat the Hon. C. M. H. Cockayne (Stowe) (2) (15—2, 15—0). SECOND ROUND (concluded).—E. G. Williams (Harrow) (scratch) beat T. M. Botley (Tonbridge) (owe 3) (16—13, 15—13); P. A. C. Don (Winchester) beat R. H. Priestley (Winchester) (owe 2) (15—9, 9—15, 15—9, owe 1); J. M. Stow (Harrow) (owe 5) beat J. R. Gilbertson (Haileybury) (owe 5) (15—8, 15—9); D. W. McConnel (Wellington) (5) beat W. E. Carr (Clifton) (owe 2) (15—9, 9—15, 15—6); E. N. Evans (Haileybury) (owe 4) beat S. R. May (Wellington (scratch) (15—5, 15—11); J. C. Sisson (Clifton) (owe 2) beat A. M. Hedley (Eton) (scratch) (7—15, 17—14, 12—11); W. H. Vestey (Radley) (owe 1) beat Churchill (Radley) (owe 1) (15—18—7, 15—12, 15—10); C. J. Malim (Wellington) (owe 2) beat F. A. V. Parker (Winchester) (15—11, 15—11); R. Pullbrook (Harrow) (7) beat A. N. Heygate (Radley) (7) (15—7, 15—10); J. de P. Whitaker (Eton) beat F. Barlow (Clifton) (5) (15—12, 15—12). THIRD ROUND.—P. C. Kitching (Radley) (5) beat E. H. Moss (Malvern) (owe 2) (16—13, 7—15, 15—7).

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS' COMPETITION

The draw for the annual Young Professionals' Rackets Competition, which will be played at Queen's Club on January 6-9, is given below:—

B. Abrahams (Oxford), A. H. Whetton (Harrow), and E. Halsey (Wellington), byes.
W. A. Aylott (Haileybury) v. E. Childs (Malvern).
W. Gordon (Charterhouse), R. Hawes (Wellington), G. Owen (Camberley), and A. Collin (Tonbridge), byes.

THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1930

The Estate Market

HIGHGATE SALES

A USEFUL DIARY

In some notes on their transactions in 1929, Messrs. Prickett and Ellis (Highgate and Chancery-lane), who were established in 1767, express pleasure that the process of converting large houses into so-called flats seems to have come to an end in the Highgate district. Some houses that had been so dealt with have been restored to use as ordinary private houses. The chief inquiry is for freeholds at about £4,000, but fancy prices for old-fashioned houses are not generally obtainable nowadays. They add:—

The district associated with the name of "that Nobyl Marchaunt Richarde Whytyngdon," who, according to the tradition, turned back to the City from Highgate Hill, continues in public favour residentially, and shops and other facilities that are provided as a consequence are proving very successful. Regarding the latter, this prosperity results in very few shops coming into the market, for owners and tenants, knowing when they have got a good thing, cling to it. From time to time, however, executors have to realize properties of that description, and some of the more important auctions that the firm has held recently have been pursuant to instructions of that character. The development of the great estate of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Holly Lodge, has provided hundreds of houses, but hundreds more could be built if it were practicable, and as easily let and sold. Any attempt to compare the Highgate of the time described by a former head of the firm, the late Mr. Frederick Prickett, in his "History and Antiquities of Highgate," that is the Highgate of early Victorian days, and to-day is discouraging. Discouraging because of the magnitude of the task, for the changes have been of so sweeping a character that, in common with much of the Northern Heights, Highgate, except for its essentially "monumental" features, such as the church, the ancient almshouses, the famous school, and properties like Cromwell House, has undergone changes in half a century that make it desirable to rewrite its history from a new standpoint. All the time values of property have been advancing, and the proximity of the suburb to London ensures that all the available accomodation, residential and commercial, will be eagerly snapped up. Large areas of land have changed hands at satisfactory prices at Totteridge, Whetstone, and Barnet, and these are being developed by the erection of good houses. Small areas of land at Highgate, Muswell Hill, and Finchley are easily disposed of at good prices.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to sell Ambrosden, Bicester, 3,166 acres, including nine dairy farms, 32 small-holdings, and the greater portion of the villages of Ambrosden and Merton.

The "Business, Sporting, and Official Diary" for 1930, issued by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, "for private circulation," is the only professional publication of its kind. The official lists include the chief officers of the L.C.C., and the manner in which the information throughout the book is revised may be seen in that the recent appointment of Sir Allan Powell, as chief officer of public assistance, is inserted. Many of the notable estates that have passed through the firm's hands are recorded in the diary, and there is a list of members of Parliament, Government Offices, and Embassies. The tables for measurement and valuation are of a practical type, and sporting memoranda add to the value of a sumptuously bound book of convenient size for the pocket.

Coming sales by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley include a Queen Anne house and seven acres in Pewsey Vale, The Manor House, Beechingstoke, and, next Wednesday at Hanover-square, long leasehold modern premises in Great Portland-street.

An old Kentish rectory, at Brasted, four miles from Sevenoaks, and 14 acres, have been sold by Messrs. Curtis and Henson (Mount-street), who have purchased, on behalf of a client, Hazlegrove House, Somerset, noteworthy for its panelling. It formerly belonged to the Aldmays.

Recent brewery sales include that of the old-established business of N. P. Hunt and Son, Crabbs Park, Paignton, and 30 "tied" houses, to Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, Limited. Cider-making will be carried on there.

At the Mart, on January 23, business premises in High-street, Sutton, Churchroad, Willesden, and Eden-street, Kingston, and a freehold garage at Stamford Hill, will be offered by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street). The firm's page in *The Times* last Monday gave a list of some of their sales in 1929, and of coming private and other offers.

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

Auctioneers	SALES THIS DAY. Place of Sale	Description
Harrods, Ltd.	Galleries, 73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture
Phillips, Son, and Neale		Decorative Furniture

THE SCHEME TO BEAUTIFY BRYNMAWR

OPPOSITION OF A MINERS' COUNCIL

The scheme to beautify the mining town of Brynmawr (Brecon) and make it a health resort is likely to break down on account of the opposition of the Tredegar Valley Miners' Council.

Mr. George Davies, the miners' agent, reporting to the council on the proposal, said that a town's meeting had approved the scheme and had decided to ask the Ministry of Labour for sanction to engage unemployed men in receipt of unemployment benefit to do the work in return for their pay. The men would be given one meal a day in addition by the Society of Friends. Mr. Davies said that the unemployment pay of a number of men who had been engaged by the Society of Friends at their boot depot had been stopped on the ground that they were not devoting sufficient time to looking for work. The Miners' Council were now appealing to the umpire on that case.

It was wrong in principle to ask men to do work without being guaranteed the trade union rate of wages, and he had advised the men at Brynmawr to reject the proposal.

The Miners' Council passed a resolution deprecating the action taken at Brynmawr, and expressing the opinion that the interference of other bodies under the guise of charity was a gross interference with trade union rights, and could only tend to lower the standard of living.

TERRITORIAL RIFLE MATCH

The Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs is promoting an open national competition for teams from the various arms of the Territorial Force for the Sir Charles Wakefield Challenge Cup. Eight silver medals will be distributed among the *personnel* of the winning team. The second team will receive bronze medals. Teams may be drawn from any company of the Territorial Army. Each company has the right to nominate more than one team if circumstances warrant it. The word "company" includes squadrons of Yeomanry, batteries of artillery, companies of engineers, corps of signals, infantry, tank corps (armoured cars), R.A.S.C., R.A.M.C., and R.A.O.C. The last date for entering is January 31. All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, S.M.R.C., 23, Water-lane, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT OFFICERS' PRIZE

The first recipient of the Godgo medal and prize is Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant H. H. L. Shewell, of H.M.S. DEVONSHIRE. This award of a gold medal and books was founded early in 1929 in memory of Staff Paymaster J. T. Godgo, who was killed on August 6, 1914, when H.M.S. AMPHION was sunk by a mine. Staff Paymaster Godgo was the first British officer of all the fighting services to be killed. The award is made annually to the Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant who passes the examination for that rank at the first attempt and who obtains the highest percentage of the total maximum marks in these examinations during the current calendar year.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS

HALF-YEARLY LIST

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 31.

The following promotions have been made to date December 31, 1929 (or January 1, 1930, where so stated):—

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN

Name	Where Serving
William R. Dell, D.S.O.	President for Plans Division
James Powell, D.S.O.	Despatch
Alexander R. Hamnick	—
The Hon. George Fraser, D.S.O.	—
Richard J. E. Scott, A.M.	Victoria and Albert
Edward C. C. Dicken, O.B.E., D.S.C.	Warspite
Frederick N. Attwood	Victory
Ian R. F. Tower, D.S.C.	Excellent
John F. R. Cavalié	—
Martin J. C. de Meric, M.V.O.	President for Training and Staff Duties Division

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER

Arthur G. N. Wyatt	Ormonde
Roderick L. Moore	Repulse
Francis R. Baxter	Vivid
Edward D. B. McCarthy	Lent R.A.N.
Humphrey R. Sandwith	Emperor of India
Desmond E. Gather	—
Reginald F. Morfee	Pembroke
Gerald D. Yates	—
Henry Clanchy	Pembroke for Ardent
Francis C. Flynn	Excellent
Robert A. Startin, O.B.E., A.M.	Capetown
Robert D. Oliver, D.S.C.	Caledon
Aubrey B. Fanshawe	M 3
Ian A. F. Macintyre	Warspite
Henry H. McWilliam	—
Henry B. Crane	Victory
Nigel B. Deare	Cairo
Edmund H. N. Harvey	Effingham
John A. Bickford-Smith	Barham
Eric S. Brand	—
Edward L. Berthon, D.S.C.	Victoria and Albert
Thomas H. Troubridge	Rodney
Percy Todd	Warspite
Alexander C. G. Madden	Kent
Henry J. Murphy	

ENGINEER COMMANDER TO ENGINEER CAPTAIN

Sydney R. Dight	Victory
Harold P. Huxham, D.S.O.	Greenwich
George W. Le Page, D.S.O.	Vivid

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER (E) TO COMMANDER (E).

John F. W. Tamplin	Victory
Thomas W. A. Masterman	Repulse
Phillip E. V. Walker	R.N.E. College, Keyham
Rowland P. Chapman	Rodney

ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO ENGINEER COMMANDER

Richard C. Sloman	Fisgard
Patrick H. McCartan	Thunderer
William T. A. Jordan, O.B.E.	Victory
Alan L. Thomson	Barham

SURGEON COMMANDER TO SURGEON CAPTAIN

Francis J. Gowans, M.B., M.S.	R.N. Hospital, Haslar
Leonard Warren, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Warspite
Sheldon F. Dudley, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	R.N. College, Greenwich
Christopher Jordan, M.D.	Staff Duties Division

PAYMASTER COMMANDER TO PAYMASTER CAPTAIN

Cyril W. Capper	R.N. Hospital, Plymouth
Cecil A. Ward, C.M.G.	Dolphin

ROYAL MARINES

MAJOR TO BE BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.
Reginald D. H. Lough, D.S.O., O.B.E., Chatham.
CAPTAIN TO BE BREVET MAJOR.
Archibald M. Craig, O.B.E.
To date January 1, 1930.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN
Ernest Edkin, O.B.E., R.D.
Richard H. Buck, R.D.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO COMMANDER
Rupert H. Waller, R.D.
Arthur G. Dixon, R.D.
John J. Macdonald.
Thomas E. Pitts, R.D.

ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO ENGINEER COMMANDER
Stanley P. Oxnard.

PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TO PAYMASTER-COMMANDER
Charles G. Johnson, R.D.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

COMMANDER TO CAPTAIN
Ernest W. Swab, O.B.E., V.D.

The following promotions have been announced by the Commonwealth Naval Board:—

TO CAPTAIN.—Commander Cuthbert J. Pope, R.A.N.
TO ELECTRICAL LIEUTENANT.—Mr. E. C. Burke, Commissioned Electrician, R.A.N.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

LIST OF PROMOTIONS

AIR MINISTRY, JAN 1

The following promotions are made with effect from January 1, 1930:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

AIR COMMODORES TO AIR VICE-MARSHALS.
Edgar Rainey LUDLOW-HEWITT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Arthur Murray LONGMORE, C.B., D.S.O.
Cyril Louis Norton NEWALL, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.

GROUP CAPTAINS TO AIR COMMODORES
Patrick Henry Lyon PLAYFAIR, M.C.
Arthur Wellesley BROOKNORTH, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
William Foster MacNeece FOSTER, C.B.E., D.S.O.

WING COMMANDERS TO GROUP CAPTAINS
Reynell Henry VERNEY, O.B.E.
Lawrence Arthur PATTINSON, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Robert John Ferguson BARTON, O.B.E.
William Lawrie WELSH, D.S.C., A.F.C.
Hugh Lambert REILLY, D.S.O.
John Trenaptne BABINGTON, D.S.O.
Eric Mackay MURRAY, D.S.O., M.C.
Victor Osborne REES, O.B.E.

SQUADRON LEADERS TO WING COMMANDERS
Reginald Blayney Bulteel COLMORE, O.B.E.
Reginald Stuart MAXWELL, M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Frank Cary SHERREN, M.C.
Hugh Vivian CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, M.C., D.F.C.
Charles Henry ELLOTT-SMITH, A.F.C.
John Cannan RUSSELL, D.S.O.
Anthony Rex ARNOLD, D.S.C., D.F.C.
Charles Joseph MACKAY, M.C., D.F.C.
Alexander GRAY, M.C.
Ronald Graham D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Robert Dickinson DYLAND, O.B.E.
Horace Percy LALE, D.S.O., D.F.C.

FLYING OFFICERS TO FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS
Herbert Stafford MOSSBY.
George Gerald MOSSBY.
Thomas Henry MOON.
Christopher Herbert SCHOFIELD (Lt. Welch Regt.)

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER, R.N., FLYING OFFICER, R.A.F., TO FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS
Hon. Lockhart St. John FANCOURT.
Cyril Bristowe TIPP.
Robert Godmond POOLE.

STORES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER TO GROUP CAPTAIN
William Robert BRUCE, O.B.E.

SQUADRON LEADERS TO WING COMMANDERS
Walter James Brien CURTIS, O.B.E.
William Edgar ALTHEN, O.B.E.
Henry Lumsden CRICHTON, M.B.E.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS TO SQUADRON LEADERS
Arthur Thomas COOPER.
Arthur Benjamin WILSON.
Ernest William CROSBIE.
Arthur Myrtle SAYWOOD.

FLYING OFFICERS TO FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS
John Gordon SMITHSON.
Arthur David Darley GAUSSEN.
George Godfrey Cheshire PIGOTT.
Cecil William RUGG.
Charles Norman SCOTT.
George William LONGSTAFF.
William BOURNE.

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER
Percy John WISEMAN.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT TO SQUADRON LEADER
Raff Harry CLEVERLY.

FLYING OFFICERS TO FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS
Frederick John Sharer NORRIS.
John James Taylor ROSE.
Robert William Lowry GLENN.
William Reginald DONKIN.
Desmond Frederick Aubrey CLARKE.
Sidney Charles WYATT.
Arthur Edward WEST.
Gilbert GOODALL.

MEDICAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER TO WING COMMANDER
Thomas James KELLY, M.C., M.D., M.A.

PRINCESS MARY'S R.A.F. NURSING SERVICE

SENIOR SISTER (ACTING MATRON) TO MATRON
Miss Emily Mathieson BLAKE.
SISTER TO SENIOR SISTER
Miss Winifred Maud COULTHURST.
SISTER TO ACTING SENIOR SISTER
Miss Margaret Watt WALKER.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMR.—H. J. EGERTON, to VICTORY, and for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Dec. 30).
LIEUT.-COMMR.—W. M. BIRD, to Furious (Jan. 1).
LIEUT.—J. F. HAMSHER, to BENBOW (June 7, 1929).
MIDSHIPMEN.—Viscount KELBURN, C.V.O., C.B., M.C., to ST. ST. B. S. DEVONSHIRE (Jan. 11); and H. C. GRIEVE, to DURANT; J. H. CRAWFORD, R. H. ALLEN, and G. T. S. GRAY, to Revenge (Jan. 14).
ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—R. G. RUSSAN, to Pembroke, for Brilliant (Jan. 14).
CHAPLAINS.—A. D. MERRIMAN, to Walpole (Jan. 7).
Rev. A. RIDDEN, M.A., to Marlborough (Jan. 1); and Rev. H. F.-St. P. FOLEY, B.A., to Vindictive.
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—G. H. LANE, to Victory, for Secretaries' Course (Feb. 12).
CH. ENGNR.—J. H. ROBERTS, to Wakeful (Jan. 7).
WT. ENGNRS.—W. T. COMBE and L. G. HUTCHINS, to Hastings (Jan. 7); and O. W. TREWEEKS, to Vivid, for Staff Course.
Capt. War Office (Dec. 19, 1929): Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C., R.A., is transfd. from Constantinople to Brussels as Mil. Attaché (graded as a G.S.O., 2nd Grade) (Dec. 27, 1929).

CAVALRY

3RD D.G.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (June 21, 1929) and remain seconded for Warburton, M.C., E. C. K. H. Ford (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 3, 1929).
8TH H.—Lt. A. G. Wodehouse resigns his comm. (Jan. 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. R. E. Krohn, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Jan 1), and is granted the rank of Maj., Capt. (now Maj.) A. F. Batty, D.S.O., to be Maj., Maj. (now Lt.-Col.), March 2, 1919 (substituted for the notifications in the *Gazette* of April 3 and 11, 1919).
Capt. J. Joy, O.B.E., to be Maj. (Qr.Mr.) (Dec. 30, 1929).
The follg. to be Maj. (Qr.Mr.) (Dec. 30, 1929).
Capt. D. H. M. Carbery, M.C., D.F.C. (Nov. 19, 1929); Capt. R. S. Wade, Vice Capt. K. S. Peters (Dec. 1, 1929); Lt. W. C. Tomlin, M.C., vice Capt. O. V. C. Meysey-Thompson (Nov. 20, 1929); Capt. E. A. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., vice Capt. A. L. Wilson, with the A.F. (Dec. 1, 1929); Lt. G. C. Grey is seconded for serv. with the Egyptian Army (Dec. 1, 1929).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

The follg. Lts.-Cols. on completion of four years' serv. as Regtl. Lts.-Cols., are placed on the h.p. list (Dec. 31, 1929): F. G. Lezn. O.B.E., M.C., P. W. L. Broke-Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E.
The follg. Majs. to be Lts.-Cols. (Dec. 31, 1929):—C. G. Lewes, O.B.E., to Bt. Lt.-Col.; C. A. Bird, D.S.O., M.C., (Dec. 13, 1929); J. H. Dyer, M.C. (Dec. 31, 1929).

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. GDS.—Col. Lord H. C. Seymour, D.S.O., relinquishes Offr. Comdg. the Regt. and Regtl. Dist. (Jan. 1).
C. Gds.—Sec. Lt. A. Gilroy to be Lt. (Dec. 19, 1929).

INFANTRY

THE BUFFS.—Capt. C. R. B. Knight is secd. for serv. as Adjt. Indian T.F. (Oct. 28, 1929).
KING'S OWN R.—Lt. Gibson remains secd. whilst A.D.C. to the Govr. of Nigeria (Oct. 2, 1929).
NORTHD. FUS.—Lt. C. F. C. Carr-Ellison is secd. for serv. as Adjt., T.A. (Dec. 1, 1929).
SOMERSET L.I.—Lt. R. W. Stephens is restd. to the estab. (Dec. 17, 1929).
K. OWN. R. REGT.—Lt. J. Springhall to be Adjt., vice H. H. Fitton (Nov. 16, 1929).
CAMERONIANS.—Lt

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS

FULL OFFICIAL LIST

SIX PEERAGES

The following is the full official list of New Year Honours issued last evening:—

BARONS

AMAN, Major Dudley Leigh, D.S.C., J.P. For public and political services.

DICKINSON, The Right Honourable Sir Willoughby Hyett, K.B.E., J.P., D.L., Honorary Secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches. For public services and for services in the cause of peace.

NOBLE, Sir William Joseph, Bt., J.P., Ex-President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

PONSONBY, Arthur Augustus William Harry, Esq., M.P. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport. For public and political services.

TRENCHARD, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Hugh Montague, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O. Chief of the Air Staff since 1919. Colonel, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

WAKEFIELD, Sir Charles Cheers, Bt., C.B.E., LL.D. For public and philanthropic services.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR

GOSCHEN, Colonel George Joachim, Viscount, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D. Lately Governor of Madras.

BARONETS

BARON, Louis Bernhard, Esq. For public and philanthropic services.

FOSTER, Sir (Thomas) Gregory, B.A., Ph.D., Provost of University College, London, and recently Vice-Chancellor of the University.

MIDDLEBROOK, Sir William, J.P. For distinguished public services over a long period of years. Formerly Chairman of the Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons.

TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT, Sir Eustace Henry William, K.C.B., F.R.S. At one time Director of Naval Construction, Admiralty.

KNIGHTS

BALLINGER, John, Esq., C.B.E., M.A. Librarian of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

BANTOCK, Professor Granville, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.C.M. Professor of Music, Birmingham University.

CARDEN, Alderman Herbert. For public services in Sussex.

CHUBB, Lawrence Wensley, Esq. Secretary of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society for 35 years. Secretary of the National Playing Fields Association since 1928.

COLE, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Walter George, C.S.I., C.V.O., O.B.E. Director, Exhibitions Division, Department of Overseas Trade.

KENNEDY-COX, Reginald, Esq., J.P. Honorary Warden of the Dockland Settlements and Malvern Clubs Council.

DAVIDSON, Nigel George, Esq., C.B.E. Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government.

KNAPP-FISHER, Edward Francis, Esq. Receiver General of Westminster Abbey.

FLOWER, Archibald Dennis, Esq. Chairman of the Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

FORD, James Henry, Esq. Clerk to the Leeds Board of Guardians. Member of the Executive Council of the Association of Poor Law Unions.

GORE, Colonel St. John Corbet, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. Lieutenant of His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

GOTT, Charles Henry, Esq. Chief Valuer (England and Wales), Board of Inland Revenue.

HANSELL, Edward William, Esq., K.C. Official Referee, Supreme Court of Judicature.

KNOX, Lieutenant-Colonel James Stuart, O.B.E. Prison Commissioner and Director of Convict Prisons.

NUNN, Professor Thomas Percy, M.A., D.Sc., Hon. Litt.D., Hon. LL.D. Principal, London Day Training College, and Professor of Education, University of London.

PAGE, Archibald, Esq. Chief Engineer and Manager, Central Electricity Board. A Past President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

PATON, George William, Esq. Chairman and Managing Director of Bryant and May, Limited. For public services.

PERCIVAL, Tom, Esq. Clerk to the Tynemouth Board of Guardians. Formerly President of the National Poor Law Officers' Association.

RITCHIE, John, Esq. Chief Inspector, Board of Customs and Excise.

TYLER, Alfred William, Esq., J.P. Manager, Co-operative Printing Society.

WALKER, Emery, Esq. Process engraver and printer. Past Master of the Art Workers' Guild. Late President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. A Trustee of the Wallace Collection and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

WALL, Frederick Joseph, Esq. Secretary of the Football Association.

WATKINS, Percy Emerson, Esq., Permanent Secretary, Welsh Department, Board of Education.

WHYTE, William Edward, Esq., O.B.E., Clerk to the Middle Ward District Committee of Lanarkshire.

WILSON, William Courthope Townshend, Esq., K.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

WOODS, Raymond Wyebow, Esq., C.B.E., Solicitor to the General Post Office.

INDIA

AVARGAL, Diwan Bahadur Manaath Krishnan Nayar, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, President of the Legislative Council, Punjab.

ODGERS, Mr. Justice Charles Edwin, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras.

DALAL, Mr. Justice Barjor Jamshedji, Indian Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Allahabad.

RODGER, Alexander, Esq., O.B.E., Indian Forest Service, Inspector-General of Forests, Government of India.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Henry, C.I.E., O.B.E., Political Department of the Government of India, Member of Council, his Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad.

ROUSE, Alexander Macdonald, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Delhi.

KELLY, Patrick Aloysius, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Police Service, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SMILES, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Dorling, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assam.

DUMRAON, Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prashad Singh, C.B.E., Zamindar of, Bihar and Orissa.

ISMAIL, Mohamed, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E., Diwan of Mysore State.

MULLA, Dinshah Fardunji, Esq., C.I.E., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court.

BHUTTO, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E., President, District Local Board, Larkana, Bombay.

PAUL, Harisankar, Esq., Bengal.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

Awards of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for public services in India:—

EDGLEY, Norman George Armstrong, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Assam.

RAI, Diwan Bahadur Jakiat, C.I.E., Provincial Civil Service, Baluchistan (retired).

BAWDEN, The Reverend Samuel Day, American Baptist Mission, Manager of the Reformatory Settlement, Kavali, Nellore District, Madras.

HALLIDAY, The Reverend Robert, American Baptist Talaing Mission, Moulmein, Burma.

HIBBERD, Miss Julia Florence, Honorary Lady Superintendent, Sandes Soldiers' Home, Rawalpindi and Upper Topa.

JACKSON, The Reverend William Henry, the Blind School, Kemmendine, Burma.

JOSEPHINE, Sister, All Saints Sisterhood, Sister-in-Charge, Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

LONGMIRE, Miss Mary, M.B., Ch.B., Lady Doctor in charge of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society Hospital, Khammamett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SUTHERLAND, The Reverend William Sinclair, Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, Madras.

ORDER OF THE BATH

THE NAVY

G.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

GOODENOUGH, Admiral Sir William Edmund, K.C.B., M.V.O.

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

HALLIDAY, General Lewis Stratford Tollemache, V.C., C.B., R.M.

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

REINOLD, Rear-Admiral Harold Owen, C.V.O.

STEPHENSON, Rear-Admiral Gilbert Owen, C.M.G. (Retired).

HALL, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Robert William Basil, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

FOSTER, Colonel Richard Foster Carter, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.M.

JINKIN, Paymaster Captain Robert Alfred, O.B.E., R.N.

THE ARMY

K.C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

RADCLIFFE, Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Pollexfen de Blaquiere, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., half pay list, formerly General Officer Commanding 4th Division.

WIGRAM, Lieutenant-General Kenneth, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Commander, Waziristan District, India.

MACMULLEN, Lieutenant-General Cyril Norman, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, late Commander, Rawalpindi District, India.

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

HARVEY, Major-General David, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., K.H.S. (late Royal Army Medical Corps), Director of Pathology, the War Office.

ANTHONY, Major-General William Samuel, C.M.G. (late Royal Army Veterinary Corps), Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, the War Office.

GRANT, Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Charles John Cecil, D.S.O. (late Coldstream Guards), Commander, 8th Infantry Brigade.

GOSSET, Colonel Francis William, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Royal Artillery), Special Appointment, His Britannic Majesty's Embassy, Berlin.

HEADLAM, Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Hugh Roger, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)), Commander, 12th (Secunderabad) Infantry Brigade, India.

DOBBIE, Colonel (temporary Brigadier) William George SheddEN, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Royal Engineers), Commander, Cairo Brigade, Egypt.

TWISS, Major-General William Louis Oberkirch, C.B.E., M.C., Indian Army, Commander, Jullundur Brigade Area, India.

BATTYE, Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Ivan Urmston, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area, India.

LUMB, Colonel Frederick George Edward, D.S.O., M.C., Indian Army, late Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, Rawalpindi District, India.

SCOTT, Colonel Gerald Bassett, D.S.O., Indian Army, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier, India.

FRY, Colonel Arthur Brownfield, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Presidency and Assam District, India.

C.B. (CIVIL DIVISION)

BAXENDALE, Colonel Joseph Francis Noel, T.D., D.L., Retired, Territorial Army.

BOWES, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh, T.D., D.L., late Territorial Army Reserve of Officers.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION)

MILLS, Air Commodore Reginald Percy, M.C., A.F.C., Royal Air Force.

CIVIL DIVISION

C.B. (CIVIL DIVISION)

FASS, Herbert Ernest, Esq., O.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary, Treasury.

MC KECHNIE, William Wallace, Esq., M.A., Secretary, Scottish Education Department.

WALTON, John Charles, Esq., M.C., Secretary, Political Department, India Office.

DOMINIONS OFFICE LIST

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

WARD, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph George, Bt., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of the Dominion of New Zealand.

K.C.M.G.

MYERS, the Honourable Michael, Chief Justice of New Zealand.

PEDEN, Professor the Honourable John Beverley, K.C., LL.B., President of the Legislative Council, State of New South Wales.

C.M.G.

KANE, Edward William, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, Dominion of New Zealand.

LOVERIDGE, Walter David, Esq., President of the Sydney Harbour Trust, State of New South Wales.

MIEVILLE, Eric Charles, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

PARKER, Robert, Esq., a leading member of the musical profession in the Dominion of New Zealand.

ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton Forbes, Director of Works, Imperial War Graves Commission.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CIVIL DIVISION

K.B.E.

ARGYLE, The Honourable Stanley Seymour, M.B., lately Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health, State of Victoria.

C.B.E.

LUCKHAM, Arthur Albert, Esq., Resident Commissioner, Niue Island, Dominion of New Zealand.

ONSLOW, Miss Rosa Sibella Macarthur. For philanthropic services in the State of New South Wales.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BLAIR, The Honourable James William, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State of Queensland.

SIDEY, The Honourable Thomas Kay, Attorney-General, Dominion of New Zealand.

SNOWDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Eccles, V.D., Agent-General in London for the State of Tasmania.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

BYATT, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

K.C.M.G.

MAXWELL, Sir James Crawford, M.D., K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

BALFOUR, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew, LL.D., M.D., C.B., C.M.G., Member of the Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee, Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

BOTTOMLEY, William Cecil, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

C.M.G.

APLIN, Harold D'Auvergne, Esq., Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland Protectorate.

FARRER, Roland John, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissioners, Singapore.

GRAY, Major William Herbert, Administrator of the Colony, Nigeria.

GRIMBLE, Arthur Francis, Esq., Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

PITKEATHLY, James Scott, Esq., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., for services as Director of Electrical Undertakings, Island of Ceylon.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

MILITARY DIVISION

C.B.E.

STEVENS, Colonel George Bridges, V.D., lately Officer Commanding Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps.

O.B.E.

BLACKETT, Major Walter Scott, V.D., Quartermaster, Ceylon Mounted Rifles.

CLOUGH, Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Hutles, M.C. Royal Engineers, lately employed with the Rhodesian-Congo Boundary Commission.

COLE, Captain and Brevet Major Stanley Jakes, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire), Staff Officer to the Inspector-General, Royal West African Frontier Force.

GREEN, Major Henry Edward, D.S.O., formerly The King's African Rifles, Staff Officer, Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve.

CIVIL DIVISION

K.B.E.

BADDELEY, Sir Frank Morrish, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Secretary to Government, Nigeria.

HONORARY K.B.E.

PERAK, Raja Chulan, C.M.G., bin Sultan Abdullah, the Raja di Hilir of, Federated Malay States.

TURIAN, His Beatitude Elisek, the Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem.

C.B.E.

ANDREWS-SPEED, James, Esq., formerly Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, Gibraltar. For public services.

CUBITT, George Eaton Stannard, Esq., lately Conservator of Forests, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

DOORLY, Charles William, Esq., Administrator of St. Lucia.

du BOULAY, George Cornibert, Esq., Deputy Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast.

GOODSHIP, Harold Edwin, Esq., Chief Accountant, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

HONORARY C.B.E.

PENG, Choo Kia, Esq., formerly Unofficial Member of the Federal Council, Federated Malay States. For public services.

KATSINA, Muhammed Diko, Emir of, Nigeria.

SULEIMAN, Sheikh bin Nasur el Lemki, M.B.E., senior Arab Member of the Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

O.B.E.

ADAM, Pierre, Esq., Nominated Member of the Council of Government, Mauritius.

BATTISCOMBE, Christopher Francis, Esq., Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

BRANCH, The Venerable Archdeacon Samuel Edmund, M.A., lately Headmaster of the Antigua Grammar School. For services to education.

CROOK, Alfred Herbert, Esq., M.A., Headmaster of Queen's College, Hong-kong.

FARRAR, Osmonde Hedworth, Esq., Master, ss. Haiching, of Hong-kong. For valuable services and personal bravery in frustrating attempted piracy.

JOHNSTONE, Banner Carruthers, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar.

JONES, Joseph, Esq., formerly Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Dominica.

LA FONTAINE, Sydney Hubert, Esq., D.S.O., M.C., District Officer, Kenya.

LAMBORN, William Alfred Stedwell, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Entomologist, Nyasaland Protectorate.

LEGAT, Arthur Alexander, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of India in Kenya Colony. For public services.

LILLEY, Captain Cyril Charles, District Commissioner, Gold Coast. For services on the Anglo-French Togoland Boundary Commission.

MARRIOTT, Frederick Claud, Esq., Director of Education, Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

PERRY, Robert, Esq., Chief Officer, ss. Haiching, of Hong-kong. For valuable services and personal bravery in frustrating attempted piracy.

PITOT, Leon Emile, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Curepipe, Mauritius.

SMITH, Charles Johnston, Esq., M.B., Senior Surgeon, Singapore.

TAIT-BOWIE, William, Esq. For public services in the Nyasaland Protectorate.

M.B.E.

ARMISTEAD, Miss Ethel, Principal of the Wesleyan Girls' Boarding School, Kandy, Island of Ceylon.

CLARKSON, Frank Cecil, Esq., Commissioner of the Virgin Islands.

COTCHING, Mrs. Eva, M.B. For infant welfare work at Haifa, Palestine.

CRANSTON, Miss Janet Dempster. For infant welfare and Girl Guide work in the Gold Coast.

DUXON, Frederick Charles, Esq., Chief Engineer, ss. Haiching, of Hong-kong. For valuable services and personal bravery in frustrating attempted piracy.

HARRISON, Miss Ethel, Lady Superintendent in charge of the Northrup McMillan Nurses' Institute, Kenya Colony.

JAMES, Joseph Edward, Esq., Local Inspector of Schools, Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

JOHNSON, Alan Frederick, Esq., Second Officer, ss. Haiching, of Hong-kong. For valuable services and personal bravery in frustrating attempted piracy.

JULLIENNE, Edgar, Esq., Clerk of the Executive Council and Council of Government, Mauritius.

McFADYEN, John Young, Esq., M.D., Magistrate and Medical Officer, Anguilla Island, Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

MORGAN, Francis Garcier, Esq., Cashier, Treasury, Seychelles.

PRINCE, Elias Peter, Esq., formerly Chief Clerk, Forest Department, Cyprus.

TONGE, Commander Cecil Graham, R.N.R. (Retd.), R.D., Marine Superintendent, Nyasaland Protectorate.

TWENTYMAN, Ernest William Gaine, Esq., Harbour Master, Suva, Fiji.

VIADER, Rene, Esq., Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

WARREN, Edgar Herbert, Esq., Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland Protectorate.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

MAXWELL, John, Esq., C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Ashanti.

STRONGE, Herbert Cecil, Esq., Chief Justice, Leeward Islands.

WALCOTT, Henry Barclay, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E., Treasurer, Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

WOODS, Wilfrid Wentworth, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer, Island of Ceylon.

ZAMMIT, Professor Temistocle, C.M.G., M.D., D.Litt., Curator of the Museum, Malta. For scientific services.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

ROBERTSON, The Right Honourable Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., lately His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

K.C.M.G.

CROWE, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, Kt., C.M.G., Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade.

LEITH-ROSS, Frederick William, Esq., C.B., Deputy-Controller of Finance, Treasury. For services in connexion with reparations.

MACKIE, Horatio George Arthur, Esq., C.B.E., His Majesty's Consul-General at Paris.

WAUGH, Alexander Telford, Esq., C.M.G., lately His Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople.

C.M.G.

ATCHLEY, Shirley Clifford, Esq., O.B.E., Translator at His Majesty's Legation at Athens.

CAMPBELL, Major the Honourable Cecil James, Legal Secretary to the Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

HALL, Herbert Hall, Esq., one of the Inspectors-General of His Majesty's consular establishments.

MATTHEW, John Godfrey, Esq., O.B.E., Secretary for Education, Sudan Government.

OSBORNE, Francis D'Arcy Godolphin, Esq., Counsellor in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

ROYAL RED CROSS

The King has approved of the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross being conferred upon the following members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service:—

ROYAL RED CROSS, 1st CLASS

COURTICE, Superintending Sister Nita, A.R.R.C.

ABRAHAM, Superintending Sister Marguerite M., A.R.R.C.

ROYAL RED CROSS, 2nd CLASS

HOOPER, Nursing Sister Leonora C.

SHREWSBURY, Nursing Sister Alice M.

AWARDS TO AIRMEN

Bar to the Air Force Cross.—Flight Lieutenant Edward Goodwin Hilton, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Air Force Cross.—Flight Lieutenant John McFarlane, M.C.

Air Force Medal.—87076 Flight Sergeant Joseph Edgar Brown.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

MILITARY DIVISION

G.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

BRADFORD, Admiral Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Retired).

C.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

HILL, Captain (Commodore 2nd Class) Richard Augustus Sandys, R.N.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

GLEN, Commander Graham Cunningham, D.S.O., R.N. (Retired).

BOLES, Commander Geoffrey Coleridge, R.N. (Retired).

GERRARD, Surgeon Commander William Innes, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., R.N. (Retired).

CIVIL DIVISION

D.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

BAILEY, The Honourable Mary, Lady. For services to aviation.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

BOYLE, The Honourable Walter John Harry, Senior Official Receiver, Bankruptcy (High Court) Department, Board of Trade.

BRAME, Professor John Samuel Strapford, F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

CALDWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Francis Somerville, D.S.O., Principal Education Officer, Air Ministry.

COOK, Edmund Ralph, Esq., Secretary to the Law Society. For services in connexion with the establishment of the High Court Poor Persons Procedure.

COOPER, Charlotte Leonora, Lady, O.B.E. For public and charitable services.

DOBSON, Captain Alban Tabor Austin, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

DRYLAND, Alfred, Esq., M.I.C.E., County Surveyor of Middlesex. A Past President of the County Surveyors' Society.

GRINDLE, Bernard Richard Theodore, Esq., Assistant Secretary, War Office.

HEYES, Morris, Esq., A.C.A., F.S.A.A., Treasurer and Accountant, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

MEADON, Percival Edward, Esq., Director of Education, Lancashire.

MUSKETT, Herbert George, Esq., Member of the firm of Wontner and Sons, Solicitors to the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

PEDDIE, Coventry Dick, Esq., lately Secretary, Northern Lighthouse Commissioners.

PHILIP, Miss Anne Glenday, Chief Woman Inspector of Schools (England and Wales).

PUGH, Arthur, Esq., J.P. For public services.

ROSENBERG, Miss Rose, Personal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

SHEPPARD, Alderman Frank, O.B.E., M.A., J.P., Chairman of the Bristol Juvenile Advisory Committee; and lately Vice-Chairman of the Bristol Local Employment Committee.

STALLARD, Sidney, Esq., D.S.O., O.B.E., Divisional Road Engineer, Ministry of Transport.

THORNE, William James, Esq., M.P., Member of Parliament for the Plaistow Division of West Ham. General Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. For public and political services.

TRIBE, Frank Newton, Esq., O.B.E., Principal, Ministry of Labour. Lately Principal Private Secretary to the Minister.

O.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

ADDYMAN, Walter Louis, Esq., Deputy Controller, Pension Issue Office, Ministry of Pensions.

BLACKBURN, Frank, Esq., Deputy Chief Insurance Officer, Ministry of Labour.

BOND, Alfred, Esq., Assistant Controller, Money Order Department, General Post Office.

BUCKLAND, Herbert, Esq., Assistant Accountant General, General Post Office.

CHRIMES, William Bertram, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Liverpool King's Roll Committee, and member of the King's Roll National Council.

CLARK, Philip, Esq., Head Clerk, Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CLUETT, Alfred William Ayers, Esq., M.B.E., Manager, Constructive Department, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.

COOK, William Lewis, Esq., J.P., Conciliation Officer and Assistant Labour Adviser, Mines Department.

DICKIN, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth, Founder and Honorary Director of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor.

DIXON, Edward George, Esq., J.P., for social and philanthropic services in Woolwich.

DONALD, Alexander, Esq., Chief Constable of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

FITZSIMONS, John George, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Watergurd, Board of Customs and Excise.

HAWKINS, Tom Shirley, Esq., M.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Civil Engineer, Secretarial Department, Ministry of Transport.

JENKIN, Captain Giovanni, Principal District Officer, Mercantile Marine Survey Service, Board of Trade.

LIPTROT, Captain Roger Norman, A.F.R.Ae.S., M.I.Ae.E., Principal Technical Officer, Air Ministry.

McGREGOR, Robert, Esq., Superintending Clerk, Department of the Accountant General of the Navy.

McNAIR, Mrs. Isabella McIntosh, for public services in the East of Scotland.

MACTIER, Major Hugh Cochrane, Governor, Wandsworth Prison.

MITCHELL, Herbert William, Esq., Senior Inspector of Taxes, Board of Inland Revenue.

MORGAN, the Rev. Canon William, M.A., Chairman of the Bangor and Beaumaris Board of Guardians, Alderman and ex-Chairman of Carnarvonshire County Council.

NATHAN, Frederick Percy, Esq., J.P., Leader, Salford Special Constabulary.

CREAGH-OSBORNE, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Pearson, Retired Officer, Directorate of Movements and Quartering, War Office.

BECKETT, Thomas Henry, Esq., Principal Clerk, Works and Casual Wards Department, Metropolitan Asylums Board.

BENNETT, Ernest Hick, Esq., Staff Officer, Treasury.

BLOIS, William George Tabor, Esq., General Secretary, The National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations.

BOYD, Albert Harry, Esq., Clerical Officer, Higher Grade, Colonial Office.

BUTLER, Miss Helen Florence, Assistant Accountant, Ministry of Health.

CARR, John, Esq., Chief Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable, Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police.

CARR, Thomas Guthrie, Esq., Chairman of the Newcastle, Hexham and District War Pensions Committee.

CASTLETON, Samuel Charles, Esq., Second Class Officer, South Eastern Divisional Office, Ministry of Labour.

CONCANNON, John Albert, Esq., Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

COUTTS, Mrs. Mary Inglis Davidson, Member of the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine War Pensions Committee.

CROUCH, Charles, Esq., Staff Officer, Board of Inland Revenue.

ELLISON, Thomas Garrard, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Grade II., Office of Works.

EMMERSON, Miss Lucy, Secretary Shorthand Typist, Home Office.

ENNION, Thomas, Esq., Superintendent, Cheshire County Constabulary.

FIRTH, Miss Jane Elizabeth (Sister Clare (S.N.D.)), Head Mistress of Notre Dame Roman Catholic Central School, Liverpool.

GODFREY, Henry Roland, Esq., Staff Clerk, Secretariat, War Office.

GOMME, Arthur Allan, Esq., Librarian, Patent Office, Board of Trade.

HOLLIS, Frank Albert, Esq., Head Master, Cooper Endowed School, Tewin, Hertfordshire.

HUGHES, Miss Elsie, Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty the King. For services during his Majesty's recent illness.

JOHNSON, James William, Esq., Chairman of the Southampton, Isle of Wight, Winchester and District War Pensions Committee.

LEITH, George Chessor, Esq., Senior Valuation Clerk, Board of Inland Revenue.

LLOYD, Miss Harriet Mary, Co-opted Member of the Atcham Board of Guardians.

MAGUIRE, Lieutenant James Malcolm, R.N. (Retired), District Officer, his Majesty's Coastguard.

MARSHALL, Henry Sutcliffe, Esq., Senior Executive Officer, Secretary's Office, Board of Customs and Excise.

MORGAN, Mrs. Dorothy, Member of Liverpool Board of Guardians.

MORRIS, William George, Esq., Contracts Officer, War Office.

PEARCE, Charles Albert, Esq., M.C., Permanent Salaried Officer, Ministry of Pensions.

PRENTICE, George James, Esq., Superintending Clerk, Accountant-General's Department, Admiralty.

RAFFAELLI, Percy Vaughan Frederick, Esq., Senior Staff Officer, Ministry of Pensions.

ROBINSON, Tom, Esq., First Class Officer, Blackburn Employment Exchange.

ROGERS, Ernest Edward, Esq., A.M.I.E.E., Examiner of Technical Accounts, Electrical Engineering Department, Admiralty.

SANDISON, Arthur Goulborn, Esq., Assistant to Comptroller of Accounts, Office of Works.

SHIRLEY, Miss Constance Eveline, Superintendent of Typists, Mines Department.

SMITH, Joseph, Esq., Head Master, Millfields-road, Mixed School, Hackney.

SULLY, Miss Edith Lewis, Woman Pension Officer, Board of Customs and Excise.

TARRANT, Henry Lester Butler, Esq., Chief Clerk, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

THOMSON, James, Esq., Chief Constable, Forfar Burgh Police.

WEBB, Councillor James Albert, J.P., Chairman of the Salford Board of Guardians.

SERVICES ABROAD

K.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

FOX, Harry Halton, Esq., C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor attached to His Majesty's Legation at Peking.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

HEATHCOTE-SMITH, Clifford Edward, Esq., O.B.E., His Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria.

WILLIS, Charles Armine, Esq., O.B.E., Governor of Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

O.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

COCKELL, Edward Lawrence, Esq., Voluntary worker in His Majesty's Legation at Commercial Counsellor's Office at Peking.

CROUCH, Harold Armstrong, Esq., M.C., Medical Inspector, Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

DALTON, James, Esq., M.B.E., late British Vice-Consul at Samarang.

KAVANAGH, Charles Joseph, Esq., Commercial Secretary, Grade II. attached to His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, on his retirement.

PELLY, Bernard, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at Seattle.

M.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

BONETT, Paul, Esq., late Treasurer of the Maltese Benevolent Fund, Alexandria.

BRICKELL, Daniel Francis Horseman, Esq., His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cairo.

CARTER, Miss Maud Elise, Inspectress, Egyptian Ministry of Education.

CAVANAGH, Alfred, Esq., Chief Clerk, Sudan Government Railways and Steamers.

FOX, Theodore Harold, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Philadelphia.

WEDDERBURN-MAXWELL, Henry Godfrey, Esq., Assistant District Commissioner, Upper Nile Province, Sudan.

WITTY, John Wear, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Barcelona.

INDIA

K.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

SWAT, Mian Gul, Gulshahzada, Wali of, North-West Frontier Province.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

GARSTIN, Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur MacDonell, O.B.E., Political Agent, Khyber, North-West Frontier Province.

BHATT, Ramchandra Madhavram, Esq., Bombay.

O.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

RANGANATHAN, Subrahmanya, Esq., Indian Civil Service, formerly Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon.

MIRZA, Piyara, Esq., Provincial Civil Service, Bihar and Orissa (retired).

MUSTOE, William Robert, Esq., Superintendent, Horticultural Operations, Delhi.

CHIVERS, Ernest Samuel George, Esq., Military Engineer Services, Karachi.

SHOOSMITH, Arthur Gordon, Esq., Architect, Delhi.

HOGG, Harry William, Esq., Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Punjab.

M.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

POOL, Frank Ernest Bhann, Esq., Provincial Civil Service, Punjab.

DESOUZA, Major Alfred Baldwin, Indian Medical Department, Resident Medical Officer, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

MATHER, William McKenzie, Esq., Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

CARTER, John, Esq., Officer Supervisor, Office of the Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

NICHOLAS, Dudley Hope Joseph, Esq., Indian Medical Department, in charge of Government House Dispensary, Madras.

RAHIM, Khan Bahadur Asdur, Vice-President, Cantonment Board, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

MUNRO, John, Esq., Works Assistant, Delhi.

WILSON, Henry Francis, Esq., Works Assistant, Delhi.

SINGH, Rai Bahadur Thakur Jaswant, Rajapur, Banda District, United Provinces.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

G.C.V.O.

BEAUFORT, Henry Hugh Arthur Fitzroy, Duke of.

MILNER, the Right Honourable Sir Frederick George, Bt.

KEPPEL, Admiral Sir Colin Richard, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

K.C.V.O.

CAMPBELL, Admiral Henry Hervey, C.B., C.V.O.

DAVIDSON, Colin John,

ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS

REGIONAL SCHEMES

INVESTMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

Great progress in the preparation and carrying out of the new regional schemes for the co-ordinated development of generation and main transmission, in accordance with the policy of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, is recorded in the ninth annual report of the Electricity Commissioners for the year ended March 31, 1929 (Stationery Office, 3s. net).

Three further regional schemes for Central England, North-West England and North Wales, and Mid-East England respectively were adopted during the year with certain modifications by the Central Electricity Board. The five schemes in all which had been adopted by the end of March, 1929, cover about 43 per cent. of the total area and as much as 75 per cent. of the total population of Great Britain, and embrace the areas of supply of some 450 authorized undertakers, whose operations accounted for upwards of 80 per cent. of the total sales of electricity to consumers in Great Britain in 1927-28. The total value of the contracts placed by the Central Board at March 31, 1929, in respect of primary and secondary transmission lines, associated transforming stations, and other works amounted to approximately £8,150,000.

The Commissioners repeat the opinion expressed in previous reports that there is no doubt that the industry is particularly well placed to attract and employ the large amounts of additional capital needed for developments. The increasing favour with which the industry has come to be regarded as an outlet for the investment of capital has not been confined, the report says, to British interests alone. It is added:—

"In this connexion it is of interest to note that in the course of proceedings before Committees of Parliament on a private electricity Bill which was promoted and passed during the Session of 1927, evidence was given of the intention of the promoters to have recourse to American capital for the development of the proposed electricity undertaking. The desire on the part of external interests to secure a still wider participation in electricity supply undertakings in Great Britain has been shown during the past year by reported investments of American capital in the acquisition of shareholdings representing a controlling interest in various electricity supply companies in this country. This matter has attracted considerable public attention, and has formed the subject of a number of questions in Parliament. So far as the Commissioners are aware, considerations as to the country of origin of capital invested or as to the nationality of the holders of shares have not hitherto arisen in connexion with the financing or control of electricity supply undertakings carried on under statutory powers in Great Britain."

INCREASE IN OUTPUT

Including the Central Electricity Board, the number of separate undertakers at the end of the year under review was 659, an addition of 17 to the figures for 1928. Authorized undertakers developed 9,473,201,134 units, while railway and tramway authorities and non-statutory undertakings brought the total to 10,878,980,925 units. This was an increase of upwards of 9.5 per cent. on the figures for 1928. The larger output was obtained by an increase of only 3.7 per cent. in the amount of coal and coke consumed, and there was a falling off by about 4,800 tons in the amount of oil fuel used. The production of electricity at the stations included within the scope of the returns has increased by upwards of 110 per cent. since 1920-21, representing an average increase of 13.8 per cent. per annum during the past eight years, notwithstanding the fluctuating conditions of trade and industry during that period. There has been an all-round increase of 60 per cent. in the amount of electricity produced per ton of coal and coke consumed for that purpose compared with 1920-21.

A table shows the units sold by undertakers from 1922 to 1928. Last year they amounted to 7,603,240,446, an increase of 11 per cent. on the figures for 1927, and a total increase of over 108 per cent. since 1922. On the basis of the estimated total population of Great Britain at the end of 1928—namely, 44,370,000—the sales of electricity from public sources of supply in that year represented an average consumption of 171 units per head of population. The report recalls that the curve of estimated growth in the output of electricity during the years up to 1933-34 and thereafter up to 1940-41, which was prepared by the Commissioners as a preliminary to the formulation of the new regional schemes, forecast the sale of about 7,500,000,000 units of electricity to consumers in 1928, compared with the realized sales of 7,603,000,000 units.

Urban and suburban centres have absorbed hitherto the chief activities of authorized undertakers; but one of the most important problems of the next few years, the report states, will be to ensure that the additional facilities are utilized to the best advantage in providing an electrical service for as large a proportion of the rural population as the economic circumstances of the supply will permit. This matter has already been receiving considerable attention by undertakers who are engaged in extending supplies from urban areas into surrounding rural territory and also by undertakers charged with the development of areas more remote from the larger centres of population and wholly or preponderatingly rural in character.

The provision of an electrical service in many rural areas of greater or less extent is dependent, it is pointed out, on the outward extension of the supply system of a neighbouring urban undertaking. The electrical development of such rural areas will proceed on the basis of the establishment of a nucleus of compulsory mains, where such are prescribed by the Order or Act concerned, and the provision of suitable and sufficient distributing mains to meet the demand in the various parishes. On the other hand, there are considerable tracts of rural territory where the prospects of electrical development during the next few years are dependent on the formulation and carrying out of definite proposals or schemes for the supply of electricity in such portions of the areas as show a demand and a reasonable prospect of the supply becoming remunerative. Certain electricity district authorities and certain companies with large areas of supply are concerned with rural development on this basis.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Up to the end of March, 1929, proposals had been submitted for the development of about 3,400 square miles of territory with a population of about 460,000 and involving an estimated capital expenditure of upwards of £1,000,000 over a short period of years; and were either on the point of being approved by the Commissioners or under consideration. Additional proposals were in course of preparation by the various undertakers concerned and others would fall due for submission in the near future. It is evident, says the report, that the carrying out of the schemes progressively submitted and approved will represent a large programme of development in the course of the next four or five years, and constitute an important contribution towards the electrification of rural areas.

The rural parishes supplied at March 31, 1929, numbered 1,435, and those not supplied 3,047. The Commissioners propose to continue a systematic review of the progress made in the provision of distributing mains in rural areas, and to explore the causes of or reasons for non-development in particular cases, in order to encourage and facilitate the establishment of a supply of electricity wherever there appears to be a reasonable prospect of supplies being given on a remunerative basis.

Commenting on the report of the National Fuel and Power Committee, the Commissioners say that they are generally in accord with the views expressed by the Committee that the choice of a site for a generating station to supply the public system, and also the question whether the electrical requirements of a colliery in any given case should be taken from such system in lieu of establishing a colliery power station, must be decided on the merits of each particular case after due regard to local and district conditions.

RAISING OF THE SCHOOL AGE

WOMEN TEACHERS' PLEA

Miss S. M. Burls (West Ham), delivering the presidential address at the conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at Canterbury yesterday, said that in the world of education the coming year would hold much to occupy their thoughts.

The vast majority of the child-population of England who were to be found in the primary schools of the country were to be allowed to spend one year longer in learning how to live, and they were to do this, if the Hadow Report had its way, under vastly improved conditions. The "if" was a tremendous one, and on it depended the efficacy of the whole fabric of reorganization. The National Union of Women Teachers were convinced with a conviction that was unalterable even in the face of financial and administrative difficulties, which might be considerable but were not insurmountable, that post-primary education should be secondary education in the variety of its aims, in the regulations under which it was carried on, in the staffing and equipment of the schools, and in the provision of playing-fields and other amenities.

It was politic to consider one or two problems that would arise when the child remained at school until after the 15th birthday. In regard to the provision of maintenance allowances all teachers' organizations and the general public should make it abundantly clear that they would not tolerate under any local education authority any difference between the maintenance allowance for the girl-child and the boy-child, and that those less enlightened authorities which still preserved a sex-differentiation in the maintenance allowances for pupils in their existing secondary schools must forthwith conform with the new standards of equality.

Another problem which would be accentuated by the raising of the school-leaving age was the position of the adolescent girl in the present senior mixed school. It was common knowledge that the development of the adolescent girl between 14 and 15 was more rapid and definite than that of the boy of the same age-range, and any difficulties that had arisen for the girl of 13-14 in the present senior mixed school, and any disabilities under which she had suffered, were likely to be emphasized unless the opportunity were seized of providing the senior girls with their own school under their own headmistress. Only so, in the present evolution of education, did they feel that the girls of to-day would obtain all that, as the citizens of to-morrow, they craved and needed. It was their paramount duty to see that from nursery school to university there was equality of opportunity for the girl with the boy.

As for the teachers, equal pay for men and women was a reform long overdue. Spiritual freedom depended upon economic independence, and no woman had complete self-respect who was working for a wage below the standard rate applicable to the post which she filled, and this was the position forced on tens of thousands of women in the teaching profession so long as unequal pay allowed two rates of remuneration for the same task.

ARTS CLUB BALL

Prominent among the New Year's Eve revels was the Chelsea Arts Club ball at the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Augustus John, R.A., designed the setting, which included a representation of a huge Noah's Ark, in red and blue, which completely concealed the great organ. Eight sun arc lights, each of over a million candle-power, were used, and about 6,000 people who were present witnessed a clever reproduction of a deluge and a rainbow. The midnight chimes of Big Ben were broadcast in the hall, and almost immediately afterwards there was a procession of animals into the Ark. All kinds of beasts and birds and insects, produced by art schools and colleges, took part in the pageant.

A feature of the ball was the introduction of a number of new dance tunes. Pipe music and Highland reels were given by pipers of The Highland Light Infantry, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE CHANNEL SERVICE

The Southern Railway have decided to close in the promenade decks of the steamers Dieppe, Newhaven, and Rouen in the same way as those of the Paris and Versailles were closed in last year. Another innovation on this service is the provision by the French State railways of first, second, and third-class couchettes between Dieppe and Paris (St. Lazare), and first-class couchettes between Dieppe and Paris (Lyon), on the night mail service. Arrangements have also been made for passengers to remain in their compartments on the train after arrival at St. Lazare until 7.30 a.m., if they so wish. The supplements for the couchettes, stamps included, are: —first class, 25.05f. (4s. 2d.) second class, 18.25f. (3s.); third class, 13.75f. (2s. 4d.).

JAY'S WINTER SALE

BEGINS TO-DAY!

PARIS MODELS AT HALF PRICE

All the lovely models created by the famous Parisian dress designers, and shown by Jay's during the season are offered at very greatly reduced prices, in some cases at less than cost.

Evening gowns with an easy elegance; formal toilettes; chic sports wear for golf and the country; smartly appropriate coats for Town; slimly cut and fashioned frocks for day and afternoon—you can find a model for all occasions.

HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS LIKE THESE!

COATS & WRAPS

Attractive coat of black crepe with collar of black Lapin. Lined with crepe-de-Chine. Originally 26 gns.
Sale Price 12½ gns.

DAY & EVENING FROCKS

Ready To Wear Dept. 2nd Floor.

Matron's afternoon gown from Agnes, in black lace over a georgette slip. Embroidered in beads and rose-crystal and finished with Boutonnière at the shoulder. Originally 18 gns.
Sale Price 7 gns.

SPORTS SUITS

A smart two-piece suit in fancy tweed stockinette with an attractive godet skirt. Originally 8½ gns.
Sale Price 6½ gns.

MILLINERY

A very useful and becoming pull-on hat in felt with a turn down brim.
Sale Price 2½ gns.

ACCESSORIES

Among the large assortment of Handbags included in this Sale will be found many original novelties for Day and Evening Wear in Silks, Beads, Leather, etc. The unusually low prices make this Sale an exceptional opportunity.

Large variety of fine Suede gloves.
Sale Price *a pair* 6/11

JAY'S LTD REGENT ST W1

CASUAL LABOUR IN LIVERPOOL

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM

INQUIRY TO BE HELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. L. D. Holt), at a conference at the Town Hall to-day, initiated a movement for abolishing casual labour at the docks. The conditions under which men of various trade affiliations are recruited for employment in the loading and unloading of ships and the repair and painting of ships were described as ruinous to the character and to the chances of useful citizenship of one-quarter of the adult male population of the ports of Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Bootle.

Addresses were given by the Lord Mayor, Lord Derby, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Liverpool, and the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University (Dr. Hetherington), and these were followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Charles Booth, a shipowner, and Mr. James Sexton, M.P., Mr. Luke Hogan, and Alderman C. Wilson (trade union officials) took part. At the close two resolutions, proposed by the Lord Mayor, were agreed to. The first pledged the full support of the meeting to an inquiry to discover and present the facts of casual employment on Merseyside to be undertaken by a competent officer, selected by the Ministry of Labour, who would work at the Town Hall in close consultation with the Lord Mayor; and a second provided for the calling of another conference when the facts were ready for presentation. Among the ship lines represented were the Cunard, the White Star, Elder, Dempster, Lamport and Holt, A. Holt and Co., the Nelson Line, the Coast Lines, and the Royal Mail Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as well as the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Charles Booth, chairman of the Liverpool Employers' Association, spoke on behalf of his own firm, and promised to bring the subject before his association. All the trade unions interested in any form of labour at the docks were represented by union officials.

MISS BONDFIELD'S MESSAGE

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, in which she wrote:—I have heard of your proposal to hold an inquiry into the casual labour problem in Liverpool, and feel that I must write to say how glad I am that you have decided to take this step. The importance of the problem, affecting as it does the daily lives of thousands of workpeople, is well known. What is, perhaps, less generally recognized is its extreme complexity, which makes the possibility of any real progress more than usually dependent on a patient preliminary sifting of the facts. I cannot but feel that the time for such an inquiry is particularly auspicious when the second largest port in the country has as its Lord Mayor someone whose knowledge of the problem is as intimate and comprehensive as your own. Mr. Barlow has already assured you on my behalf of the cordial cooperation in connexion with the investigation, and it only remains for me to wish you and those associated with you all possible success in the task you have taken in hand.

The Lord Mayor said that he wished to propose to the conference a course of action so general and so uncontroversial that he was confident that they would unhesitatingly accept it. All that he could wisely ask was that some competent person, under his supervision, should be authorized and aided by the conference to assemble with dispatch all available information as to casual labour conditions and present the fruits of his labour at another public gathering in six months' time, if possible in less, leaving that gathering to determine whether the matter should be dealt with. The facts to be assembled and presented naturally fell under two heads:—1. The physical and human conditions under which the casual labourer sought work, the casual stand system; 2. The economic conditions which had produced this system and must govern any other that might take its place. In the ultimate analysis it was impossible to divorce these two sets of conditions, but for practical purposes the casual stand system allowed of separate and earlier consideration, and, if thought fit, of treatment. It was on the casual stand system that he wished to focus attention. Probably some quarter of Liverpool's male working population depended on it as the means of seeking its daily bread. This population fell within three main categories:—1. The dockers, registered under the clearing house scheme; 2. Other general trades to be found in any big city and port; 3. Specific local employments. It was true that the clearing house system at the docks had mitigated the degree of casualness, but it had not so far changed its nature.

INFLUENCE ON CHARACTER

"There can be no doubt," he continued, "in the mind of any one charged with responsibility for the citizenship of to-day and to-morrow that the casual stand system is an impossible foundation for the best form of citizenship. It has become what it is by pressure of custom and by unresisted force of circumstance. Its influence on the character of the citizen is essentially bad. It has no redeeming feature except that it follows the line of least resistance. To-day, when all men enjoy full equality of citizenship, the civic life of our community justly demands that the roots of our industrial and social existence should grow in better soil, if better soil can be found. The reconstruction of the slums at enormous public expense is a grotesque futility, unless at the same time men resolutely proceed to reconstruct the industrial and social conditions which gave and give rise to slums. In place of the utter irresponsibility and cruel uncertainty of the casual stand, let us, therefore, in our respective spheres, by examining dispassionately the facts, see if we cannot devise better methods, better systems which will serve to create and foster those ties of reciprocal obligation and common endeavour which are the true and unfailing foundation of good citizenship. What I ask of you is to remove this issue from the realm of industrial politics and to give me your unreserved help in discovering and assembling the facts of our casual labour problem and to meet me here again when they are ready for presentation to you."

Lord Derby, in thanking the Lord Mayor, said that during his own occupancy of the Lord Mayor's chair 20 years ago there was also a great movement concerning labour at the docks, which resulted in the establishment of the White Paper system. Two of those most prominent in that movement were present, the Lord Mayor and Mr. James Sexton, M.P.

He was wholeheartedly in favour of the proposal for a further inquiry and would do everything he possibly could to help it.

SUPPORT OF THE CHURCHES

The Bishop of Liverpool said that it was easy to say that casual labour at the docks was an economic necessity and that it must be acquiesced in even to the extent to which it now prevailed. It was just as easy to say that it was all due to the heartlessness of limited liability companies or all due to the obstinacy of the trade unions. Nobody had sufficient knowledge to accept either of those two views, and he, therefore, welcomed the action of the Lord Mayor. He did not expect that they could abolish casual labour at one stroke, but with intelligent and resolute cooperation the range of casual labour could be very largely restricted and its evils diminished. Nobody could yet say that this could be done without legislation, but personally he hoped that there might be a minimum of legislative interference.

The Archbishop of Liverpool (Dr. Downey), who said that most of the casual labourers at the Liverpool docks were members of his Church, offered the Lord Mayor any help in his power towards removing the blot of casual labour from the life of the city. He said that he had seen only too much of its devastating effects on the domestic life of the people. Whole parishes were to be found in Liverpool existing by casual labour alone.

Dr. Hetherington, Vice-Chancellor of the University, offered the assistance and co-operation in the investigation of those at the university already engaged on a social survey of Liverpool.

Mr. Charles Booth said that it was due to Liverpool and to the Lord Mayor himself to point out that the conditions of dock labour at the port were greatly improved about 20 years ago by the White Paper system. Imperfect as the system was, Liverpool was very much in advance of other British ports. He agreed, however, that the time was appropriate for further effort.

Mr. James Sexton, M.P., Mr. Luke Hogan (Distributive Workers), and Alderman Wilson (Ship Painters) also spoke in favour of the resolutions proposed by the Lord Mayor, which were then adopted. The conference adjourned until the completion of the inquiry.

(Continued in next column)

WEATHER OF 1929

FROM DROUGHT TO DELUGE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

It is doubtful whether research into the records of the past century will reveal a year with such a variety of abnormal weather as that exhibited by 1929 or one which will at the same time appear so ordinary when the average values of the different weather elements are considered, for an extraordinary balance of extremes was exhibited. The outstanding abnormality was undoubtedly the drought, which during the first nine months affected most of the country, but especially the central and eastern districts of England.

A tendency to deficient rainfall had begun towards the end of 1928, and it was greatly enhanced with the beginning of the year under review. For the first four months the total for the whole of the British Isles, excluding the Scillies and the Channel Islands, was only 53 per cent. of the normal. In March the figure was only 16 per cent., this month being comparable only with June, 1925, and February, 1891, in the past 60 years. May rainfall was notably deficient only in the Midlands and North-east of England, but over England generally a dry tendency was in evidence again from June to September; the latter month was the second driest in the year, and was almost rainless in many places. Some parts of Central and Eastern England had at the end of the month received less than half their normal fall since the beginning of the year.

A WET YEAR

With the coming in of October the whole character of the weather altered, and one of the most sustained wet periods of which we have any record set in. Although a few places in Eastern England may find their year's measurement to be a little less than the average, for the country as a whole 1929 ranks as a rather wet year. October and December were both wet months, but November did most to make up the large deficit, and will long be remembered in those districts in the South-West and in the Western Midlands which felt the full effects of a monotonous succession of depressions that moved on curved paths up the Bristol Channel across the centre and north of England.

These last three months of 1929 were as stormy as they were wet. One exceptionally deep depression after another passed across or near to these islands, especially in December. In Cornwall gusts of over 100 miles an hour occurred on more than one occasion, and speeds of 70 or 80 miles an hour, which are considered remarkable in an average December, lost impressiveness through too frequent repetition.

The fluctuations of temperature in 1929 would be considered as noteworthy as those of wind and rainfall if we had only the records of the present century with which to compare them. February provided a cold spell that for the country as a whole had not been equalled since the severe winters of the early nineties of the last century. It was due to persistent biting winds, coming mainly from North-West Russia. Many of our rivers became frozen; ice-breakers were used in an attempt to keep certain reaches of the Thames open for traffic; the ground over the greater part of Eastern and Central England was frozen to a depth of at least a foot. When clear, calm nights occurred with a snow-covered ground temperatures below zero (Fahrenheit) were recorded even 4ft. above the ground. March brought the continuous frost gradually to an end to an accompaniment of brilliantly fine weather.

The sunshine gave genial warmth when the still cold ground favoured low night temperatures, and the month showed the unprecedented range of 68 degrees, the absolute extremes (for screened thermometers) being 77deg. and 9deg. respectively. The reading of 77deg. occurred so far north as Wakefield (Yorkshire).

The same spell of weather which brought the general rainfall of the country to beyond the normal helped materially, by the persistence of the southerly to south-westerly winds that accompanied it, in making up for the cold weather of the first 10 weeks, but a phenomenal succession of hot days in September did even more. In the Greenwich record, which goes back nearly a century, there is only one hotter September. Temperature reached 90deg. at Newport (Isle of Wight) on the 5th, and frequently rose above 80deg. in the Midlands and South-East England. The last six months of the year all showed general mean temperatures above the normal, except August, which was exactly normal, the year as a whole being an average one in this respect in spite of the very exceptional character of some individual months.

From The Times of 1830

Friday, January 1, 1830. Price 7d.

The river below London-bridge presented yesterday at one time a continued sheet of frozen masses of ice and snow completely across the stream. During the week one half of the river off the Tower has been blocked up, and a channel was opened to several vessels by cutting through to the shore. Yesterday morning, however, it was perceived that these channels had been frozen up, and the Tender ship was entirely isolated. Boats could not approach it, and the ice was too fragile to venture upon. In this dilemma recourse was had to passing a line from the ship to the shore, according to the plan for saving lives in cases of shipwrecked vessels when stranded. A strong cable-rope was stretched from one of the masts to the Tower-wharf, and upon this a box upon rollers was placed, in which persons and provisions were conveyed to and fro by another line adjusted to the machine.

* * * *

On Monday the poor in the poor-house of the parish of Minster, Sheppy, were hired out by tender, to be fed and clothed at 3s. 9d. per head per week, for three years, including also bedding for their lodging. The poor are to have three meat dinners a week. There were 11 tenders, but none exceeded 4s.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

THE WEATHER OF 1929

Extracted from Records of Meteorological Observations at the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society at Regent's Park, drawn up in the same form as those for the years 1871-1928, published in *The Times*:—

Month	Means at 9 a.m. Barometer reduced to sea level	Thermometer Dry bulb	Thermometer Wet bulb	Extreme Temperatures Shade Maximum	Max. date	Shade Minimum	Min. date	Max. in sun	Min. on grass	Rainfall Total depth	Rainfall No. of days	Sunshine Bright	Sunshine No. of days
1929	Inches	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date	Deg.	Deg.	Inches		Hrs. Min.	
January	30·24	35·1	32·9	50·0	30th	24·0	27th	74·0	19·0	1·11	17	23 30	32
February	30·03	32·4	31·8	51·0	1st	14·0	15th	72·0	8·0	0·63	8	38 12	37
March	30·30	43·7	40·8	61·5	31st	24·0	3rd	115·0	17·5	0·94	1	105 48	57
April	29·84	45·1	41·9	74·0	19th	28·8	6th	121·0	24·5	1·41	12	125 48	56
May	29·93	55·4	50·5	83·0	23rd	32·0	1st	137·0	25·0	1·65	13	229 54	29
June	29·97	59·6	55·7	82·5	19th	43·0	5th	130·0	40·0	1·28	13	297 36	29
July	29·99	66·4	60·0	91·0	20th	44·0	9th	136·0	44·0	2·02	12	248 54	31
August	29·99	61·6	57·4	82·5	31st	48·0	3rd	131·0	42·5	1·68	10	154 36	30
September	30·06	63·9	59·2	90·5	4th	44·0	27th	131·0	37·0	0·32	3	154 18	29
October	29·75	52·4	50·2	66·0	2nd	30·0	27th	119·0	25·0	2·78	14	85 12	25
November	29·72	46·2	44·0	60·0	22nd	27·0	15th	93·0	19·0	5·54	20	51 36	19
December	29·72	43·8	42·6	57·0	14th	30·0	18th	78·0	24·0	4·13	24	42 36	18
Totals										22·54	147	1,466·00	393
Means	29·97	50·4	48·2										
Highest				91·0	July			137·0					
Lowest						14·0	Feb.		8·0				

JANUARY REVIEWS

THE FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE

VIEWS ON EDUCATION

The coming Five-Power Conference gives several of the reviews, but not all, an opportunity for comment. India, education, and migration are other subjects of the hour.

The *Nineteenth Century* begins with an educational survey by four writers. Mr. Harold Hodge believes that education is too much in professional hands; he would like to see an entirely lay committee of inquiry appointed to consider what we are aiming at and whither we are going. Mr. H. C. Dent also thinks that the professional element is out of touch with the needs of the people; the English State system, he says, is "ludicrously deficient" for educating the democracy. Mr. Stephen Foot quotes statistics to show that the public school system, whatever its critics say, is more deeply rooted than ever; and Mr. B. A. Yeaxlee discusses the religious side of adult education. Mr. A. F. Part, who has had great experience, writes of licensing reform; what he says of the licensing magistrates is instructive. Sir Daniel Hall states the needs of an agricultural Kenya in respect both of natives and Englishmen; and among other contributors are the Dean of Winchester, who writes of the Cathedral Measure; Sir John Marriott, whose subject is Dominion status; and Mr. E. S. Roscoe, who explains clearly the obstacles in the way of cheaper litigation.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

The *Contemporary* opens with a study of Clemenceau by Mr. Sisley Huddleston, who knew him well. The prospects of the Five-Power Naval Conference are discussed by Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe, "who believes in the League of Nations" and that gradual and appreciable disarmament can be attained only in relation to the Covenant and the Paris Peace Pact • if that Pact is accepted as an obligation, armaments become instruments not of rivalry but of cooperation; but the Pact must be supplemented with clauses to ensure the isolation of and agreement upon the identity of an aggressor, and disarmament must be pushed forward all round. Sir Selwyn Fremantle discusses the freedom of the seas, on which agreement must be reached if there is to be peace; but the terms of agreement, as he shows, are difficult to predict. "Modern Manchester," by Sir Gerald Hurst, M.P., will be an eye-opener to those whose knowledge of that city is traditional. The Rev. Dr. W. B. Selbie treats of Church Union in South India, urging that it will have to be settled in India rather than at home and that its consequences will be felt in other movements for union. Mr. W. A. Robson presents the other side of the case to Lord Hewart: the charge of bureaucratic despotism he regards as not wholly tenable. Mass migration, in Mr. John Roberts's view, is the cure for unemployment; a Government which took it up seriously would receive enthusiastic support.

NATIONAL REVIEW

The *National Review* goes straight to the point in its editorial notes when it tells its readers that the future of the British Navy is the issue of the year, and directs their attention to an article by "Custos," who asks whether it is seriously desired that the nation's sovereign rights should be abrogated by an agreement that the size of the Navy shall be henceforward for ever fixed and not be enlarged without violation of an international treaty. He proceeds to consider possibilities in a state of war and the demands which belligerency might impose on a Navy of the size proposed, and finds that a MacDonald-Hoover Navy would not give us security. The American demand, he holds, is purely political; the United States with next to no Navy could do us irreparable damage by other means. Some good editorial notes are devoted to India: we must maintain the *Pax Britannica*; it is what the East expects of us. The events of August 3 and 4, 1914, receive fresh illumination from evidence from Lord Milner's diary. As its readers know, the editor of the *National* is ill; but his review may be said to be more than merely "carried on"; it is still in the truest sense up to date.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

"What of England?" asks, in the *Fortnightly*, "Augur," whom last Armistice Day has set thinking; since the War he notes that there has been "an English inferiority complex towards the attitude of the Dominions"; but "Dominions with centrifugal tendencies should be told" that without England the bottom of the Commonwealth would fall out. Mr. A. G. White reviews Parliament as it has revealed itself under the Labour Government: in view of the coalmines debate is it quite true to speak of the "chronic impotence" of the Liberal Party? For the future Mr. White ventures on no prophecy. "The Future of Air Warfare," by Mr. A. E. Blake, suggests appalling possibilities. In the raising of the school age Mr. J. H. Harley foresees a recrudescence of religious troubles in the schools.

In the *English Review* Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., believes that if the Irish Free State cuts the judicial tie which unites it with the Crown, it will suffer a "complete loss of political caste"; but the British people need not be alarmed. "Captain, R.N.," writing on blockade, argues that to ban an operation of war like blockade is an unprofitable way of seeking to abolish war. Lord Sandon (not Lord Sandown, as on the cover) writes of Conservative policy in the constituencies; as a matter of principle the party must fight every one of the 615 seats without exception.

The British Empire, declares Lord Melchett in the *Empire Review*, is being wasted: the Empire markets are eager for trade, and our battle is against Cobdenite theories of economics and Mancunian notions of commerce. The future of Canada is painted in glowing colours by Mr. H. S. Bathgate; Mr. T. Greenwood sees no good in the resumption of open friendship with Soviet Russia, and Mr. O. C. G. Hayter writes on personal rule in India as preferable, if not too oppressive, to the atmosphere of self-determination.

In the *United Empire* Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., writes of migration problems and invites national consideration for them.

LITERARY

The *Cornhill* begins with M. André Maurois on the "Englishman of To-day": Mrs. Reginald Balfour is the translator. May what M. Maurois believes to be our future come true! His paper may be followed up with what Mr. Ordo Villars has to say on the English mind and the European. Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, M.P., writes about poachers, and tells a strange story of a poacher recruit early in the War. Mr. A. J. Jenkinson recalls the old plough-boy plays, and Sir Richard Lodge his own academic career and that of the late Professor Tout.

One could wish that Mr. Lewis Spence's identification of the old gods of Britain in *Chambers's* had been extended; in the same number are a pleasant dissertation on inns, and a good Napoleonic tale by Mr. Douglas Gray.

Blackwood's, as usual, calls us to share the adventures of Britons in many parts of the world; such tales are *Blackwood's* special preserves, but they are not often cast in the future like Mr. Hamish Blair's, which treats of an India in 1957. That muser on Oxford, Mr. A. L. Maycock, gives himself up this time to Christ Church Cathedral.

St. Martin's Review publishes its 10th birthday number, having first appeared in 1920; the editor and many friends comment on the anniversary. Among the articles is one by Sir John Reith on religion and broadcasting.

ILLUSTRATED

In *Discovery* are articles on the Barrier Reef and the Mayas as seen from the air. Mr. Paul Kipper gives some good studies of animals in *Pearson's*. In the *Windsor* Lady Hosie describes the land where China, Russia, and Japan meet. In the *London* Mr. Newman Flower writes of Sullivan's "First Nights." Some new London architecture is well illustrated in *Nash's*. "Sponging in the Caribbean" is described by Lionel North, in the *Sunday at Home*. "Getting out the newspapers" is described from behind the scenes in the *B.O.P.*, whose editor is asked by *Great Thoughts*: "What do Boys Read?" "The Duchess of York as a Homemaker" appears in *Good Housekeeping*; "H.R.H. the Princess Royal" in the *Woman's Magazine*. Slums and new houses make a good contrast in *My Magazine*. How the perfect pantomime is produced is told in the *Royal* by Julian Wylie. In the *Blue Peter* is an admirable coloured inset of Long Reach—evening on the Lower Thames, by J. Spurling. The *Landmark* prints the speeches at the English-Speaking Union dinner to General Dawes last month. The romance of old Hastings is told by M. A. Boulter-Cooke in the *Sussex Magazine*.

The *World To-day*, through Mr. F. O'Hanlon, asks whether the limit of taxation is in sight; the margin is such he thinks that were there another wave of depression there would have to be a lowering of the standard of life.

WORK OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

A YEAR'S PROGRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

British friendly societies have made numerical and financial progress in a year which was again marked by depression in the staple industries, with a heavy burden of unemployment and under-employment.

Ninety per cent. of the members are compulsorily insured for sickness, disablement, and old-age pensions under National Health Insurance. Some 16,000,000 persons, including the juvenile members, have made voluntary insurances against sickness and disablement. The capital reserves accumulated to meet future liabilities, for sickness insurance is largely a deferred liability, amount to something like £95,000,000. Of this sum, £84,585,090 is held by the friendly societies associated with the National Conference.

The improved numerical position has been secured only by adapting the benefits to the changed conditions brought into operation by the competition of State insurance. The range of benefits has been widened. A satisfactory feature has been the number of young women shop assistants, shorthand-typists, and others who are insuring under the new endowment tables.

An improvement in the financial position of the societies has come from the much higher average earning power of the capital reserves. This has enabled most of the societies to be actuarially valued at 4 per cent., instead of 3 per cent., which makes an enormous difference in the figures. The valuation of the Ancient Order of Foresters, recently completed, showed a net surplus of £1,101,981. The 12th valuation of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, which is nearing completion, is expected to result in a surplus of about £3,500,000.

Next to the building societies the friendly societies are the largest holders of mortgages, mostly made in advances to their own members to enable them to become the owners of their own houses. As the loans are repaid by instalments, either weekly or half-yearly, it means that there are always funds available to enable lodges to make further loans to young members.

On the National Health Insurance side the results of the third valuation are coming out extremely well, showing substantial surpluses. This was expected by all with knowledge of the actuarial liabilities. There is also an actuarial profit on the lowering of the age for termination of sickness and disablement benefits from 70 to 65 years, which cuts off the five heaviest years of liability. For this 1d. per week was taken off the insured person's contribution.

POSITION OF CHIEF SOCIETIES

The Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, is the largest and wealthiest friendly society in the world. Its voluntary membership is 1,111,082, an increase of 3,102 on the year. Its aggregate capital amounts to £24,299,283; the annual income is £3,279,356, of which £1,000,000 is the interest on capital, while the payments amount to £2,590,443, or some hundreds of thousands in excess of the contributions. There are nearly 4,000 lodges, training some 16,000 members in administration work and the investment of capital. Of the capital of the society upwards of £12,000,000 is invested on mortgage loans to members to assist them in becoming the purchasers of their own houses. There are 883,186 State insurance members, and most of its lodges are paying additional benefits such as ophthalmic, dental, and convalescent home treatment.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has a voluntary membership of 843,115, and capital resources of £15,408,652. Its income for the year was £1,689,602, and its payments £1,907,648. The great improvement shown on the valuation is attributable to efficient administration and to the operation of the Order Contingencies Fund, to which a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the contributions of adult male members to the sick and funeral fund is paid and from which grants are made to deficiency courts to raise their ratio of solvency to 17s. 6d. in the pound. This relief is steadily raising all the courts to the solvency level. There are 671,881 members in the Foresters' approved societies.

The Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, one of the largest of the centralized friendly societies, has a voluntary membership of 453,469, and has admitted this year 31,803 new members. The mutual thrift tables which the society has introduced, providing a sickness benefit payable throughout the whole period of incapacity up to 65 years of age, when a lump sum endowment is payable, have proved a popular addition to the range of benefits. The society has advanced to its members on mortgage £5,843,693, and 17,334 members have been enabled to purchase their own houses. The aggregate voluntary funds amount to £10,250,000, and during the year £755,960 has been paid in benefits. On the State Insurance side the society has 490,757 members. From its large surpluses the society has paid substantial additional cash benefits to its members, and also dental, optical, and convalescent home treatment, while early in the new year it will provide ray therapy (or artificial sunlight treatment) for rheumatism and kindred diseases.

The National Deposit Friendly Society admitted 86,281 new members in the 10 months to October 31. The society has 903,263 voluntary members, and funds amounting to £6,930,406; it has 535,000 State members and admitted 34,658 new members from January to October.

The Independent Order of Rechabites, the largest temperance friendly society in the world, has 819,244 voluntary members. It has the distinction of having the largest juvenile membership of any friendly society, numbering 383,955. Its capital reserves amount to £5,232,861. Its approved society has 437,175 State-insured members.

Order of the Sons of Temperance.—A voluntary membership of 274,536, and capital resources of £1,307,649; State-insured membership numbers, 157,891.

Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity.—Voluntary membership, 330,060; capital reserves, £2,165,076. State-insured membership, 191,269.

Rational Association Friendly Society.—Voluntary membership, 157,004; funds, £1,237,063; a surplus of £72,000 on the latest valuation; 116,204 State-insured members.

Grand United Order of Oddfellows.—Membership, 1,593,165, chiefly in the United States, where it is known as the "black man's friendly society"; funds, £2,213,573; State-insured membership, 100,319.

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Letters to the Editor

TO A RIPE OLD AGE

LONGEVITY IN 1929

A YEAR OF CENTENARIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On the front pages of *The Times* for 1929 there were reported the deaths of 468 persons of 90 years of age and over. Of these 126 were men (including 17 clerks in holy orders) and 342 women; and of the women 217 were married, 30 being the widows of clerks. Nine (two men) were 99, and five of the women were married. Fifteen were 98 (three men, one a clergyman); of the 12 women five had been married, and two were widows of clergymen. Besides the above, 132 reached their 90th year, 31 men (six clerks) and 91 women, of whom 61 were married, seven being widows of clergymen.

The total number of nonagenarians who have died as told on your front pages in the last 15 years is 5,087 (the greater preponderance being females, of whom the large majority were married), giving a yearly average of 339, ranging from 263 in 1918 to the high total of this year, 468. Last year was the record then, to date, namely 407.

The centenarians who have died this year total 18. Of these three only were men and the oldest person was a single female aged 104. Eight of the 15 women were married, and two were widows of clergymen. In these 15 years 117 centenarians have died in all, 12 both in 1925 and in 1928, hitherto the highest number. Before 1929 the yearly average was seven only.

Turning to the rest of *The Times* for the year, there is, unlike 1928, much of full interest to record as regards extended longevity in many parts of the world. You tell of the deaths of 43 persons (12 men) born in or before 1829. It is not easy to compress these remarkable data into a letter of reasonable length. Undoubtedly, "the prize of place" belongs to the Turk, Zaro Aga, whom you honour on September 30 by a special and entertaining leading article headed "The Proper Age for Film Stars," in which you say *inter alia*:—

> Very genuine sympathy must be felt for Zaro Aga, who has died from an accident encountered while embarking at Constantinople to take up an appointment in the American film industry, at the age of 143. It may be felt that a new terror is added to old age, and those who are most carefully tended may look askance at their younger relations, wondering whether they are not being preserved for the films.

It is clear that had this gentleman been left in quiet and peace at his own fireside he might comfortably have lived to keep this Christmas, and may be many to follow. Zaro Aga owes his death, as did that "old, old, very old man" Thomas Parr, who died in London in 1635, aged over 150, to some busybody of this day. Old Parr might be alive now had not the second Earl Arundel (a busybody of that day) dragged the elderly gentleman in a specially made cart from his good native air of Salop to exhibit "the piece of antiquity" at the Court of Charles I., and to amuse the sightseers of London and make him eat much too much unusual food. Anyway, Harvey, who made the *post mortem* the day after Parr's death, "found all the chief organs singularly healthy." As a compensation Thomas Parr's ashes now rest in Westminster Abbey, a spot unknown to Zaro Aga, but then the Englishman did not have the honour of such special notice from you, Mr. Editor, on his death, as the Turk has proudly had.

Maria Pelita, of Yassey, was 121, and Radu Merarul, a Rumanian, 120; "up to a year ago he earned his own living unassisted, selling flowers, vegetables and fruit." Mr. Thomas Soan, an Irish cobbler, who made boots for President Lincoln and who reached the United States with his parents in a sailing ship in 1826, was 116. Luigia Caselli, "The Grandmother of Piedmont," was 108. She had lived under nine Popes, from Pius VII. (who crowned Napoleon Bonaparte in Paris, December 2, 1804), to Pius XI. To quote your Milan correspondent's message published on November 19:—

> The old woman was very well preserved and could thread a needle without glasses. She had never taken medicine in her life and to the friends and acquaintances who visited her she was in the habit of saying, "The good Lord has evidently lost sight of me."

But as the French say, "anything comes to those who can afford to wait." Mr. Daniel Robinson, a fisherman for 90 years, of Maghery, Co. Armagh, was 106. Interviewed recently, Mr. Robinson said:—"I never bought a ha'penny worth of tobacco in my life. As for drink, I would rather have a bowl of buttermilk any time." Mrs. Susan Crowhurst, of the same ripe age, who died at Birling, near Maidstone, followed a different line in life, with an equally happy result as regards length of days, and yet not lacking some reasonable enjoyment. "Mrs. Crowhurst lived alone and, in spite of her age, did everything for herself. An inveterate smoker, Mrs. Crowhurst smoked a wooden pipe, her favourite tobacco being shag." Likewise Sarah Fletcher, a gypsy queen of the Forest of Dean, was known to be over 100; she always had by way of comfort, a black clay pipe in her mouth. Mr. John Taylor, who died in Farnborough Hospital at 105, was a carpenter; his wife predeceased him less than two years ago at 102. Mrs. Miller, of Bristol, was 107; Mr. George Edmunds, of Hebburn-on-Tyne, was 101 and an Indian Mutiny veteran, who was present at the death-bed of General Havelock in 1857. Mme. Serafina Ressiga, the oldest inhabitant of Switzerland, was 103.

Mr. G. O. Deane, a popular Gloucestershire squire, of great foxhunting fame, died in his 101st year. The average-sized village of Fulborn, near Cambridge, had to mourn the loss of both its centenarians—Mrs. Hannah Ewing and Mrs. Herring, the widow of Mr. John F. Herring, the artist. A link with Livingstone is severed by the death of Mrs. Challans, of Sedgley, Staffs, aged 100, who had been a friend of Dr. Moffatt and his daughter, who later married the great explorer. Mme. Ebba Linden, the mother of the Swedish Prime Minister, was 102. M. Musy, an agriculturist of Haute Savoie, was 104. Mr. Charles Jarrod (100) used to ride as a postilion from Norwich to London. I can ask for no more space. In this year of grace the ordinary centenarians who have at last joined the majority are much like silver in the days of Solomon.

Yours truly,

C. H. GABB.

The Royal Societies Club, S.W.1, Dec. 31.

PRINCES HOTEL, JERMYN-STREET

The Princes Hotel, Jermyn-street, is to be pulled down and reconstructed. By next September it is hoped that a wide shopping arcade running the whole width between Piccadilly and Jermyn-street and a block of offices will take the place of the hotel, which is now closed. The work of reconstruction was begun yesterday. It is being carried out by the Piccadilly Development Syndicate.

THE CASTALIA

AN EXPERIMENT ON THE THAMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In confirmation of your most interesting leading article in to-day's issue I should like to be allowed to add my own personal reminiscences.

In 1871, when I was in charge of the L.B. and S.C. Railway Channel service between Newhaven and Dieppe, under Mr. William Stroudley, the complaints of rough crossings were, as you state in your article, more angry and frequent that they are now, as the boats were small and slow with cumbrous low-pressure condensing engines. In consequence of these complaints Mr. Stroudley asked me to accompany him to witness a practical trial on the Thames to be made by a Captain Dicey with a vessel representing a new form of Channel steamer designed by him. Captain Dicey met us and showed us the drawings of the new ship, which we understood was to be named the Castalia. He also explained the nature of his proposals for the improvement of the cross-Channel services. The demonstration on the river consisted of a vessel of the twin hull form. The hulls consisted of two Thames barges secured side by side at some distance apart, the space between being decked over. The vessel was propelled by a large paddle wheel between the barges driven by a belt from a portable agricultural engine.

Our opinion gathered from our experience on the river, which was fairly rough at the time, was that, while the rolling might be reduced, the vibration and pitching would be most unpleasant owing to the violent blows of the waves on the flat surface between the hulls. I never saw the Castalia in service, as I left for India in 1873.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. RENDELL, LT.-COL.

Holly Cot, Binfield, Berks, Dec. 30.

THE SILVER COINAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Report just issued by the Royal Mint for the year 1928, though marked by "vivacity" and referring with pardonable pride to the millenary of King Athelstan's monetary laws, may nevertheless call for some mild criticism on the part of the great public that uses the coins. It would seem a matter for regret that for a profit to the Exchequer of under half a million the silver coinage should still remain under the ban of War exigency. We all remember how, through an ephemeral rise in the metal, the expedient was adopted of debasing the coinage to the drastic extent of 50 per cent. Surely it cannot now be necessary for this great Empire to issue a coinage so watered that the crown piece is worth intrinsically about 1s. 3d. The raw metal may be low in value, but should that not be an additional reason to restore the coinage to its ancient purity? Were this done no questions would arise of expedients and experiments as to colour or wear. I venture to submit that could King Athelstan give an opinion on the present composition of England's coinage he would have something to say to the "eight moneyers at the London Mint."

Yours faithfully,

S. M. SPINK.

BROKEN CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are all familiar with the domestic explanation of the fracture of our household china—"it broke"; but the following experience is new to me, and may be to some of your readers. My wife recently had occasion to go to her china closet, the key to which she religiously retains in her own possession, and to her astonishment found one of the high fruit dishes belonging to a choice dessert service lying in halves upon the shelf. An inspection of the two pieces soon revealed the cause of the disaster. In a cavity at the junction of the bowl and stand a group of crystals had formed, and it had evidently been the demand of these crystals for further room for growth which had occasioned the fracture of the dish.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

HUGH GOODACRE.

Ullesthorpe Court, near Rugby.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH

FOR HOME AND ABROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The year that has just passed has, indeed, been crowded with events of mighty significance. Realizing how great a part you, as the leading spirit of the newspaper world, play in the chronicling of these happenings, I, as a reader of your esteemed journal, feel it my duty and privilege to offer you and those associated with you in the production of your high-toned daily our hearty congratulations and good wishes upon the advent of a new year, with its new tasks and responsibilities. The political part played by a newspaper in the history of a country and of the world may or may not be patent to men, but the moral part which it shares in the shaping of events is scarcely appreciated by the public. It may sound a truism that a newspaper is an agent for good will, but it is nevertheless but too true how the ends of truth and justice may be more clearly visualized and brought about by the timely and honest pronouncement of Press articles. It goes without saying, too, that reliability of information supplied concerning events far and near is one of the main features of a newspaper that expects to gain and retain the confidence of its readers. You will pardon me for emphasizing how, in this respect, you maintain the role *par excellence* of the harbinger of truth.

Grave industrial problems are still in the infant state of solution as regards this country; they progress—if at all—very slowly. Among them unemployment, the coal question, the dole system (a disgrace to any civilized country), these are still with us; they are the most pressing and await the master-mind to mend or end them. Is this land of ours really so bankrupt of ideas that "ten righteous men," irrespective of party, solely devoted to the interests of the people, imbued both with commercial and the humanitarian instincts, cannot be found to deal earnestly and effectively with problems which left unsolved retard the progress of this country and the development of its people? Conferences on this and that problem are ever and anon taking place, but we seem no nearer the goal.

Of foreign affairs, who can adequately even touch the fringe of the momentous issues involved in the turmoils ever prevailing in India and China, in Russia and Egypt? I am afraid that even some politicians have not learnt the A B C of conditions which obtain in those vast countries, with their ethnological, religious, and social colouring.

But the country which, at the present moment, in common with others I have in mind is that of Palestine. One would scarcely have believed it possible that the difficulties which seem to dog our footsteps in the Holy Land would have arisen. While recent events are *sub judice* we refrain from making any comment; but we do earnestly hope that here again there will be a finality of conferences, and that there will soon be an honest attempt on the two sides in Palestine to come to know each other and work together for the common good of the country, of Arab and Jew alike. It has been said, "Happy the nation that has no history," and we might say that too many conferences and too much legislation often only confuse the issue, and things may be the worse for not being allowed to follow their natural evolution. For centuries under Turkish rule the relations between Jew and Arab in Palestine have been amicable and peaceful. Why all this confusion and ill will, almost amounting to enmity, that of late have ravaged the sacred soil of Palestine? Is it the work of a handful of mischief-makers and vile disturbers of the peace having certain ends in view?

Why should the Arab and the Jew be at all divided in their interests in Palestine? One thing, at all events, the inhabitants of Palestine might to-day learn from Great Britain's history, and that is that the descendants of Briton, Roman, Dane, Saxon, and Norman could amalgamate and live together amicably for the consolidation and welfare of this country; and why should they not cooperate with one another and act in the same manner with regard to their own land? Furthermore, are not the Jews of to-day descendants of Isaac, and the Arabs descendants of Ishmael, Isaac and Ishmael being brothers? Could we not adapt, with slight alteration, the words of Malachi: "Had they not both one father? . . . Wherefore, then, doth one brother deal treacherously with the other?" We desire no partisanship in this matter; we stand for justice alike to Jew and Arab, and for peace and good will among the inhabitants of what should prove itself the Holy Land. Heaven speed the day of this consummation; when the clarion notes of conscience and faith shall awaken all men to a sense of duty and righteousness on earth!

Yours faithfully,

HERMANN GOLLANCZ.

4, Fourth-avenue, Hove, Dec. 31.

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If M. Salomon Reinach will consult the autograph manuscript in the rue Richelieu—"le voyage n'est pas bien long," as Cousin said—or the Brunschvieg facsimile, folio 73, he will confess that his most ingenious emendation "ce coin" for "ce chien" will not stand, any more than the variant "ce ciel," which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson tells me was current in the sixties of last century. Pascal, for once, writes legibly:—"Ce chien est a moy, disoyent ces pauvres enfants." Of course there may be a lost allusion. *Cf.* "le brochet et la grenouille de Liancourt." But, after all, "chien" gives a good meaning. Children, stupid little things, try to assert proprietorship; "That's my dog," and a place of choice: "Get out of my sun."

I am your obedient servant,

H. F. STEWART.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Dec. 31.

CHRISTIAN TENETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I attended lectures at Cambridge by the late Professor Gwatkin on Arianism. He read my note-book (as his custom was), and asked if I had any difficulty. I remarked that he had picked out such a host of heresies from so many theological writings that I feared if I expressed a creed in my own words I should commit heresy too. He advised me not to worry, but to keep to recognised theological formulæ, adding (I suppose for my encouragement) a remark the substance of which was as follows:—"If," said he, "each Bishop wrote out in his own words a creed, I should expect to find many heresies in the papers." I felt happier.

The great Athanasian Creed says:—"For like as we are compelled by the Christian verity: to acknowledge every Person by Himself to be God and Lord; so we are forbidden by the Catholick Religion: to say, There be three Gods or three Lords." This is "no unguarded statement." Perhaps Mr. Alfred Noyes has forgotten, like the tritheists, what is forbidden.

Yours faithfully,

A. DONALDSON PERROTT.

St. Margaret's Vicarage, Uxbridge, Dec. 28.

Points from Letters

LONDON AND DAVENTRY

Our trouble is not interference with Daventry or London but by both, and especially by 2LO since it increased its power tenfold. It is practically impossible to get Radio Paris (whose programmes are often more to my individual taste than 5XX) without a background of 5XX, and on occasions the same applies to Huizen; 5GB "drowns" Brussels and all others near it, while 2LO "kills" everything up to and including Toulouse (which used to be a "dead cert." when London was uninteresting) and almost down to Turin. And my four-valve set is fitted with a four-stud selector and a 0.001 condenser in the aerial circuit, and takes H.T. from the mains!—Mr. H. E. TAYLOR, 22, Grosvenor-gardens, Upminster, Essex.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

The letter in *The Times* of December 30 about French prisoners of war recalls an old Scottish nurse who lived in our family over 54 years and who used to entertain us with anecdotes of French prisoners billeted in her early home at Selkirk. One of them plaited for her a little hair ring, which was one of her most treasured possessions. The prisoners were made members of the family and allowed a certain amount of freedom, but had to be indoors at a specified hour. Our nurse's father was clerk to Sir Walter Scott, and when the latter was writing "Quentin Durward" he frequently had these French prisoners at his country house to help him with the necessary local colour required for his romance. He would detain them beyond the hour of their parole, but as Sir Walter was at that time Sheriff of the County of Selkirk, this breach of regulations was allowed to pass without comment.—Miss C. PRINGLE, 30, Pembroke-road, Kensington, W.8.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

May I point out to Admiral Allen that the critics who have written to *The Times*, and many who have not done so, are, to the best of my belief, already members of the League of Nations Union and are not "staying outside"? They are doing their best—short of mutiny—to save the ship from "inside." As regards the 99 per cent. who are not members, would the gallant Admiral expect new hands to sign on for a vessel they believed to be unseaworthy? The Rev. Dr. Lyttelton's idea of "Sack the lot," in this connexion, is his own invention. The last sentence of the letter to which he takes exception shows that remedy, of any sort, was expressly reserved.—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR A. HAMILTON GORDON, Stratton Croft, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.

ROAD WIDENING IN THE COTSWOLDS

Sir Willans Nussey draws attention to the greater number of motor offences in his area as occurring on a section of the Great North Road which he describes as almost straight, nearly level, wide, and in excellent condition. In this neighbourhood we are threatened with the widening and straightening of the Cheltenham-Stratford-on-Avon road, running through Willersey and Weston-sub-Edge (and incidentally with the demolition of many fine old Cotswold cottages and beautiful trees). Road traffic here is never in the least congested, and motorists at present drive slowly through the villages. If the projected alterations are effected the road will be to all practical purposes a speedway, and the number of cases of excessive speed and cutting-in to which your correspondent refers are bound to be increased.—Miss KATHERINE MCCULLOCH, Manor House, Weston-sub-Edge, Broadway, Worcs.

DR. JAMES'S POWDERS

Another firm believer in this fashionable remedy was the poet, William Cowper. Writing to his friend Unwin, January 14, 1786, he says:—"I had a truly kind letter from Mr. Smith, written immediately on his recovery from the fever. I am bound to honour James's powder, not only for the services it has often rendered to myself, but still more for having been the means of preserving a life ten times more valuable to society than mine is ever likely to be." "Mr. Smith" was Robert Smith, the banker, later the first Lord Carrington.—DR. W. HOOPER, Redhill.

HELM ORDERS

Mr. W. H. Coombs, who voted on their behalf for a change in the helm order practice, writes in *The Times* of December 21, as met the China Coast Officers' Guild, "to correct an impression conveyed" in my letter of the 14th, wherein I stated that, in common with all other officers' organizations that had voted, the Guild "voted with practical unanimity against a change." I submit that the most appropriate testimony is Mr. Coombs's own words:—"I sought the view of the Institute of London Underwriters on this matter, who replied that they regard a technical problem of this nature as a matter upon which they prefer not to intervene. . . . We have sought the opinion of the Master Mariners of Southampton, and following a discussion at the Masters' Club, the voting was overwhelmingly in favour of no change. I have attended other meetings of professional seamen at which the opinion has also been against a change. When we were invited by Trinity House to attend this Conference (February 14, 1929), we cabled out to our members in China (the C.C.O.G.), and I received a letter yesterday saying that they had called meetings and discovered that in Hong-kong 67 per cent. were in favour of no change, and in Shanghai 93 per cent."—CAPTAIN SELWYN M. DAY, Junior Army and Navy Club, S.W.1.

MR. P. W. ADAM, R.S.A.

In connexion with your notice of Mr. P. W. Adam, R.S.A., the following instance of the application of art to war may be of interest. In the summer of 1917 I wrote to Sir Patrick Ford to ask him if he knew of anyone who would be willing to paint a very large background for the miniature range of the 10th Officer Cadet Battalion, at Gales, Ayrshire, to serve as a landscape target for instructional purposes. Mr. P. W. Adam kindly volunteered his services, and he came to Gales to discuss the project with me. The whole idea was quite new to him. He was keenly interested and entered into his voluntary task with great enthusiasm. I was in France when the completed background was put up, and never had the good fortune to see it. I was told that it not only served its purpose admirably from a military point of view, but was a real work of art worthy in every way of Mr. Adam's brush.—MAJOR J. Q. HENRIQUES, late The Queen's Westminster Rifles, 20, Oxford-square, W.2.

MOTORING OFFENCES

Sir Willans Nussey's suggestion to suspend the licence of the motor itself is interesting, but it would be obviously unjust to penalize an omnibus proprietor to the extent that he "could no longer run his omnibus; he would quickly lose his custom" on account of careless driving, &c., by one of his employees, which may occur, however carefully employees are selected, as the omnibus proprietor has very little control over his drivers once they are on the road.—CAPTAIN G. C. LYLE, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ENGLISH WHEAT PORRIDGE

Your correspondent's note on parched wheat ground into meal and then made into porridge reminds me of a dish we used to have 50 years ago in Yorkshire, mostly at Christmas time. It was made from best wheat, slightly soaked in water, and then beaten or rubbed in the corner of a cloth until the outer husk came off. Then the wheat berries were placed in a dish covered with water, and allowed to "cree" in a cool oven. When wanted, a few large spoonfuls were placed in a saucepan, with milk, warmed and served with sugar or treacle and a dash of allspice. It is an excellent food and (if it is a recommendation) requires plenty of chewing, as each swollen wheat grain calls for mastication. It was known as frumenty or furmenty.—Mr. JOHN NAYLER, Curraghmore, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.

FIRES FROM GLASS

Seeing again in *The Times* yesterday the interesting letter describing a curtain being set on fire through the sun's rays from a glass decanter, I send you the following note. My sister wears a large crystal pendant on a chain, and while she was talking to her gardener in the garden he saw that her dress was smoking. A patch had been burned where the sun's rays had been focused through the crystal.—THE REV. WILFRID VAILLANT, Weybridge.

CHIVALRY ON THE ROAD

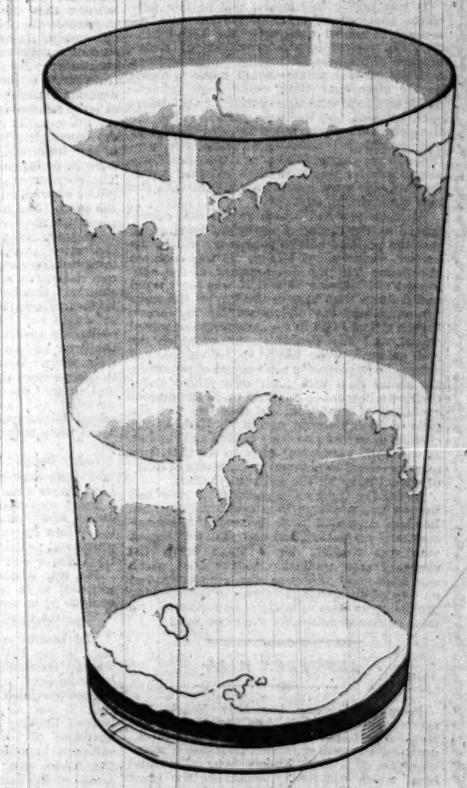
The admirable letter of the Rev. F. H. J. Newton in *The Times* of December 23 induces me to send a slogan which I have adopted for some time. I think it embodies all the wisdom contained in Mr. Newton's letter, and is easily remembered: "Make it easy for the other fellow, but never rely on his making it easy for you."—Mr. CECIL CLAY, Chace End, Hadley Wood, Barnet.

OLD FAMILIAR PHRASES

With Mr. Churchill's phrase, "instinct with rotundity," as given in your issue of December 27, may be compared Milton's undesigned description of a motor-car:—

> The chariot of Paternal Deity,
> Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel, undrawn,
> Itself instinct with spirit (P.L. vi. 750).

—Mr. H. CARTERET MAULE, The Fyghtle, East Bergholt.



Someone has started the NEW YEAR *well*

"GUINNESS IS GOOD FOR YOU"

ILKLEY CRIME

INQUEST ON MISS LEAROYD

OPEN MURDER VERDICT

A verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown" was returned by a Coroner's jury at Ilkley, Yorkshire, yesterday, when the inquest was resumed on the body of Miss Mary Learoyd, daughter of a local builder, who was found dead, strangled with one of her own stockings, on a piece of waste land near her home on August 25 last.

The jury had sat on three occasions before, and when the inquiry was adjourned on October 14 no date was fixed for its resumption. Police inquiries into the crime have, it was confessed yesterday by a police witness, been inexpectual in tracing the murderer, although hundreds of people have been interviewed. Statements had been taken from over 400 persons.

Miss Learoyd, who was 36 years old, worked as a clerk in Bradford. On the night of Saturday, August 24, she left home, apparently to go to a local cinema, but she never arrived there. Early the following morning a neighbour saw a naked foot under some bushes, and on calling her husband, Miss Learoyd's body, almost naked, was discovered. One of her silk stockings was tied round her neck and the other had been used to secure her arms behind her back. It was evident that she had received terrible treatment before her death.

DEAD WOMAN'S INJURIES

The first witness yesterday was Dr. T. B. Hearder, of Ilkley, the first medical man to see Miss Learoyd's body. She was, he said, only partially clothed. Her arms were tied behind her back. A stocking was wound tightly round her neck and tied in front. Her face was badly injured. Both eyes were blackened and swollen and the nose badly injured. The upper lip was split open. A necklace was lying near.

Dr. Hearder handed in the report of the *post-mortem* examination which had been made by himself and Dr. P. L. Sutherland, the county pathologist.

This report, read by the CORONER, stated that the stocking round the neck of Miss Learoyd had been twisted and tied with a "granny" knot. On removing the stocking a shallow groove on the neck was visible, but there was no haemorrhage near. The cheek bone and upper jaw were fractured. On the left wrist was a wristlet watch, which was still going at 6.20. A gold ring was on a finger. The report also gave details of outrageous treatment which Miss Learoyd had received. It was also stated that Miss Learoyd's false teeth had been broken, and a portion carrying four teeth had not been found.

The wound on the face and fractures of the facial bones were caused before death. This was shown by the extensive bruising, which would be sufficient in themselves to cause death. The ligature (the stocking) was applied when the woman was just dying, or possibly just after death. This would account for the absence of many of the signs of death from strangulation. The only sign of that was the protrusion of the tongue.

The CORONER.—Can you give us any idea of what the injuries to the face were caused with?

Dr. Hearder.—I should say some blunt weapon, but what it was I cannot state.

Do you think she was knocked insensible straight off, because we have no evidence of a struggle or shouting?—If the blow was delivered with great violence it would make her insensible.

If an anæsthetic, such as chloroform, had been used, you would not have been able to detect it?—No, it would have passed off.

If she had been struck in the face with a weapon first, it seems strange that she did not cry out. Might she have been knocked down with a blow from the fist and the other injuries caused while she was on the ground?—That is quite a possible suggestion.

A juror suggested that the injuries might have been caused by kicks with a boot.

The witness replied that there was nothing to indicate the nature of the weapon. He saw no trace of poison.

TWO PEOPLE

Mrs. Florence Patchett, of Sedbergh Park, Ilkley, said that on the night of August 24 she looked out of the window as a result of her dog barking and saw two people by her gate. She could not distinguish their sex. She heard a low mumbled conversation, but no signs of quarrelling. The people walked into the grass on some vacant land in front of her house and disappeared in the darkness. She heard nothing further that night, although she was up at 11.30 p.m. The next morning, while walking in her garden, she saw the bare leg and foot of a woman on the vacant land, and this discovery led to the finding of the body of Miss Learoyd.

Mr. Eric Learoyd, brother of the dead woman, said that he would like to ask a question of Mrs. Patchett, but the CORONER told him that he could not do so.

Mr. Sidney Patchett, the husband of Mrs. Patchett, said that his wife told him she had seen two people go into the grass. From the window he heard the rustling grass, and called out, "Get away, there." There was no reply. He heard nothing more.

Mrs. Flora Evans stated that as she was going to her house in Sedbergh Park at 10.40 p.m. on August 24 she saw a tall girl with a man a little shorter than the girl. They were on the grass verge by the side of the footpath. The girl turned as if she did not wish her face to be seen. She heard no conversation between the two. She saw the man's face indistinctly, but he was no one whom she knew.

The CORONER.—If you saw him again could you recognize him?—No, I am afraid not.

Mrs. Evans added that she heard laughing and talking outside after she got to bed.

Replying to the foreman of the jury, Mrs. Evans said that she had the impression that the man was between 20 and 30, clean shaven, of medium build, and wearing a dark suit and a trilby hat, with a mackintosh hanging over his arm. She knew Miss Learoyd by sight, and thought afterwards that the girl she saw resembled her.

The Chief Constable.—You are satisfied now that the woman you saw was Mary Learoyd?—Yes, I am quite satisfied now that it was.

Alice Murray, a maid employed in Sedbergh Park-road, said that she saw a "boy" with his arms round a girl in that road at 10.30 p.m. on August 24. By the hat and coat, she thought that the girl was Miss Learoyd. She could not see the "boy." She had never seen Miss Learoyd with a man before.

The Foreman.—Can you tell us what kind of hat the man was wearing?—No; I did not see whether he had one. I think he was wearing a light coat.

Alice Keyres, another maid, said that as she was going home she heard a scream from the piece of waste land. It was a girl's scream, and she thought it was someone "larking." She also heard a girl's voice say, "Wait a minute, and I will kiss you." She saw no one and did not recognize the voice. She also heard the voice of a man talking. It was then about 10.55 p.m.

John Skirrow, a young man who was with the last witness, said he saw a couple on the grass and heard a faint scream. He heard no words spoken. Returning shortly after 11, after seeing his companion home, he noticed that the couple were still there, but he heard no sound from them. It was moonlight.

Miss Maud Winnett, whose house backs on to the vacant land, said that at 10.20 p.m. on August 24 she heard talking as though from people in joyous mood. She thought perhaps they had been to the pictures and were discussing what they had seen. It was so unusual to hear sounds so late from this vacant land that she remarked on it to her sister next morning.

RESULT OF POLICE INQUIRIES

Inspector Marsh, of Ilkley, said that a close examination was made of the body and clothing of Miss Learoyd and for possible finger-prints, but none could be found. He had been in charge of the investigations, and no fewer than 453 statements had been taken, and about three times that number of people had been interviewed by the police. Apart from those of the witnesses called that day the other statements were of no use whatever.

The CORONER.—So there is no evidence to pin anyone to the crime?

Inspector Marsh.—No, sir.

The CORONER.—There is just one point relating to gossip. Are you quite satisfied Miss Learoyd's family have told us all they knew about it?

Inspector Marsh.—Quite.

Do you feel satisfied from your investigations that robbery was not the motive?—Yes.

The inspector added that nothing was found which might have caused the injury to the face. A number of articles, including a cigarette, were found near the body, but they all belonged to Miss Learoyd.

A juror asked the Coroner if he could explain his remark at a previous inquest about "a little circumstance."

The CORONER replied that he had in mind some marks on the body, and was anxious to discover whether any acids had been used. An examination had been made for that purpose, but it had proved neutral, so they were up against the same blank wall.

Turning to Mr. Eric Learoyd, the brother of the dead woman, the CORONER said that he had desired to give him a chance of saying something about the vicious telegram he had received, but the police-inspector had answered any possible question on that point.

Summing up, the CORONER said that it was four months since the terrible tragedy occurred, and there was no evidence to fix the crime on anyone. He could only suggest that if they were satisfied that the injury to the face was caused by some person they should find a verdict that Miss Learoyd was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown. It was very disappointing that so far nothing had been proved on which anyone could be charged, but they were still hoping that something would result from the inquiries.

The jury, after a brief retirement, brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

The foreman expressed the jury's sympathy with the family of Miss Learoyd in their bereavement, and their full confidence that every effort had been made by the police to bring about the arrest of the person who had committed that atrocious crime.

The CORONER expressed his concurrence with the jury's remarks and said that they all felt deeply for the family of Miss Learoyd.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

COLLECTION AT STATIONS TO-DAY

The usual New Year's collection in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution will be made to-day at all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland. The more immediate object of the collection is to help the institution's casualty fund, to which 181,074 railway servants contributed in 1929, and from which claims to the number of 6,149, representing one in respect of every 29 subscribers, were promptly relieved. Of the total claims, 119 were those of widows of men killed, 745 were those of widows of men who died from illness, and 5,285 were those of men accidentally injured.

The amount of money required to enable the board of management of the institution to carry on the work efficiently and to meet the flow of new applications from widows, orphans, and permanently disabled railway workers for relief from the general fund continues to increase, and it is hoped that the travelling public will generously augment the contributions of the railwaymen. Contributions may be sent to any stationmaster or goods agent, or to Mr. H. C. Walton, general secretary, Railway Benevolent Institution, 23, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

HEALTH VISITORS IN CONFERENCE

HOME HELPS FOR MOTHERS

Mrs. E. BARTON, a member of the Departmental Committee on the Training and Employment of Midwives, speaking at the ninth winter school for health visitors and school nurses arranged by the Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors' Association, at Bedford College for Women, yesterday, said that when a doctor was engaged for a maternity case they must see that he attended. They had also to see that the old-fashioned medical practitioner did not go on recommending an untrained, unskilled midwife. If the general medical practitioner continued to treat maternity as a casual thing, then he was not fit for his job. They had simply got to bring the doctors up to scratch.

Mrs. Barton urged that all mothers should be provided with home helps during their confinements. The help would be properly trained to look after the home and elder children and do the cooking, but she would not be required to do any nursing. These home helps should come under the municipalities, as the health visitors and sanitary inspectors did. Mothers were doing the work of the nation in bringing children into the world, and therefore these home helps should be paid for by the nation. For some reason mothers were never supposed to have anything, but fathers could have their tobacco and other little luxuries. Before marriage a girl enjoyed some measure of independence, but directly she married, the four walls of the home enclosed her and she was no longer supposed to be an entity at all. They must remember, however, that nothing was too good to give to the mothers of this country.

Dr. A. REMINGTON HOBBS, medical superintendent at St. Mary Abbot's Hospital, and consulting gynæcologist to the Royal Borough of Kensington, said that a lot could be done by educating young women for healthy motherhood before they married. By learning how to keep their bodies strong and clean and what was the correct diet, they could do an enormous amount to prepare themselves for safe and healthy motherhood.

CONSERVATIVE CLUBS

TEN AREA CONFERENCES

The Association of Conservative Clubs, to which are affiliated 1,560 Conservative and Unionist clubs with an aggregate membership of over half-a-million, has arranged to hold a series of ten area conferences in various parts of England. The meetings will be of importance, not only politically, but also to the clubs, in view of the inquiry by the Royal Commission on Licensing into their regulation.

The conferences will cover the whole country, and representatives of all Conservative working men's clubs in each area will be invited to send delegates. The arrangements are as follows:—

S.W. Area (Dorset, Hants, Isle of Wight, and Wilts).—Parkstone, Dorset, Saturday, March 1.
Yorkshire.—Harrogate, Saturday, March 8.
Lancashire, &c. (Lancs, Cheshire, and Westmorland).—Liverpool, Saturday, March 22.
Eastern Counties (Cambridge, Hunts, Norfolk, and Suffolk).—Cambridge, Saturday, March 29.
Monmouthshire.—Newport, Saturday, April 5.
East Midlands (Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Northants, and Lincs).—Derby, Saturday, April 26.
West Midlands (Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwick, and Worcester).—Birmingham, Saturday, May 3.
West of England (Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset).—Exeter, Saturday, May 17.
Northern Counties (Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland).—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Saturday, May 24.
London and Home Counties (Beds, Berks, Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, Surrey, and Sussex).—London, Friday, June 20.

Each conference will be presided over by Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., chairman of the association, and the meeting in London will be addressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

"THE TIMES" CALENDAR

A few copies still remain of *The Times* "Calendar for 1930." The Calendar accompanies each week of the year with an appropriate picture chosen from illustrations which have appeared in *The Times*.

There has been a keen demand for the present issue of the Calendar and orders for the copies still unsold should be placed without delay.

The size of the Calendar is 10in. by 13½in. and its price is 5s. It may be ordered from any newsagent or bookseller or from the Publisher of *The Times*. The post-free price for copies ordered direct from the Publisher is 5s. 9d., inland or abroad.

CHILDREN'S DINNER AT GUILDHALL

The Church Army yesterday entertained at dinner at Guildhall 1,100 children from some of the poorest parts of London. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, who arrived before dinner was served and were greeted with cheers, briefly addressed the children and wished them a happy New Year. The following telegram was sent to the King and Queen by Prebendary Carlile, the founder of the Church Army, on behalf of the company:—

"Eleven hundred London children at Church Army Guildhall Christmas banquet send loyal, loving greetings to their King and Queen. They thank God for their King's happy recovery and pray for your Majesties' happiness in 1930."

The band of the Lewisham branch of the British Legion played during the dinner, and afterwards the children enjoyed a varied programme of entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Walker, of West Lockinge, Berks, have just celebrated their diamond wedding.

THE SCHOOLBOYS' EXHIBITION

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Many thousands of boys, and quite a number of young girls, visited the *Daily Mail* Schoolboys' Exhibition at the Horticultural Halls, Westminster, after it had been opened yesterday morning by Mr. Esmond Harmsworth. The exhibition is too extensive to be housed in one building and both the new and the old halls of the Horticultural Society have been brought into use.

The modern boy demands a good deal from those who would entertain him, and the crowds which surged by the stands showed discrimination in the selection of things which called for close inspection. There was an early rush to see the two famous racing cars, Sir Henry Segrave's "Golden Arrow" and Captain Malcolm Campbell's "Blue Bird," which were shown by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, and every one wanted to gaze for a few minutes at the seaplane S 6, in which Flying Officer Waghorn won the Schneider Trophy for Great Britain. Model railways built to scale were also popular, but after these the boys concentrated chiefly on stands where, under supervision, they could do things themselves, or where demonstrations of various kinds could be watched. The desire to see how things work found unauthorized satisfaction at one time during the morning when a group of boys discovered the automatic passenger lift of the hall and enjoyed self-regulated rides until an attendant put a stop to the game.

It seemed curious to find congestion at the stand of Lloyds Bank, but investigation showed that the attractions were a coin-counting machine into which piles of half-crowns, florins, shillings, and sixpences were being pushed, calculating machines which made money sums appear easy and always gave the correct answer, and a telegraphic writing machine used for sending messages from one part of a banking office to another. Ancient ledgers, including one containing an account with the Duke of Wellington at the time of Waterloo, offered a contrast to the devices of to-day, but the boys were interested in the machines rather than the books. Many boys during the day opened accounts with one or other of the big banks by making a small deposit and receiving a home safe intended to encourage thrift.

The stand of the Air League of the British Empire made a strong appeal, as the exhibits included the Reid pilot-testing apparatus by which boys seated as in the cockpit of an aeroplane could be subjected to tests in the handling of controls. A model speed-boat pond with trials in progress drew critical spectators; opportunities to see how the automatic telephone works were appreciated: and the electrical devices displayed by the General Electric Company, Limited, provoked many questions.

The exhibition is varied in its range of interest. The Empire Marketing Board, in addition to showing the S 6 seaplane, seeks by means of illustrations, models, and a telegraph machine to demonstrate how the great speed of modern transport and communication is bringing the widely separated parts of the Empire ever closer together. The London County Council Education Department has displays of work done by some of the cleverest pupils under its authority. Students may be seen working at a potter's wheel, binding books, and operating printing machines, and there are working models of electric trains, motors, and engines.

The British railway companies show on a large scale map the actual running of four famous express services, the "Cornish Riviera," the "Flying Scotsman," the "Royal Scot," and the "Golden Arrow Limited." By means of illuminated tracks, visitors can see at a glance the point reached by these trains at any time during their journeys. Selfridges, Limited, show exact scale models of the same trains, and also the Recordovox, by which on payment of a shilling a boy may have recorded his own voice in song or speech and take away the disk, which can be played over and over again. A fascinating gas exhibit is a naked gas flame burning under water, and there is another flame which turns water into ice.

Most of the stands have ample literature for distribution, and boys can obtain stout paper bags in which they can collect the circulars and booklets distributed. There are also several "tuck shops" and a restaurant.

Mr. ESMOND HARMSWORTH, in a speech at the opening ceremony, described the exhibition as an instruction and an inspiration. It showed, he said, the tremendous progress that had been made in the past few years and that must obviously be made in the future, progress that was entirely transforming the lives of millions of people.

The exhibition will remain open until January 8.

UNIVERSITY LIBERAL SOCIETIES

CONFERENCE AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACT

The 10th annual conference of the Union of University Liberal Societies opened at Cardiff yesterday.

Mr. E. ROGERS (Manchester) moved a resolution welcoming the Electrical Supply Act, 1926, as a step in the right direction, but recommending that the Central Electricity Board should be given greater powers in the acquisition of wayleaves and water rights, that orders for equipment should be spread over a period of time so as to ensure a steady demand, and that the research grant should be continued and increased.

Mr. K. FAIRFAX (London) moved an amendment to add that legislative action should be taken to tax land values.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended, and with an addition moved by Bristol that research grants should be given to the National Physical Laboratory, the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the universities, was carried.

INSECTS OF MACEDONIA

COLLECTION FOR THE ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

During the Salonica campaign of 1915-18, several officers interested in animal life made collections of different kinds of insects and other objects of natural history. As a result of the scientific examination of these collections very considerable additions were made to our knowledge of the inhabitants of that area. A good example of the change which has taken place is furnished by the relatively small group of grasshoppers and allied insects. Before the War only 17 different species of these had been recognized in Macedonia, but as the result of the collections then made, the number has now been increased to 108 species.

One of the most important collections of this group was made by Captain P. B. Campbell, R.A.M.C., who has now presented his specimens, including a new species named after himself, to the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum, where a few selected specimens are on view in the "Recent Additions" case in the large Mammal Hall. The exhibit contains many interesting specimens, among the more remarkable being a bulky grasshopper over 3in. in length from nose to tail, the appearance of which led to its being known by the soldiers as the "Balkan Flea" or the "Tank."

R.A.F. OFFICER'S DEATH

An open verdict was returned at the inquest in the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, yesterday, on the body of FLIGHT LIEUTENANT CHARLES JOHN SIMS, D.F.C., who was found shot dead on Monday in his bedroom at the R.A.F. Officers' Mess at Farnborough, with a revolver near him.

Squadron Leader William Helmore said that Sims had only been back from Iraq about a month, but had previously been stationed at Farnborough, where he was engaged on research work. So far as the witness knew, Sims had no worries. He had been in hospital recently. His state of mind was normal, but he was put on special work because of his health.

Richard Pratt, temporary batman to Sims, said that he went to Sims's room between 9.30 and 9.45 and found him lying on the floor. The room was disordered and the drawers had been turned out.

Squadron Leader Joseph Costello, senior medical officer, said that Sims was in a neurasthenic condition, which would produce depression, but he was definitely not a mental case. He had been unfit for flying for four or five years. He was a very highly intellectual man. The wound could have been self-inflicted, but the angle of the bullet seemed a difficult one for an intentional self-inflicted wound. It was unusual for the truck to slope as it did.

The CORONER said that it seemed fairly clear that no one else could have inflicted the wound, but it was not clear whether it was suicide or an accident.

A WELWYN WOODLAND

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF SITE FOR BUILDING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WELWYN, DEC. 31

Less than half of Welwyn Garden City has been built so far, and residents, who first gave support to this scheme of making a new town in the country, are beginning to find that the further progress of the scheme will rob them of some of the amenities which no doubt influenced them in their choice of homes here. Future development will certainly mean the destruction of most of the charming woodlands which form the northern fringe of the town, and it is small comfort for those who take walks, arrange picnics, and watch open-air performances in them, to know that these woodlands were from the first scheduled for building. Efforts are being made, so far with little success, to persuade the company to leave some of this rural area untouched.

Practically the whole of the northern portion of the site consists of Sherrards Park Wood, and this is the only place within the garden city where such shady walks and pleasant dells may be found. It was never the intention of the makers of this little town to provide rural loveliness within its borders. The idea was rather to set down a well-planned town in the country and to restrict its dimensions so that its residents might easily reach the surrounding agricultural areas. Those who chose Welwyn for their home might have discovered this, and regarded the woods as a passing attraction, had they examined the plans which the company made before the work of building was begun. Yet there are many residents who have had access to the woods for the last seven or eight years, and have come to look on them as one of the greatest charms of the place. The company has naturally done nothing to disillusion them. Paths run through the woods in various directions, but people have been free also to wander at will, and are invited by the notices of the company to help in preserving the woods from damage.

"Visitors to these woods which are private property," say the otices, "are asked to assist in preserving them from damage and untidiness." It is added: "The owners have no desire to restrict the use of the woods, so long as no damage is done." The feeling has easily been created that here was an important public amenity, and it has gained strength from the facts that dramatic performances have taken place in one of the dells and the pictures of them have been included in official publications as indicating the advantages of life at Welwyn. Now, the garden city is beginning to spread northwards. Houses are sprining up on the eastern edge of Sherrards Park Wood and a road is being cut into these many wooded acres where hitherto no motor-car has gone.

Even in the pale winter sunshine of this afternoon the wood was a lovely place. It stretches almost from the main railway line to the Great North Road. Much of its timber is young, since the great trees were taken for national needs in the War and the new ones which fill their places are just beginning to make a good show. But on the western side and close to the main part of the garden city are hundreds of pines climbing the slow rise towards the main road and then giving way to a mixed lot of saplings and a fine clump of rhododendrons which are a glory throughout a large part of the summer. Walks among these healthy little trees are one of the most valued privileges of residents, particularly those who have children and who want to get easily away from motor traffic.

THE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE

Opposition is especially strong against the destruction of this patch of the wood. Altogether, there are about 300 acres of woodland to be built upon as the demand for houses arises, and a start has been made at the opposite end of the wood. It is realized here that all the wood cannot be saved, but the western part is so beautiful and so easily reached from the houses already built that it is hoped to be able to secure some modification of the lay-out which would save this portion. On behalf of the company it is pointed out that the final plan was made nine years ago and that any change in it now would not only upset the general scheme, but would involve a disturbance in the drainage, sewerage, and service plans. It is also said that there will still remain a small fringe of woodland on the outer edge of the completed town and that, as the town will never have a population of more than 50,000, the journey to the open country will not be a long one.

Several residents to-day expressed their regret at the probable destruction of this picturesque piece of country. They claim that some such area of recreation or park land should be left near the centre of the town. There is, they state, no public playing field for the children, though there are club football and cricket grounds. All in this little community of about 8,000 people regard Sherrards Park Wood with affection and would like to see the best of it saved. So important is it in the life of the town that a movement has been started to change the name of the garden city from Welwyn to Sherrards Wood, though if it succeeds the wood by that time will have been cleared and covered with bricks and mortar. Up to the present no real clearance of the wood has been begun, and this encourages the objectors to hope that they may, in spite of the attitude of the company, save the best part of it.

WAR AND ARBITRATION

RESOLUTION BY COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of Christian Ministers on Social Questions:—

1. We whole-heartedly welcome the solemn declaration made by the leading statesmen of the world in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another, and agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

2. We believe that war considered as an institution for the settlement of international disputes is incompatible with the mind and method of Christ and therefore incompatible with the mind and method of His Church.

3. While convinced that the time must come for the revision of existing treaties in the interests of peace, we maintain that all disputes and conflicts between nations, for which no solution can be found through diplomacy or conciliation, ought to be settled or solved through arbitration, whether by the World Court or by some other tribunal mutually agreed.

4. We therefore earnestly appeal to the respective authorities of all Christian communions to declare in unmistakable terms that they will not countenance any war, or encourage their countrymen to serve in any war, with regard to which the Government of their country has refused an offer to submit the dispute to pacific methods of settlement.

Signed on behalf of the "Council of Christian Ministers on Social Questions":—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—J. A. Lichfield (joint chairman), Theodore Winton, F. W. Birmingham, Arthur Bradford, George Cicestr, M. L. Hereford, Albert Liverpool, Claude Petriburg, Arthur Portsmouth, Michael St. Albans, Henry Southwell, John Kensington, F. O. T. Kingston, R. G. Middleton, W. Woolwich, Charles Gore (chairman, Executive Committee), F. S. M. Bennett (Dean of Chester), S. C. Carpenter (Vicar and Rural Dean of Bolton: Hon. Canon of Manchester), W. Thompson Elliott (Vicar of Leeds), J. C. H. How (Rector of Liverpool: Hon. Canon of Liverpool), F. J. Meyrick (Vicar of Hove), T. W. Pym (Canon of Bristol), Charles E. Raven (Canon of Liverpool), T. Guy Rogers (Rector of Birmingham: Canon of Birmingham).
FREE CHURCHES.—BAPTIST.—F. C. Bryan, J. C. Carlile, Hugh Martin, Thomas Powell, J. H. Rushbrooke. CONGREGATIONAL.—Sidney M. Berry, Alfred E. Garvie, F. W. Norwood, W. Charter Piggott, Malcolm Spencer, Basil A. Yeaxlee. WESLEYAN METHODIST.—J. Scott Lidgett (joint chairman), A. W. Harrison, Samuel E. Keeble, W. F. Lofthouse, W. R. Maltby, F. L. Wiseman. PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Saml. Horton, Joseph Johnson, Jas. Lockhart. UNITED METHODIST.—H. V. Capsey, T. Nightingale, E. C. Urwin. PRESBYTERIAN.—James Fraser, James Reid. SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—A. S. Le Marr.
JOINT HON. SECRETARIES.—P. T. R. Kirk, Henry Carter.

LUTON CINEMA FIRE

A fourth arrest on the charge of arson arising from the fire at the Gordon-street Cinema, Luton, on October 15 was made yesterday, and the arrested man, RICHARD COLES, 62, of Windon-road, Luton, was brought before the local magistrates and remanded. Chief Inspector Janes stated that he arrested Coles that morning at his residence. In reply to the warrant Coles said:—"I shall say nothing now." The defendant was remanded until to-day, and was allowed bail. Two other men, WILLIAM WHITE ROGERS and JONATHAN HARDY, will appear on remand with Coles to-day on the charge of maliciously setting fire to the cinema. The proprietor, FRANK ROYLANCE, has been committed for trial on the same charge.

TEACHERS AND THE CHURCH

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN PROVIDED SCHOOLS

The subject of "Denominational Encroachments in Provided Schools" was discussed yesterday at a conference of the National Union of Teachers held in Kingsway Hall.

Mr. W. W. HILL (ex-president) said that authorities were approaching voluntary school owners and managers with the purpose of including their scholars in schemes of reorganization. The owners of voluntary schools were driving bargains and were trying to extend their operations into the neutral territory of the council schools. A great mass of evidence was accumulating which seemed to point to the intention of certain people to secure radical changes in the Cowper-Temple settlement, not by a change of the law but by local arrangements and bargains.

One proposal that had been prominent was that teachers in provided schools should be allowed to volunteer to give denominational religious instruction. There was a proposal that special teachers should be appointed in provided schools to give religious instruction, involving, of course, scrutiny of their qualifications.

These proposals reeked of religious tests for teachers. Joint advisory committees, consisting of representatives of the religious denominations, should, it was suggested, supervise the religious instruction in the council schools. The Archbishop of York, speaking at the Church Assembly in November, said that the Cowper-Temple clause would go of itself by painless extinction if only they could get steadily forward in mutual understanding and cooperation, but if they were going to begin by a direct attack on the clause it probably would not go at all. The Cowper-Temple settlement was not going to be pierced in the breast by the sword of legislation, but stabbed in the back by the dagger of administration. He moved that

This Conference calls attention to the interference which is being attempted by religious bodies with the work of teachers in provided schools, and to the attacks which are being made upon the Cowper-Temple Clause. Conference therefore instructs the executive to resist any attempt by religious bodies to participate in the control of religious instruction in provided schools.

OPPONENTS' VIEWS

Mr. W. MERRICK (Executive) moved the previous question. He said Mr. Hill had made an exaggerated charge against religious bodies on insufficient evidence. The resolution was unnecessary. The Archbishop of York's statement was an individual pronouncement. The Archbishops' Commission reported that there should be no repeal of the Cowper-Temple clause and that they hoped to witness a further development of it. The present policy of the executive was to squeeze the life out of the non-provided schools. The dual system would at least continue for some time, and the sensible thing was to make it work well and see that adequate financial treatment was given both to provided and to non-provided schools.

Mr. R. H. MORGAN (Manchester) seconded the previous question. He referred to the "anti-clerical spleen" of Mr. Hill, and, after withdrawing the expression in response to protests, said he would only say that "Mr. Hill's spiritual home seemed to be with Soviet Russia." This statement also he withdrew. He contended that if the resolution were simply allowed to go through it would be interpreted in the country as an anti-Church vote. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. J. H. WILLIS, one of the signatories of the majority report of the Archbishops' Commission, supported the resolution. He believed that behind it was the feeling of the majority report. They did not want the council schools interfered with, and they were definitely opposed to the repeal of the Cowper-Temple clause.

The "previous question" was defeated by a large majority, and Mr. Hill's resolution was carried.

A resolution was passed welcoming the proposed raising of the school-leaving age with maintenance allowances.

In private session the conference passed a resolution approving the action of the executive in agreeing that notice should not be given to terminate the period of Lord Burnham's awards on March 31, 1931. By an amendment words were added regretting "the effect of the decision in prolonging the disabilities under which members of the N.U.T. working in the lower-paid areas suffer," and instructing the executive to press forward for a national scale.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

PLANS FOR REBUILDING

The Trustees of the British Museum have obtained the sanction of the Treasury and the Office of Works to plans for extensive rebuilding and refitting in the Museum Library. It has been decided to dismantle gradually the present iron shelving upon which the books are supported, and to replan the accommodation entirely with steel shelving, which may be more economically disposed and more secure.

Preliminary work, which will occupy the whole of the present year, is to be taken in hand upon two rooms in the Old Library which lie on either side of the new North Library used by students. Each room will be converted from a very tall single saloon into four distinct storeys, and sufficient steel shelves will then be installed to accommodate books from a quadrant of the circular "Iron Library." Each quadrant will be dealt with in turn.

The work, which may take more than 20 years, is estimated to involve an expenditure of £15,000 a year. The quadrants, besides being reshelved, will be converted from three-storey constructions to five storeys, and new foundations will be laid sufficiently firm to allow of an extra two storeys being superimposed, if need be, later. The outer walls will probably not be pulled down.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE

NEW TERMS ANNOUNCED

The proposal last July by the Director of the British Museum for a new edition of the General Catalogue of Printed Books has resulted in a large number of advance applications for the work. Two hundred subscribers are already guaranteed from the United States, together with £130 from British libraries and librarians abroad, many of whom have received prospectuses through the Foreign Office. A second and more definite prospectus is accordingly being issued immediately by Sir Frederick Kenyon, the Director of the Museum, in which the full terms of subscription are announced.

The volumes, consisting each of 500 pages, are to be issued to original subscribers at £3 apiece, while the published price will be £4 a volume. The Trustees of the Museum propose alternately to accept a sum of £400 in advance for the complete catalogue as issued. It will consist of about 165 volumes, but not more than 12 of these will be issued in any year. They will be delivered in batches at intervals of six months, while a monthly record of accessions is to be issued for a subscription of £3 a year.

It is to be observed that the form sent out to would-be subscribers imposes certain safeguards upon the conditions of sale, and some discretion is allowed the Trustees to refuse to accept the names of certain subscribers, to increase the price of volumes still to be issued should the cost of production increase, and to vary the terms of their performance owing to war, strikes, fire and other forms of *force majeure*. Should the price of any volumes be in fact increased subscribers will have the right to discontinue.

Two interesting announcements of changes in the plan of the Catalogue also appear. The practice of regarding I and J as the same letter (and similarly of U and V) will be abandoned, and the heading "Academies," under which learned societies have hitherto been classified, will vanish in favour of a distribution of those societies beneath local headings, according to the town which is their headquarters.

Work on the Catalogue has already been set in progress under the retiring Keeper of Books, Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp. His successor, Mr. Marsden, has been compelled to refuse a number of applications for work on the Catalogue from outside the Museum. It should be made known that no unofficial help is at present required. The work is expected to take at least 15 to 20 years.

At an inquest at Hove on the body of Dr. John Hutchinson Garner Howe, 63, of Hove, it was stated that on November 23 his car was swung round by a sudden gust of wind and overturned. He received injuries to his head and died on Boxing Day. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

News in Brief

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the maximum amount for which a single money order may be obtained for payment in Hungary has been raised from £20 to £40.

The body of an elderly man, Alexander George Holt, of St. Helens-road, Swansea, was found on the L.M.S. Railway near Swansea Bay Station yesterday morning.

The tallest, smallest, oldest, and youngest bride married in St. Cyrus Parish Church, Largs (Ayrshire), will to-day receive dowries left for that purpose by the late Mr. John Orr.

An improved pattern of insulated container for meat traffic between Liverpool and all parts of the L.N.E.R. system was inspected yesterday morning by representatives of the meat trade at Liverpool.

Ex-Councillor John Walker, for 18 years a member of Liverpool City Council, died in the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, yesterday. He was unaware that his wife had died suddenly during the week-end.

A passenger washed from the Southern Railway mail steamer Lorina on Christmas Day has been identified as Richard Sherry, 17, who was paid off on December 23 from the Union Castle steamer Kenilworth Castle.

A charge of manslaughter against Benjamin Goodall, builder, of Rectory-road, Crumpsall, arising out of a motor accident at Worsley, Lancashire, on November 21, was dismissed at Manchester on Monday, and Gourley was discharged.

Man Mohan Singh, an Indian student at Bristol University, will on Saturday set out alone from Stag-lane aerodrome in an attempt to win a £500 prize offered by the Aga Khan to the first Indian to fly from this country to India during 1930.

Mr. George W. Bowyer, one of the senior Southampton pilots, who retired yesterday after 24 years in the pilot service, received at a luncheon on Monday in the Olympic a silver casket and inkstand from the White Star Line in recognition of his long service.

At a special meeting of Coventry City Council yesterday afternoon Alderman F. Lee accepted an invitation to become Mayor of Coventry, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman A. J. Makepeace. Alderman Lee was Mayor in 1926 and 1927.

Mrs. Lily Farmer, of Byron-street, Coventry, was committed to hospital yesterday morning with a cut in her throat, and her husband, Horace Farmer, 30, labourer, was afterwards brought before the city magistrates and remanded for a week on the charge of attempting to murder her.

Mr. John F. Eastwood, barrister, has been adopted by the Kettering Division Conservative and Unionist Association as prospective Parliamentary candidate for the division. Colonel John Brown, the candidate at the last election, declined to stand again owing to his work for the British Legion.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Commodore of the Royal Cruising Club, 1880-1930, sends to all members his hearty good wishes for the year in which the club attains its 50th anniversary. (p. 1)

A large firm producing a tonnage product employing thousands of hands invites applications for the position of general works manager. (p. 3)

A short abstract of receipts and payments by the Governors of the Royal Holloway College (University of London), Englefield Green, Surrey, for the year ended July 31, 1929, is published. (p. 22)

Applications are invited for a Professorship of English in the Muslim University of Aligarh, India. (p. 3)

DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., one of the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories in the post of H.M. Senior Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories in succession to Sir John Jackson, O.B.E., who is retiring from the service. He has also promoted Mr. D. R. Wilson, C.B.E., one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, who has been acting as Secretary to the Industrial Health Research Board, to fill the resulting vacancy in the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector

The New Shell Globe

Shell has issued this new and more comely globe so that discerning motorists may be guided more easily to the petrol of their choice—

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of the House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS IN BUSINESS (III.)

POWER OF COMMAND

By CALLISTHENES

English Public Schools are often praised because they develop in the boys the power of command. That is, indeed, the special purpose of the monitor, or prefect, or praepositor system. Certain boys when they reach the Sixth Form or even before are selected by the master and are given rights of discipline and punishment over the other boys, and they thus may acquire a knack of giving commands and getting them obeyed which does not come to boys other than Public School Boys for perhaps years after they have entered the larger world.

This is the essential feature of a public school and is centuries older than Arnold of Rugby who gets the credit for it.

The knack of command is useful. It may not be more useful than the habit of study or the early possession of a solid care of exact knowledge. Much depends upon where the boy is going when he leaves school. If he is going to be a subaltern in a war it is of prime usefulness. So it is if he is going to the outposts of the British Empire or of any other Empire. With backward peoples the knack of command has a thousand times proved itself the Englishman's finest possession.

It is, however, a very different thing to arrive in business with no other equipment except a facility for giving orders. Business in London is not manned from the backward races. It is manned by people who in essentials are very much the same as the Public School Boys themselves.

When the boy as Prefect gives orders they are effective because he has behind him the Prefect system. When he gives orders to the cannibals he has behind him the menacing prestige of the white man. The knack of command does not give the right to command. When he enters business his knack of command must be given a foundation or it becomes a source of irritation, not of power. He is regarded as "bossy," not authoritative.

The foundation of the power of command in business is judgment, knowledge, courage, insight, experience. Without these things a man has no right to command, and in no well-ordered business would he be given the opportunity to command. Every order given by a man who has none of these qualifications weakens the business. It leads to injustice, error, and loss.

Public School Boys would more often be welcomed into business if they showed a realisation that their power to command may have to lie unused for some years. They cannot in reason expect to give orders the first week they are in an office or a Store. They must learn their job. They must be content to obey. When they have got knowledge and trained their judgment their readiness for responsibility and command will become useful, but not till then.

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THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 18 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns. Well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

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RELIEF OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION

With a view to improving traffic conditions at congested points, the Minister of Transport, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, has decided on alterations on and after January 8 in the stopping places for omnibuses and tramcars at the following places:—

Chingford: Mount-road tram terminus; King's-road junction with Station-road, North Chingford; Addiscombe-road, Croydon; Morland-road, Croydon; South End, Croydon; [illegible]; London-Portsmouth main road junction with Leatherhead-Surbiton road at Hook; London-Brighton road at Hooley; North Circular Road junction with Green-lanes; Maryland Point at (a) Leytonstone-road, (b) The Grove, Stratford.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

A YEAR OF DOUBT AND DIFFICULTY

(FROM OUR FILM CORRESPONDENT)

While the year that has just closed has been a period of doubt and difficulty for the British film industry, it looks forward to the future with some degree of assurance, for there are indications that it has now surmounted some of the barriers which have stood in its path during recent years.

The upheaval caused by the War and the capture of virtually the whole industry by America was followed by a determined effort on the part of British producers, with Government help in the form of the Cinematograph Films Act of 1927, to recover the lost ground. Then there arrived from the United States the talking film. For a time British manufacturers were content to wait and see whether the novelty of the film in which the players could be both seen and heard would have a permanent box-office value. They continued to make silent films, while their American competitors were forging ahead in the new field. Now, apparently, many of them are convinced that the talking film, in some form, has come to stay, and the tortoise is again doing its best to catch up the hare. The leaders of the American industry have often wondered why the British film producers did not seize the opportunity which the talkie offered them. They anticipated a stern struggle in this new field, and possibly it may come in 1930.

SILENT FILM OR TALKIE

The American producers continue to proclaim their faith in the talking picture, and very few silent pictures are now being made by the largest undertakings. Three years ago many of them declared that there was no future for speech on the screen; a year ago they wondered whether the talkie was not temporary; now they insist that the silent film is a dead letter and that all the leading players will either have to speak or forfeit the affection of their audiences. They point to the fact that Mr. Harold Lloyd, after many doubts and hesitations, has joined the ranks of the speaking film actors with success; that Mr. Fairbanks and Miss Pickford have, by this new medium, brought the words of Shakespeare (with modifications) into the picture theatre, and that already 4,000 theatres throughout the world are equipped with sound apparatus by one firm alone, and that, as more than 3,000 of these are in America and 400 in Great Britain, there is an assured market for the talkie for many years to come.

There is, of course, another side to the picture. Mr. Chaplin has decided to remain a silent comedian on the ground that his art is essentially that of the mime and that the use of the spoken word would merely restrict his world market. Mr. Lon Chaney and Miss Greta Garbo still remain firm favourites, though they have not yet been heard in a talkie, and two of the biggest American financial successes during the past year have been *Our Modern Maidens* and *The Single Standard*, both silent films. Moreover, while the producers now express their unbounded belief in the magnetism of the talkie, they are busily experimenting in other directions, such as the wider screen and the use of the coloured film, in their efforts to anticipate the requirements of the future.

THE FILMS ACT

The Cinematograph Films Act has been in force in this country two years today, and it is now possible to obtain some idea of its working. There are between 50 and 60 renters in this country and about 4,400 exhibitors, all of whom come under the operation of the quota system, by which a certain proportion of British films must be rented and shown. The first effect of the Act undoubtedly was to bring into the industry producing companies with very little experience of film technique but with a large amount of the investors' money at their backs. Quantity of production rather than quality seemed to be the first consideration; and it is estimated that in the first quota year, which ended last March, the renters and exhibitors had a choice from three times the amount of British film which their quota required. These were all silent pictures, and then came the talkie boom. Some of the producing companies were able to synchronize the films which they had already made; others went out of business altogether. For a time there was confusion, and it looked doubtful whether the number of British films produced during the present year would meet the quota requirements. During the past month, however, the proportion of British films registered with the Board of Trade compared with foreign films has increased. During the nine months of the year since April more than 40 of the 400 feature films—that is to say, films of 3,000ft. or more—have been of British origin. Until March, 1931, the renters' quota stands at 10 per cent., so that these figures would just enable their demands to be met, though the position cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless the renter and the exhibitor alike have a sufficiently large margin of British films from which to select. Renters and exhibitors have to make an annual return to the Board of Trade, and experience suggests that most of them are doing their best to work the Act.

PLAY AND SPECTACLE

The first full-length British talkie was *Blackmail*, which was shown for the first time in June, and which has won success both in this country and in the United States. Since then the output of British talking pictures has greatly increased, and among the most notable may be mentioned *High Treason*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *Atlantic*, *Splinters*, *Juno and the Paycock*, *To What Red Hell*, and *The American Prisoner*. From America there has come a steady stream, of which one may refer to *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Bulldog Drummond*, *Welcome Danger*, *Rio Rita*, *The Doctor's Secret*, *Disraeli*, *The Desert Song*, *The Four Feathers*, and *Broadway Melody*, which, in one interpolated incident, gave the public some idea of the possibilities of the coloured film. A feature of the American talkies has been the desire of producers to take the public behind the scenes of stage life, and a whole series of pictures has been devoted to the career of the chorus girl. But the reproduction of dazzling stage spectacles has gone far enough, and the public is apparently tiring of them.

The arrival of the talkie has reopened the question of film censorship, but early in the year the London County Council decided against any change in the present voluntary system, and, on the death of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Edward Shortt was chosen to succeed him as president of the Board of Film Censors. Arrangements have been made, however, for the censors to hear as well as to see films in future in order that the full effect may be judged. In the closing days of the year the Alhambra was added to the growing list of variety theatres which have "gone talkie."

LONDON OPERA FESTIVAL

PURCELL AND LOCKE

Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* is one of the very few operas of which it can be said that nothing could be taken away from it without loss. Within its small design it is perfect, and that is a word rarely to be used of opera. It ought not, therefore, to be hurried through in the last three-quarters of an hour of a performance the greater part of which has been devoted to a far inferior production, James Shirley's masque of *Cupid and Death*, with music by Matthew Locke and Christopher Gibbons. The latter contains some attractive dance music by both the composers and two impressive vocal scenas by Locke. It is interesting to historians of the musical stage as a link between the masques of the amateurs, popular in the first Caroline era, and the professional opera of the second. It was, in fact, first heard in London during the Protectorate.

The difficulties of its revival now were cleverly met by the producers of the New Scala Theatre, and, except for the fact that one or two of the actors were inclined to forget their lines and that neither Miss Comstock nor Mr. Denton, who sang the parts of Nature and Mercury respectively, had quite enough vocal power with which to fulfil their good intentions, the performance under Mr. Jack Westrup was thoroughly competent. But *Cupid and Death* can never be more than a picturesque curiosity; *Dido and Aeneas* is the first of the imperishable classics of opera. The former would be the better entertainment for a little quickening of the pace and perhaps a little cutting; the latter requires repose for the full beauty of its proportions to appear.

Mr. Dennis Arundell, who conducted *Dido*, seemed to have impressed all his performers with the necessity for quick movement, and the singers, especially the choral singers, were inclined to take the law into their own hands and to race the beginning of each movement. Perhaps if he took a stick in his hand he would have surer control. The four scenes were played without any break between them, and the scenery was cleverly arranged to make this possible, but we hardly think it desirable. The costumes effectively viewed both the Greek and the supernatural characters through 17th-century eyes. Aeneas and his followers wore full-bottomed wigs; the witches were country folk of a sinister aspect, and the lighting and grouping of these figures made a series of vivid pictures. Miss Denne Parker as Dido looked every inch a Queen, and Miss Blackwell was a sprightly and insinuating confidante. Altogether it was an excellent production on the making of which a great deal of careful thought had evidently been expended. With a little more leisure in the pace of its movement it could be made a first-rate one.

HOME LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

MR. GLANVILLE'S LECTURE

The second of the Christmas lectures of the Royal Institution on "How things were done in ancient Egypt" was given by Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum, yesterday, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment. "Making a Home" was the special subject of this lecture.

The lecturer showed two balls, like those used in golf, made of rolled-up string covered with leather, painted red and green; and rattled a child's rattle that had been used by babies in 2,000 years B.C.

He said that the earliest dwellings of the Egyptians were little more than shelters from the north wind, made of reeds strengthened with mud. Portable houses made of wood panels were the next step, but the permanent home came with the discovery that bricks made of sun-dried mud—suggested by the cracking banks of the Nile, left dry as the river retreated—made a perfect building material in a country with next to no rainfall. The manufacture of those mud-bricks was a simple matter, and was precisely imitated by the fellahin to-day.

In the Imperial age of Egypt there were two types of living-house in use. In towns crowded street plans necessitated cramped houses of two or three storeys; in the country the bungalow was preferred. The objects found in the houses generally showed that the Egyptian was fond of entertainment. Paintings, which were reproduced hundreds of times in the tombs, depicted the dressing to go out; the seating of guests at table, and the preparation of the dinner in the kitchen. The estates surrounding the larger houses were largely self-supporting, and were managed by slaves and dependents under the supervision of bailiffs who were personally responsible to the owner.

The next lecture, to be delivered to-morrow, will deal with "Building in Stone."

"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK"

NEW BRITISH TALKING FILM

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, director of the British International talking film of *Juno and the Paycock*, which was privately shown at the Regal Cinema on Monday, has been so faithful to his text as almost to forget the medium in which he was working.

The story of the shiftless "paycock's" legacy which is no legacy, of the seduction of Mary by the young solicitor, and of the shooting of her brother by the Republicans he has betrayed, is told with humour, and with a restraint which transforms the pathos of the last scenes into tragedy. The acting is excellent: Miss Sara Allgood as Juno, and Miss Kathleen O'Regan as Mary, repeated and extended on the film the excellent performances they had given on the stage, while the other players (in particular Mr. Edward Chapman, who took the part of the "paycock") maintained the high standard thus set for them.

But the humour and tragedy were Mr. O'Casey's; the manner of their expression was that of the Irish Players on the stage; and all that remained to Mr. Hitchcock was the slight background of firing and street oratory which represented Dublin during the "troubles." This criticism, it should be added, is without prejudice to Mr. Hitchcock's great merits as a producer. His talking film is a work of art; well photographed, well acted, and carrying conviction in every word and scene. Remembering film versions of other plays, one is grateful, too, for the respect paid to Mr. O'Casey's text. But it is less a film than a play projected on the screen.

TROOPS HOME FROM THE SUDAN

Nearly 100 officers, 1,400 other ranks and about 100 families, including 88 children, disembarked at Southampton yesterday from the transport Neuralia. They included the 2nd Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment from the Sudan, which came home at full strength, with Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Davenport, D.S.O., M.C., in command. They have been abroad 11 years, and were greeted by Major-General Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B., the colonel of the regiment. The battalion left for Strensall. The transport Dorsetshire, which left in the afternoon for Karachi, carried 61 officers and 1,400 other ranks, and 108 families, including 123 children. The troops were drawn from over 20 different units, and included 125 other ranks of The Northumberland Fusiliers from York for the 2nd Battalion; three officers and 122 other ranks of The Sherwood Foresters from Shorncliffe for the 2nd Battalion; 186 other ranks of The East Yorks Regiment from Aldershot for the 1st Battalion; and 101 other ranks of The Buffs from Farnborough for the 1st Battalion.

Middlesbrough's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, closed down on Saturday, and is likely to become a storage for a local brewery. Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and Sarah Bernhardt have acted in the theatre. The earliest programme of 50 years ago had, besides the usual prices of admission, the statement "Children in arms one guinea."

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

THE FIFTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, DEC. 31

The fifth round of all tournaments in the Hastings Chess Congress was played to-day, with the result that Señor Capablanca made certain of his lead in the Premier Tournament by defeating H. E. Price.

G. Maroczy and Dr. M. Vidmar scored their fifth successive draw, and again neither could find anything in the position warranting a long-drawn-out contest.

The pairings and results in the fifth round of the Premier Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Takacs	English Opening	Winter	Drawn
Sergeant	Ruy Lopez	Thomas	Black won
Price	Queen's Pawn	Capablanca	Black won
Maroczy	Four Knights	Vidmar	Drawn
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Yates	Adjourned

The leading scores are:—

J. R. Capablanca, 4 points; Sir G. A. Thomas and E. G. Sergeant, 3 points each; G. Maroczy, M. Vidmar, and F. D. Yates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ points each.

Takacs cannot get away from his favourite opening, but could not succeed in making any impression on Winter's defence. If anything, the latter had a shade the better position when the game was drawn in 30 moves. Thomas had to watch a queen's side attack by Sergeant very carefully. He came out two pawns to the good in a queen and pawn ending, and won in 66 moves.

Price made a slight slip in the opening stages against Capablanca, enabling the latter to win a pawn. This was good enough for Capablanca to exchange the needful material, and then a pawn advance in the centre settled the question in 38 moves.

Perhaps it was a compliment to Vidmar's strength which induced Maroczy to play the Four Knights against him; anyway, the drawn position was reached in 21 moves.

Miss Menchik had the better of matters against Yates until just before the adjournment, but then allowed the position to drift into a fairly level rook and pawn ending. Each promoted a pawn to another queen, with the result that Miss Menchik should win the game on resumption.

RESULTS

PREMIER RESERVES TOURNAMENT.—FIFTH ROUND.—Tylor beat Koltanowski; Flohr beat Rejfir; Rellstab beat Jackson; Alexander beat Winser; and one game was adjourned. ADJOURNED GAME.—FOURTH ROUND.—Rejfir beat Noteboom. (T. H. Tylor leads with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points.)

MAJOR TOURNAMENT "A."—FIFTH ROUND.—H. Brown beat Schmidt; Landau beat Berryman; Illingworth beat Mulithaup; Leidl drew with Wenman; Mortlock beat Kipke. ADJOURNED GAME.—FOURTH ROUND.—Landau beat H. Brown. (L. Illingworth leads with 4 points.)

MAJOR TOURNAMENT "B."—FOURTH ROUND.—Cross beat Powell; Ewbank beat Barlow; Dickinson drew with Ursell; Vine beat Safran; Crothers beat G. C. Brown. FIFTH ROUND.—Barlow beat Cross; Dickinson beat Powell; G. C. Brown drew with Ewbank; Ursell beat Safran; Crothers beat Vine. ADJOURNED GAME.—THIRD ROUND.—Ursell beat Cross. (A. H. Crothers and P. A. Ursell lead with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points each.)

The following is the full score of the game between T. H. Tylor and G. Koltanowski in the Premier Reserves Tournament:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE T. H. Tylor	BLACK G. Koltanowski	WHITE T. H. Tylor	BLACK G. Koltanowski
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	16. Q–B 4 ch	K–Kt sq
2. Kt–K B 3	P–Q 3	17. Kt×R ch	Q×Kt
3. Kt–B 3	Q Kt–Q 2	18. B–Q 2	Kt–Kt 3
4. P–K 4	P–K 4	19. Q–Kt 3	B–K 3
5. B–Q B 4	B–K 2	20. K R–K sq	Q–B 2
6. Castles	Castles	21. B–B 3	R–K B sq
7. Q–K 2	P×P	22. R–K 3	B–Q 4
8. Kt×P	R–K sq	23. Q R–K sq	P–K R 4
9. B×P ch	K×B	24. P–K R 4	P–B 4
10. Kt–K 6	K×Kt	25. P–B 3	P–Kt 4
11. Q–B 4 ch	P–Q 4	26. P–Kt 3	P–R 4
12. P×P ch	K–B 2	27. Q–Kt 5	P–Kt 5
13. P–Q 6 ch	Kt–Q 4	28. B–R sq	Q–B 4
14. P×B	R×P	29. R–K 7	Resigns
15. Kt×Kt	Kt–K 4		

The following is the full score of the game between H. E. Price and J. R. Capablanca in the Premier Tournament:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE H. E. Price	BLACK J. R. Capablanca	WHITE H. E. Price	BLACK J. R. Capablanca
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	21. Kt–B 4	R×R
2. Kt–K B 3	P–K 3	22. R×R	K–B 2
3. P–B 4	P–Q Kt 3	23. Kt×Kt	K×Kt
4. P–K Kt 3	B–Kt 2	24. B–B 4	K–K 2
5. B–Kt 2	B–Kt 5 ch	25. B–Q 2	P–Q 3
6. Q Kt–Q 2	P–B 4	26. P–K Kt 4	K–Q 2
7. P–K 3	P×P	27. P–K R 4	P–K R 3
8. P×P	Q–B 2	28. K–Kt 3	P–B 4
9. Castles	Castles	29. P–Kt 5	P–K R 4
10. P–Q R 3	K B×Kt	30. P–K B 4	R–Q B sq
11. B×B	Q×B P	31. R×R	K×R
12. Kt–K 5	Q–R 3	32. K–B 3	K–Q 2
13. R–B sq	B×B	33. K–K 2	K–B 3
14. K×B	Q–Kt 2 ch	34. P–Q R 4	Kt–K 2
15. Q–B 3	Q×Q ch	35. B–K sq	K–Q 4
16. K×Q	Kt–Q 4	36. K–Q 3	Kt–Kt 3
17. R–B 2	P–K B 3	37. B–Kt 3	P–K 4
18. Kt–Q 3	Kt–B 3	38. Q P×P	P×P
19. B–K 3	Q R–B sq		Resigns
20. K R–B sq	Kt(B 3)–K 2		

For 39. . . . P×P or P–B 5 will follow, and the position is untenable.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

TRIBUTES TO SIR G. FOSTER

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 31

The Chancellor has reappointed Dr. Aston a Representative Governor of the University of Birmingham from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1932.

The Council of the Senate have nominated F. L. Engledow, M.A., of St. John's College, for appointment as a Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture until September 20, 1933, in the room of the late Professor Wood.

The Registrary announces that titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during the month of December, 1929:—

Addis, H. M., Newnh., B.A.; Dear, D. S., Girt., B.A.; Fine, M., Girt., B.A.; Goulding, E. W., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Hirst, C. M., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Irvine, E. E., Newnh., B.A.; Isherwood, D., Newnh., B.A.; Newberry, E. M., Girt., B.A., M.A.; Page, L. M., Newnh., B.A., M.A.; Pledge, U., Newnh., M.A.; Smith, M. D., Newnh., Ph.D.; Young, J. I., Girt., Ph.D.

The Teachers' Training Syndicate announce that the following candidates have passed the Examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education and in Practical Efficiency in Teaching, and are entitled to the Certificate:—

[1] Denotes distinction in Principles of Education, Paper I.

Candidates who have attained the standard for Endorsement as Specialist Teachers of subjects are shown by italic letters against their names: *(g)* Geography, *(j)* Chemistry.

CLASS II.—Buckley, Stella, Crosby, Winnifred Seaton, and [1] Eagleson, Dorothy I., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; Edmundson, Joan W., Woodbrooke; *(g)* Hagger, S. W., External; Law, Kathleen M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; Mills, F. C., and Orr-Ewing, Mary A., Univ. Coll., Southampton; Theaker, Kathleen, Clapham High Sch., S.W.; Watkin, Enid, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women.

CLASS III.—Addy, Audrey M. L., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; Alexander, Evelyn R., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; Anthony, Dorothy M., and Ballard, Estelle I., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; Blatchly, Bertha E. G., Univ. Coll., Southampton; Kavanagh, Nora M., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; Knappett, Florence E., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; Mulvany, Irene M., Cavendish-sq., W.; Pritchard, W. J., and Stuart, Audrey W., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; *(j)* Taylor, E. A., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; Waters, Dilys E. B., Williams, Maria, Wilson, Clarissa G., and Wilson, Maud A., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women.

LONDON, DEC. 31

The Provost of University College, London, Sir Gregory Foster, B.A., Ph.D., retired today. A resolution was adopted by the University College Committee, at their last meeting, placing on record "their appreciation of the great and distinguished services which he has rendered to University College."

After recalling the various capacities in which he has been associated with the college, the resolution continued:—"The period of his office has been one of great activity and development in the history of the college, and the share he has taken in the movements leading first to incorporation and later to the expansion of the college work in all directions has been a decisive one. It is largely owing to his keen judgment, untiring energy and devotion in the management of its administration, that the college holds its present high position. During his period of office the college buildings have been increased threefold, and many important new departments of study have been established. This success has been due to his powers of organization and initiative, allied to a deep affection for the college and an entire devotion to its interests.

"His far-seeing wisdom, unfailing tact, and wide experience have been of inestimable value to University College. The college committee place on record their sense of all that he has accomplished in the furtherance of the interests of the college and their earnest hope that he will long be spared for happy activities unhampered and unrestricted by the burdens which he has so willingly borne during his tenure of his high office."

The Senate of the University of London adopted the following resolution:—"That the Provost of University College be informed that the Senate desire to associate themselves with the resolution contained in the report of the University College Committee in which they place on record their appreciation of the great and distinguished services which he has rendered to University College."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

MECHANICAL MUSIC

SIR HUGH ALLEN'S CRITICISM

Sir Hugh Allen, Director of the Royal College of Music, delivered the presidential address yesterday at the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, at Chester.

Speaking of the indiscriminate use of mechanical music, he said that rivers, lakes, lanes, moors, and woodlands were made hideous in the summer time by this cruel form of torture under which the very fish in the water were glad to be hooked out of earshot, and the birds themselves abstained from their songs from sheer fright at the din. This was an age of short cuts and time-saving machines. To learn to play or sing was a long and weary process, and many to-day wondered if it were worth while when, by a turn of the screw, they could have the whole range of music within reach. Broadcasting had made music practically free for all, and, in company with the gramophone and pianola, was making serious inroads into practical music making. Gramophone music had created a new kind of record in the world of finance, and it had killed largely the revenue which composers previously enjoyed from the sale of sheet music. The piano, an expensive instrument, was fighting for its life in the home against long odds.

Speaking of the "talkie domination," Sir Hugh Allen said it was the latest evidence of the grim power exercised by rich companies. The public were made to swallow whatever a great combine insisted upon. No singer ever really sang in real life in the tones of the loud-speaker gramophone. Meanwhile, England's musicians were seeking in vain for work while audiences were only too anxious to hear them.

Referring to the Musical Copyright Bill, Sir Hugh said, "I feel sure that Parliament will never allow the Bill to pass into law in a form so foreign to a sense of justice and fair play which we all regard as peculiarly English."

SIR THEODORE HOLLAND, speaking of the Musical Copyright Bill, said it was being supported by all parties in the House in crass ignorance of the facts. The composer often spent hundreds of pounds before he could obtain a single performance of a work capable of doing honour to his country. The sale of sheet music had fallen 30 per cent., while, if the composer's work were a song contained on one side of sixpenny gramophone records, he received 1 per cent. of the sixpence, which meant that if he had to pay a doctor's fee of one guinea, thousands of disks would have to be sold before he could afford to be ill. They must fight for the independence of the composer to deal with his own work on his own terms.

OPERA IN EAST LONDON

A BETHNAL GREEN SEASON

A series of operas is to be produced by the Oxford House Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. T. C. Fairbairn, in the Bethnal Green Municipal Baths, which were recently opened by the Duke and Duchess of York. The society has given operas and classical plays in Bethnal Green for the past 30 years, but as the York Hall will accommodate 1,500 people, it is hoped to attract all lovers of music from the East End of London.

The present season will open on Saturday, January 4, with Gounod's *Faust*, and the price of tickets is exceptionally low. The Lord Mayor of London will be present. Full particulars of the season may be obtained from the Head, The Oxford House, Bethnal Green, E.2.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
MESSIAH — HANDEL
Miss DORA LABBETTE. Miss OLGA HALEY. Mr. WALTER WIDDOP. Mr. NORMAN ALLIN.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, all sold. Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
(Special Sunday Concerts.)
SUNDAY NEXT, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
VRONSKY. Solo Pianist.
CONDUCTOR: MALCOLM SARGENT.
Steinway Piano.
Tickets (incld. tax), 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 4d. LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-st., W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
YORK-GATE, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Telephone: Welbeck 5461 (four lines).
Patrons: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal: JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
LENT TERM, 1930, BEGINS THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MONDAY, 6th JANUARY.
PROSPECTUSES and all information from A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. The Leviathan of Talkies, "ATLANTIC," E. A. Dupont's masterpiece. Daily at 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. A British International Talking Picture.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Mona Maris and Warner Baxter in "ROMANCE of the RIO GRANDE"; All-Talking Romance; daily at 12.50, 3.45, 6.40, and 9.45. Also Virginia Valli in "Mr. Antonio."

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. Premier presentation of "THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL," featuring Catherine Hessling. Also "The General." "The Magic Wand," &c., &c.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11. "SPLINTERS," All-Talking and Singing, featuring Hal Jones, Reg. Stone, Nelson Keys, and Sid Howard. Showing Daily at 12.10, 3.20, 6.30, and 9.35. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. HAROLD LLOYD in his first ALL-TALKING Picture, "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show; "Lloyd 100% Funnier Talking!"—D. Sketch. "Whirlwind of Fun."—D. News. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Suns., 6, 8.45. All bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. "SO THIS IS COLLEGE," ALL-TALKING, Laughing, Sensation. The Happy Hit of the Happy Season. From 11.30 to 1.0 ANY SEAT (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577). 2-11. "THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN," at 3.5, 6.5, 9.5. ALL-DIALOGUE, with Lewis Stone and H. B. Warner.

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, and 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Last 8 days of MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." ALL-TALKING.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11. ALL-TALKING, ALL-LAUGHING. "THREE LIVE GHOSTS" (Claud Allister, Beryl Mercer). 3.30, 6.30, 9.30. Preceded by Richard Talmadge in "The Cavalier."

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous, 1-11. JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in "SUNNY SIDE UP" All-Talking and Singing. At 1.50, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PICCADILLY. Regent 4506. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Hear DOLORES DEL RIO Sing in "EVANGELINE." A United Artists Picture.

PLAZA. Last 3 days. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK in "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," by Conan Doyle. Heart-Gripping, Nerve-Tingling, Super Thriller. Lupino Lane in "Purely Circumstantial." Talkie-Yell, Mickey Mouse in "Jazz Fool." Stage: Superb Presentation. Any seat 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. TEMBI, a Story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE COUNT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office, 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All talking, all colour, singing and dancing. "GOLD DIGGERS of BROADWAY." Five times daily at 12, 2.30, 4.40, 6.55, and 9.15. Mat. prices 12-1, Sats. and Bank Holidays excepted. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. "Talkie" "HARD TO GET," with Dorothy Mackaill. BUSTER KEATON in "THE CAMERAMAN" (Silent).

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing), at 12.50, 3.25, 6, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which times seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12 and 2 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Emerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
Evenings, 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
IOLANTHE.
Jan. 6, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance."

SCALA THEATRE, W.1.
LONDON OPERA FESTIVAL.
TO-NIGHT, 8.30 sharp, ORPHEUS (Monteverde). NORMAN ALLIN, DENNIS NOBLE, &c. Conductor, JACK WESTRUP. Producer, ROBERT STUART. 17s. to 3s. 6d. Book at Theatre (Museum 6010).

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Temple Bar 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 2.30.
"The Ghost Train" Author's Latest Success,
"THIRD TIME LUCKY."
"Roars of laughter."—D. Mail. "Truly comic."—D. Sketch.

APOLLO. 8.15. To-day, Thur., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents IVOR NOVELLO in his two way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE. Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

BRIXTON, S.W.
CINDERELLA.
Comical Pantomime. Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30. Seats booked 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d. Children half-price to Matinées. Tel., Brix. 0050.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 3978.
THE GHOST TRAIN.
Matinées Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat., at 2.30.
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER. HENRY KENDALL.

COURT. (Popular Prices.) EVENINGS, 8.15. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. BERNARD SHAW'S
PYGMALION.

CRITERION. Ger. 3844. Twice Daily, 2.30, 8.30.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
POPULAR PRICES (8s. 6d. to 3s., including tax).

DALY'S. (Gerr. 0201.) Holiday Season.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2176.) TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. All seats bookable.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
ADA MAY, IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER, LESLIE HENSON.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
PANTOMIME.
Jay Laurier, Lilian Davies, G. S. Melvin, Clarice Hardwicke, Eve Gray, Amy Brandon-Thomas.

DUCHESS (Aldwych). NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY in TYPHOON.
Dly. 2.30. Mary Glynne & D. Neilson-Terry in Detective Play
THE MAN AT SIX.
All Seats Bookable, 3s. to 10s. 6d. (Ex. Tax). Tem. 6888.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EMBASSY, Swiss Cot. Pri. 2211: Daily, 2.30 & 8.
"THE BEGGAR PRINCE."
Musical Play. Prices, 2s. 4d. to 7s. Half-price Mats.
"It is an entirely charming thing."—Morning Post.

EVERYMAN. 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.
"A FAIRY PLAY FOR ADULTS."—The Times.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373. EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Frank Lawton, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. Holiday Mats., Jan. 3rd and 4th.
"LOVE LIES."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF. Madge Elliott. Cyril Ritchard. Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. Matinées only, at 2.30.
PEGGY O'NEIL in
"PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING."
EVENINGS ONLY, at 8.30.
AUBREY SMITH and PEGGY O'NEIL in
"THE BACHELOR FATHER."

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD. ATHOLE STEWART. MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648. EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BINNIE HALE, BOBBY HOWES.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt. Nightly, at 8.30. Mats., To-day and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY. DAILY, 2.15. ITALIA CONTI Production.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367), and all Libraries.

KINGSWAY. 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032. MATS. WED., THUR., and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
FRANK CELLIER. ANGELA BADDELEY.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes. Twice Daily, 2 and 7.30.
"A riot of laughter."—News of the World.
Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012. Evgs. (ex. Mons.) 8.30. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 2.30.
THE ROSE AND THE RING.
A Musical Fantasy by CHRISTABEL MARILLIER. SYLVIA NELIS. FREDERICK RANALOW.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) At 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
SYBIL THORNDIKE in
MADAME PLAYS NAP.
LEWIS CASSON. LAWRENCE HANRAY.
"JOLLY CHRISTMAS FUN."—Daily Sketch.

PALACE. Ger. 6834. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE. Claude Hulbert, ANNIE CROFT, Vera Pearce, Ena Grossmith, Robert Naylor, Kate Cutler, SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. 2.30 and 8.30. Ger. 5162.
BROMLEY CHALLENOR in
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.
TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.30. (POPULAR PRICES.)

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tom Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot. EVENINGS, at 8.30.
"JOURNEY'S END."
Mats., TO-DAY, Thurs., and Sat., at 2.30.
"AN OUT-AND-OUT TRIUMPH."—Daily Mail.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
By Arthur Wimperis and Lauri Wylie. Nightly, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER. CONNIE EDISS. W. H. BERRY.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Sat., 2.30.
IRENE VANBRUGH in
"ART AND MRS. BOTTLE."
A Comedy by Benn W. Levy.

RUDOLF STEINER. Nr. Baker-st. Stn: Pad. 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY.
DAILY, 2.30. Children's Matinées
THE TAILOR OF GLOSTER.
"KING JOHN'S CHRISTMAS" by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. G. 3903. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller. TO-DAY, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 8. DAILY, at 2. EVGS., Jan. 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, & 18, at 8.
PETER PAN.
By J. M. Barrie.
GERALD DU MAURIER.
MARIE LÖHR. JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON. Nancy Casson. George Shelton.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HUGH WAKEFIELD and MARION LORNE in
SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!
By WALTER HACKETT.

SCALA. Mats. only. Daily, 2.15. Pantomime.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
Mus. 6010.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sats., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
by IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.
Special Christmas Matinées: Jan. 1, 2, 4, and 7.

STRAND THEATRE. (Temple Bar 2660.)
Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew. Lessee, Geo. Grossmith.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15 (evenings only).
"THE SPORT OF KINGS."
IAN HAY'S Racing Comedy.
DAILY, AT 2.15 (Matinées only).
ROBERT LORAINE in
"TREASURE ISLAND."

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.)
TO-NIGHT and Fri., 7.30. Mat., Thurs., at 2.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

VAUDEVILLE. At 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE ROOF.
(Last Week.) By JOHN GALSWORTHY. (Last Week.)

VICTORIA PALACE, S.W. Matinées only. DAILY, at 2.15.
9th Year. Bert Coote's Production.
THE WINDMILL MAN.
A Children's Musical Fairy Play, by Frederick Bowyer.
BERT COOTE as "THE MAD GARDENER."
Box-office open 10-9.30. (Vic. 5282.)

WINTER GARDEN. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
GRACIE FIELDS in
"THE SHOW'S THE THING."
Box-office open. 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., plus tax. (Hol. 8881.)

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30 prompt. WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES. CATHLEEN NESBITT. ALFRED DRAYTON. GORDON HARKER. GILLIAN LIND. NIGEL BRUCE.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Temple Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
The Clown of Clowns, NONI and Horace. NERVO & KNOX, The Merriest Mirth Makers.
BILLY BENNETT, "Almost a Gentleman." CHARLES HAYES, Quite a Nice Lad.
MONS. ROZNOFF with his 4 HORSES.
Noni and his GOLDEN SERENADERS JAZZ BAND.
HAYDEN, NEVARD AND WHELDON, TEUBER'S MARIONETTES, HORACE KENNEY. BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.
Managing Director, SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. Houston Sisters, Gaston Palmer, Terpsichore, Three Eddies, Johnny Clark, Two Heltanos, Bennett and Williams, Rose and Jerome, Six Stylish Steppers, Power and Parr.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, "OLGA," EDWARD VICTOR, &c. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., To-day and To-morrow, 2.30. Rigoletto Bros., Dez, Naughton and Gold, Moore and Lewis, Edith Fairchild, Robert Lindsay and Virginia Perry, Dick Henderson, &c., &c.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.) TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50. CLAPHAM AND DWYER, AUSTON and JOHNSTONE, LILY MORRIS, ROBB WILTON, BEN SAID, LARRY KEMBLE.

CIRCUSES

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-day, at 2.30 and 7.30. GRAND CONTINENTAL CIRCUS. Better Than Ever. Three hours' Thrills and Laughter. All Star Performers. Highly Trained Animals. Popular Prices: Adults 1s. 6d., Child 6d. Reserved 3s. 6d. and 5s. 9d., Child 1s. 10d. and 3s. Box-office, Syd. 2180.

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA.
BERTRAM W. MILLS' CIRCUS.
DAILY, 2.30 & 7.30. Res. Seats, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Unres., 2s. 4d. BOX OFFICE RIVERSIDE 2727, & all Agencies. FUN FAIR ONLY, 1s. 2d.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. GROsvenor 3241.
AT LUNCHEON and at DINNER.
THE SPLENDIDE QUARTET.
Every evening:
MISS DORA MAUGHAM.
THE EMBASSY DANCE BAND.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Sessions, 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition, Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Ice Carnival, January 8th, 7 to 12.30 a.m. Admission, including skating, 3s. 6d. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased.—'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. NEW TABLEAU: PRIMITIVE MAN. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

DAILY MAIL SCHOOLBOYS' EXHIBITION, Horticultural Halls, S.W. Now Open, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission 2s. (including tax). Everything for the Bright Boy, from Television to Tuck-shops.

EXHIBITION OF INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING MATERIAL.
R.B.A. GALLERIES, Suffolk-st., Pall Mall.
Staged by ADVERTISING DISPLAY.
(The Fashion Journal of Modern Advertising.)
Jan. 1st-7th.
OPEN DAILY, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
SPECIAL LATE EVENINGS Jan. 2 and 7, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
ADMISSION 1s. 2d., including tax.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Exhibition of MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

DELIUS AT THE QUEEN'S HALL. Ernest Procter's now famous picture, also Exhibitions by Dod Procter and W. Gimmi.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. Paintings and Water-colours. By Leading Artists.
2. RECENT ETCHINGS.
3. Scottish Lochs and Moors. By W. EGGINTON, R.I.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL. Hand-Painted Pottery.
BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES
14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1.

Imperial and Foreign News

NATIVE LANDS IN KENYA

THE TRUST BILL

Lord Passfield's amendments to the Native Lands Trust Bill have been so unwelcome to the elected members of the Kenya Council that further progress in passing the Bill is to be delayed. The Bill has long been one of the major preoccupations of the Kenya Government. It is based upon proposals which Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, made to Mr. Amery, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January, 1927, nearly three years ago. But the matter was found to be of some urgency before then.

Ever since a judgment of the Courts in 1921 found that, legally, the natives in Kenya are only tenants-at-will, it has been recognized that a change must be made in the law. The natives, who have witnessed the steady succession of land grants to Europeans and have upon occasion been forcibly removed from one part of the Colony to another, are uneasy about the future. Successive Governments have recognized that this uncertainty among the natives whether they can count on continued undisturbed possession of their lands is the chief source of unrest. In 1927 the frontiers of the reserves were marked out, and the plan was to create a trust with fixed terms, so that the various tribes would be legally protected against disturbance; 50,000 square miles was accordingly set aside, a fifth of the total area of the Colony. The difficulty of securing enough land did not, happily, arise in Kenya as in South Africa, but there were not wanting critics, both at home and in the Colony, to urge that the land set aside, while adequate for a present population of 2,500,000, took no adequate account of possible increases in population, and that so much of the land was worth little that the gross figure gave a misleading impression.

CONTROVERSIAL PROVISIONS

But the real controversy arose over the terms of the trust. The larger the area set aside for the natives and the richer the land, the more important did it become not to lock it up regardless of future contingencies, but to provide legal methods whereby it could be made available for cultivation. The representative board of trustees—officials and settlers—were empowered to deal with the lands held in trust for the natives in a number of ways, subject to the approval of the Colonial Office. Some such machinery was plainly necessary. No one can tell today which tribes will increase and show aptitude for agriculture, and provisions were inserted to enable tribes to lease land to each other. Public works of value to the whole Colony might be ruled out unless it was legally possible to enable the Government to obtain native lands which might be necessary to the schemes.

The most controversial provision of the Lands Trust Bill was that allowing Europeans to obtain leases in native lands. This provision, and the fact that the settlers were to be present as members of the board of trustees deciding on the leases, led to a widespread cry that the natives would feel no more secure than before. Native bodies, the Kikuyu Central Association, and representatives of missionary bodies made strong representations, and when the Bill was discussed in the House of Commons on July 14, 1928, Mr. J. H. Thomas expressed the general view of a large school of thought when he termed it "eye-wash."

The Bill was at that time before a Select Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council. The Hilton Young Commission was preparing its report through 1928, and it asked Mr. Amery to delay further progress with the measure till the report was ready. This request was reluctantly agreed to by Mr. Amery and Sir Edward Grigg, and the larger issues that the report raised tended to obscure through 1929 the future of the Land Trust.

LORD PASSFIELD'S AMENDMENTS

The criticisms had largely come from members of the Labour Party, and Lord Passfield, while approving the general plan of a measure to the preparation of which a great deal of time and trouble had been given for several years, introduced amendments designed to silence the criticism that the Bill gave with one hand only to take away with the other. Instead of allowing leases to Europeans for 99 years—leases of territory which would include whole villages—Lord Passfield's amendment makes 33 years the limit for a lease, save in exceptional cases, when 99 years may be granted with the assent of the Secretary of State. Another amendment laid down that, for any land taken from a reserve for public purposes, land of equal extent and value should be added to it, thus checking the possibility of the reserves being gradually whittled away by a series of transfers each defensible enough in itself but harmful in their cumulative effect.

When these amendments were put before the Kenya Legislative Council they provoked a strong outcry. They were called unfair, on the ground that the natives ought to contribute land for public purposes; they were stigmatized as administratively embarrassing, on the ground that the existence of suitable land adjoining a reserve and available for use as compensation was gratuitously assumed. Sir Edward Grigg bowed to these objections and did not use the official majority to pass the Bill, because such a course would have made the Bill in no sense a representative and agreed measure, and the work of the last three years, during which officials and elected members have worked out its provisions in concert, would have been thrown away.

The primary purpose of the Bill is to assuage uneasiness among the natives about something vital to them—the land, which is the guarantee of their economic independence. The immediate difficulty confronting Lord Passfield is to make sure that this object is achieved without alienating the Europeans in the Colony. But the more general announcement, the future of the Land Trust, is only a part of the larger question, on which a Government pronouncement is now expected, of closer union and the future policy in East Africa.

PRICE OF "VIN ORDINAIRE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 31

Although the wholesale price of *vin ordinaire* has decreased by 35½ per cent. since December, 1928, a reduction of only 10 per cent. has been made in the retail price. M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, has therefore decided to summon a meeting of retail wine merchants in order both to reduce prices and to increase consumption. Meanwhile M. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, has addressed a letter to the president of the Retailers' Association, warning him that unless in the near future retail prices bear a more just relation to wholesale values, the Ministry will itself take steps to remedy the situation.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE

FRENCH DELEGATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 31

Since the end of the Parliamentary Session the preparations of the Government for the Second Hague Conference have been pushed rapidly forward. The French delegation, which will leave Paris on Thursday, will be composed as follows:—

Members of the Government.—MM. Tardieu (Prime Minister), Briand (Foreign Affairs), Chéron (Finance), and Loucheur (Labour).

For the Bank of France.—MM. Moreau (Governor), Moret, and Quesnay.

For the Prime Minister's Office.—MM. Moysset (Director), Moncelaey, and Gazel.

For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—MM. Berthelot (General Secretary), Peycelon, Léger, Bargeton, Coulondre, de Pelcourt, and Gérardin, and Professor Hesnard.

For the Ministry of Finance.—MM. Farnier (Director), Bizot, de Peyster, Boissard, Pujet, and Robert.

Attached Experts.—MM. Leverve (Commissioner for German Railways), Aron (President of the Eastern European Reparations Committee), Lyon, and Gaillet-Billóteau.

At a Cabinet meeting this morning M. Tardieu gave an account of the preparations for the Conference, and outlined the intentions of the Government. MM. Briand and Chéron also informed the Cabinet of their views, which were identical with those expressed in the Chamber during recent debates. Their proposals were unanimously approved by the Cabinet. M. Tardieu had previously held consultations with the British Ambassador and with M. Jaspar, the Belgian Prime Minister, who is president of the Conference, as well as with M. Parmentier, who was a member of the Young Committee. A meeting of all the French delegates was called by M. Tardieu for this afternoon. At this meeting MM. Moreau, Moret, and Quesnay, who had returned from London, were present.

Every effort has been made to settle the most important questions before the Conference by preliminary negotiations so that the work of the Conference may consist so far as possible merely in the ratification of agreements, but there remain one or two unsettled issues. The attitude of Germany is felt in Paris to be doubtful, and apprehension has been caused by the activities of Dr. Schacht. On the other hand, the French delegates expect Mr. Snowden on this occasion to be more favourable to their point of view. Bulgaria has accepted the terms of the creditor Powers, but the problem of Hungarian reparations is still unsolved. It is generally expected that this question will be referred back to the Reparations Commission if it cannot be settled at The Hague, and that it will not be allowed to delay a general settlement. A new difficulty has arisen over the position of Rumania, whose Government declares itself unable to accept the figures laid down by the Eastern European Reparations Committee. M. Titulescu has been in consultation with M. Briand on this subject, but it does not appear likely that the Rumanian objection will be carried to the length of refusing to accept the view of the French Government.

With regard to the most important item on the programme of the Conference—the final decisions on the statutes and trust agreement of the Bank for International Settlements—the French Government, as M. Chéron has shown in the Chamber, is favourable to the prompt establishment of the bank as a means to securing the commercialization of reparation payments.

A meeting of the Italian delegates to The Hague Conference was held yesterday in the Palazzo Chigi under the chairmanship of Signor Grandi, Foreign Minister. The three full delegates are Signor Mosconi, Minister of Finance and head of the delegation, Signor Pirelli, and Signor Suvich.

THE SAMOAN RIOT

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Dec. 31

The New Zealand Cabinet discussed the Samoan troubles at a special meeting today.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, stated after the meeting that the Administrator had given an assurance that no extra help was called for at present. The Cabinet, however, had decided to advise the Administrator that if there was further aggression by the Mau [League of Samoans], any reinforcement required would be supplied. The Government was sensible of its duty to protect the Samoa officials and police, and had no intention of deviating from its declared policy towards the Territory. Law and order would be enforced by whatever means might be found necessary.

COTTON CROP IN SOVIET TURKESTAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 31

Reports from Tashkent state that many cotton plantations have only delivered a fifth of the quantity of cotton budgeted for. The defaulters have been deprived of the right to buy bread.

Kulaks (well-to-do peasants) are again said to have exercised their influence to prevent cultivators from handing over their cotton to the State, recommending instead that they should sell it by private treaty or exchange it for bread. The sale of cotton to private dealers has now been prohibited, and Communists have been sent into the country with instructions to take from producers all they can find, by any means they see fit to employ.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 31

The Prime Minister, Adly Pasha Yeghen, had an audience of the King to-day and handed him his resignation. The King will receive Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd, to-morrow, with a view to the formation of a new Cabinet.

*** The resignation of Adly Pasha follows the General Election, in which 196 Wafdists have been returned to a Chamber of some 230 Deputies.

MEDITERRANEAN PACT PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 31

Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, has had a long interview with the Spanish Ambassador to the Quirinal Conde de la Viñaza. Although no official pronouncement has been made it is thought in well-informed circles that the conversation was mainly devoted to a discussion of the Spanish attitude towards the French proposal of a Mediterranean Pact.

Owing to a disagreement between the Municipality and the Government with regard to the imposition of higher octroi taxes on food, the Mayor of Belgrade has tendered his resignation. The octroi was raised partly to meet the expenses due to the visits of provincial delegations who came to pay homage to the King on his birthday.

VICEROY'S THANKS TO INDIANS

CONDEMNATION OF BOMB OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31

The Viceroy issued late to-night the following message:—

Since the day on which an attempt was made by the explosion of a bomb to derail my train a few miles from New Delhi I have received from every quarter of India hundreds of messages congratulating me and those who were travelling with me on the failure of the attempt, and repudiating utterly and without reservation the action of those who originated and carried out the design.

Every class and every community have joined in this universal condemnation; ruling Princes and people of India; associations political, commercial, social, and communal; and individuals in every walk of life.

I would have desired to thank separately every one who has sent me a message of this kind, but the numbers make this impossible. I wish, therefore, now, on my own behalf as on that of all my party, to express deep gratitude to all those who have sent me at this time an expression of their good will. It is a convincing proof, if proof were necessary, that Indian public opinion condemns such methods and realizes that those who resort to them are the worst enemies of their own country.—Irwin.

BENGAL MOSLEMS' CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR SAFEGUARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31

Speaking yesterday at the Bengal Moslems All Parties' Conference, Dr. Suhrawardy said that Moslems would not tolerate the substitution of British domination in India by Brahminical domination and the tyranny of the majority.

He declared that if adequate and effective safeguards were not provided for Moslems under the new Constitution, loyal and reconcilable Moslems would welcome independence rather than the dominion of a narrow oligarchy camouflaged as democracy and Dominion status supported by British bayonets. Any independence, he added, not based on an equitable settlement of the just claims of the Moslems was bound to dissolve into chaos and anarchy.

Resolutions were passed welcoming the proposed round-table conference, but adding that this would serve no useful purpose unless the Moslems were given equal representation at the conference. The meeting was attended by representatives of every district in Bengal.

THE BROKEN ATLANTIC CABLES

NO REPAIRS YET MADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

Reports from the Western Union, Commercial, and French Telegraph Cable Companies indicate that as far as can be judged at present 600 miles of new cable, costing well over $500,000 (£100,000), will be necessary to mend the gaps caused by the earthquake off Breton Island on November 18.

Although seven cable ships have been at work in the area since the end of November none of the breaks has yet been mended. It appears certain that the earthquake caused extensive changes in the contours of the ocean bed, shifting many cables far from their original position and burying others under mountains of mud.

In the meantime the Radio Corporation reports that its Transatlantic business has increased by half since the earthquake.

THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN

REPORTED DISCOVERY

Jerusalem, Dec. 31.—The ruins of a city, believed to be Sodom, one of the Cities of the Plain, have been discovered approximately five miles to the north of the Dead Sea. The ruins have been brought to light by the researches of the Pontifical Biblical Institute of Jerusalem, which has been making excavations on the site for the last five weeks. The operations have been directed by Father Alexis Mallon, assisted by M. Rene Neuville, the French Vice-Consul.

Pottery and other finds show that the city was built in the Early Bronze Age. It possessed an advanced type of civilization. The excavations are said to prove that the city was destroyed by fire and has since remained uninhabited.—*Reuter.*

FIVE KILLED IN AIR CRASH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

Five persons, one a woman, the wife of the pilot, were killed late on Monday by the fall of a monoplane near Amarillo, Texas. The pilot was Lieutenant Robert H. Gray, a British airman, who for some time had been manager of a local aeroplane company. Besides Lieutenant Gray and his wife three business men were in the machine, Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. C. N. Dillon, and Mr. Ray Allison. The aeroplane had flown over Amarillo for two hours before the accident and had then landed Mr. Dillon's wife. Shortly after it took off again it went into a tail spin and crashed.

CANADIAN TARIFF BOARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31

The *Manitoba Free Press* has published a long article by Mr. A. E. Darby, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in which he severely criticizes the Tariff Advisory Board on the ground that it has been gradually abandoning its original role of a fact-finding body and been transformed into an instrument for advancing political ideas or confuting statements made by the opponents of the present Government.

Among the cases which he declares have been subversive of the Board's reputation for impartiality, Mr. Darby cites the recent inquiry into the effect of the "Empire content" regulation upon cotton duties, and makes the charge that Mr. Moore, the chairman of the Board, took upon himself the onus of advocacy and overwhelmed the spokesman of the Lancashire interests with facts and figures tending to show that British cotton manufacturers were sinning against the Empire and preference. He declares that unless this tendency is checked and the Board abandons the role of advocate for a position of judicial impartiality its usefulness as a source of trustworthy information is at an end.

UNREST IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31

The Government of the Dutch East Indies having learned that disturbances were planned for December 29 and 30 precautionary measures were taken. Troops were confined to barracks, and the houses of a large number of members of the Nationalist Party were searched by the police. A number of documents were seized, and four Nationalist leaders were arrested.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

TEXT OF THE BRITISH AIDE MEMOIRE

The text of the Aide Mémoire handed to the Chinese Minister in London by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on December 20, together with the reply handed by the Chinese Minister to Sir Victor Wellesley on December 24, 1929, has been officially issued as follows:—

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration the position which has arisen in consequence of the Note addressed to them by the Chinese Government on April 27 last, and the subsequent correspondence on the subject of the proposed modifications in the present system of extraterritoriality in China. His Majesty's Government are aware of official and semi-official declarations on the part of the Chinese Government, which they interpret as indicating the earnest desire of the Chinese Government that substantial progress should be made before January 1, 1930, if not with the actual process of abolition of extraterritoriality, at any rate with serious negotiations having in view the initiation of that process in the immediate future.

His Majesty's Government, animated by a desire to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government in a liberal and sympathetic spirit, sought to elicit from them concrete proposals which might serve as a basis for detailed negotiations. When it became apparent that the Chinese Government felt some difficulty in putting forward concrete proposals for preliminary study, his Majesty's Government hoped that the common purpose which both Governments had in view might best be served if discussions could be initiated before the end of the year between his Majesty's Minister in Peking and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nanking. It was their intention that Sir M. Lampson should proceed to Nanking for that purpose, but unfortunately the outbreak of civil war over a wide area in China made it impossible to carry that intention into effect.

The intricate readjustments that will be necessary, both in the legal and administrative spheres, in a gradual and progressive solution of the problem of extraterritoriality such as is contemplated by both Governments can only be effected as a result of negotiations conducted in a friendly and unprejudiced atmosphere. It would be a grave misfortune were anything to occur to prevent such negotiations from being initiated or from being carried to a satisfactory conclusion. The Chinese Government themselves will realize that any attack upon the legal rights of British subjects or the interests which they have built up, with benefit to China as well as themselves, in the course of nearly a hundred years on the faith of solemn treaty stipulations, would confront his Majesty's Government with a serious responsibility, as such an attack would be gravely prejudicial to the prospects of negotiating a friendly solution of an intricate problem.

His Majesty's Government desire to do their utmost to create a favourable atmosphere for negotiations. No responsibility attaches to them for the political conditions in China which have prevented the commencement of serious discussions. They deplore the fact that this step has been prevented by such conditions, and they appreciate the difficulties with which, in view of the prominence which has been given to the particular date of January 1, 1930, the Chinese Government may be faced should that date arrive without any visible progress having been made with the detailed consideration of the problem of extraterritoriality. His Majesty's Government are, therefore, willing to agree that January 1, 1930, should be treated as the date from which the process of the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality should be regarded as having commenced—in principle, and would have no objection to any declaration conformable with that attitude which the Chinese Government may think it desirable to issue. His Majesty's Government are ready to enter into detailed negotiations, as soon as political conditions in China render it possible to do so, with a view to agreeing on a method and a programme for carrying abolition of extraterritoriality into effect by gradual and progressive stages to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

CHINESE REPLY

The following is the text of the Chinese reply:—

The Chinese Minister is instructed to state that with reference to the Aide Mémoire handed to him by the Right Honourable Mr. A. Henderson on the 20th instant, the Chinese Government deeply appreciate the liberal and sympathetic spirit in which the British Government are prepared to enter into negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality. It is only to be regretted if no detailed plan, as the result of such negotiations, can be agreed upon before the end of the year, which is fast approaching. In view of the earnest desire and insistent demand of our people for the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality, the Chinese Government regard as most timely and conducive to the promotion of friendly feelings the statement of the British Government that the process of the abolition of extraterritoriality should be regarded as having commenced in principle on January 1, 1930, and that any declaration in that light the Chinese Government may think it desirable to issue would not be objectionable to the British Government.

The King, in reply to a telegram conveying New Year greetings from Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, has sent the following message:—"It is with much pleasure that I have received your kind message of New Year greetings on behalf of the National Government and the people of the Republic of China, and I sincerely reciprocate your good wishes.—George R.I."

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 31

The German unemployment figures, which sank to about 860,000 in midsummer, are showing the usual seasonal increase and had risen to approximately 1,600,000 in the middle of December, as against 1,415,000 12 months before.

The Communists are conducting a lively agitation in this connexion, and an unemployment debate in the Cologne Municipal Council had to be interrupted yesterday while Communist hecklers were removed. In the evening large numbers of unemployed attempted demonstrations in the town, and the police in dispersing them used truncheons and revolvers. Two persons received shot wounds and about 50 arrests were made.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GROUP SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, Dec. 31

The Group Settlement Valuation Board has presented its second series of group valuations, covering 143 holdings. The expenditure on the 327 holdings already valued amounted to £1,113,197, an average of £3,404 a holding, and the holdings were valued at £379,775, or £1,161 a holding, leaving £733,422, or £2,243 a holding, to be written off. The expenditure on the 143 holdings just valued amounted to £481,143, or £3,365 a holding, but the valuations placed on them were on the average only £1,058 a holding, leaving £329,837, or £2,306 a holding, to be written off.

THE £5,000,000 LOAN TO ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31

A Government decree accepting the Baring-Morgan loan of £5,000,000 was signed to-night.

DINOSAURUS FOUND IN MOROCCO

Casablanca, Dec. 31.—A message from Tangier states that a skeleton of a dinosaurus 30ft. long and 6ft. broad has been discovered near Tetuan. The fossil is apparently over 300,000 years old. A scientific mission is leaving Madrid to investigate.—*Reuter.*

DICTATORSHIP IN SPAIN

"THE DISQUIETING THOUGHT"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 31

King Alfonso presided at a Council of Ministers in the Royal Palace this morning, when the political programme which the Prime Minister, the Marqués de Estella, had previously submitted to the King was under discussion. The King inquired into the views of all the Ministers on the subject. The Marqués de Estella stated later to the Press that he had asked his Majesty to delay his answer for two or three days while he considered this matter, as he did not wish his Majesty to be "influenced by the unanimity of opinion of the Ministers."

The programme has not yet been disclosed, but according to *La Nacion*, the Government newspaper, changes will not be effected suddenly, but by slow stages, and every precaution will be taken to prevent disturbances. In reviewing the political situation of the year in this evening's *La Nacion*, the Prime Minister refers to the position of the dictatorship.

Dictatorships, he says, are personal, and as the life of a man is short, he is very desirous "not to get out of the present situation, but rather to legalize it and consolidate it so that the one disquieting thought, the exhaustion of the dictator, may be removed." The political methods of the days before the dictatorship must, he says, never be revived. "On concluding the year, and in the seventh year of its activities," he adds, "the dictatorship is secure, and its prestige upheld by the decided support of the people."

OFFICERS ARRESTED AT SEVILLE

"SPREADING DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 31

A lieutenant-colonel of the Seville garrison has been relieved of his command and two captains have been arrested. This action follows reports that the officers of the garrison were spreading discontent in the Army, and endeavouring to form an organization similar to the military *juntas* which some years ago dealt with officers' grievances.

In a *communique* to the Press on the subject the Government states that the incident has neither surprised nor disquieted it, since such incidents "occur in all parts, at all times, and under every régime. The sad thing would be if we were so weak that we had to hide them." The statement continues that the incident is at present limited to the facts given above. "If anything further occurs there will be more punishment and the country will immediately be informed."

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PARTY

REUNION SCHEME REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 30

By 15 votes to 14 the annual congress of the National Council section of the South African Labour Party has rejected the draft constitution of the proposed South African National Labour Party, the main objects of which were to unify the Labour movement in South Africa and to retain political power in the hands of the European community and safeguard European standards of living.

The congress sat in Johannesburg and all the Provinces were represented. The Natal delegates, however, had been instructed not to take part in the discussion on the draft constitution, and walked out of the hall.

Opinion was divided whether the Party could still claim to be Labour or Socialist in its outlook if it ignored the welfare of non-European races. Some of the delegates declared that "white Socialism" was not Socialism at all. Others bluntly admitted that it was hypocrisy to call themselves Socialists and yet take up the "white" attitude they advocated. One delegate said that he gloried in his hypocrisy.

THE CANADIAN CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31

Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration, has been appointed to the Senate and has resigned his portfolio, which will be temporarily assumed by Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Crerar, the new Minister of Agriculture, will contest the Brandon Division of Manitoba, vacant by Mr. Forke's resignation. The by-elections for this and two vacant Quebec seats will be held early in February. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in making these announcements, added that plans were being worked out for a further Cabinet readjustment to maintain the relative position of Quebec in the matter of portfolios.

Mr. Justice Prendergast, a French Canadian who has been many years on the Bench, has been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, *vice* Mr. Perdue, who has resigned.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 31

Dr. Getulio Vargas and Senhor Joao Pessoa, the Liberal Alliance candidates respectively for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of Brazil, arrived here yesterday. Senhor Joao is President of the State of Parahyba. Dr. Vargas will make the first speech of his campaign on January 2.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, a former President, is supporting Dr. Vargas. He states that the Liberal Alliance is battling for the re-vindication of the principles of true democracy. Incidentally, he has offered to defend Senhor Simoes Lopes, who shot Senhor Filho, the Pernambuco Deputy, in the Chamber last week.

GERMAN PRESIDENT'S LIBEL SUIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 31

President von Hindenburg has instituted proceedings for libel against the National-Socialist (Fascist) Reichstag Deputy, Dr. Goebbels, as responsible editor of the Fascist *Angriff*, in respect of an article attacking his attitude towards the Nationalist-Fascist Referendum against the Young Plan.

The article was entitled "Is the President still alive?" and was accompanied by a caricature of the President with the words "Herr von Hindenburg did not vote against the 60 years' enslavement of the German people." The President was accused of "complete apathy on the question of the Young Plan" and of following the counsel of "Jewish and Marxist advisers."

U.S. COASTGUARDS ARRESTED

ALLEGED THEFT OF SEIZED LIQUOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

The seizure of the alleged rum-runner Flor del Mar by a coastguard cutter on Sunday has been followed by the arrest of seven coastguards at New London, whither the Flor del Mar was taken with her cargo of 4,000 cases of liquor. Various charges have been lodged against the coastguards, from the theft of part of the rum-runner's cargo to aggravated assault and battery.

The arrest of the coastguards was the result of a brawl in a lodging-house, involving men of the coastguard service and sailors from the New London submarine base, and the brawl was in turn the outcome of a party where the refreshment was mainly liquor stolen from the Flor del Mar's cargo. Investigation showed that there had been several other thefts from this stock of liquor, and a search of all the naval and coastguard vessels in the harbour brought to light several cases of liquor on one of the destroyers.

Early to-day a coastguard captured, off Montauk Point, Long Island, the motor-boat Leona Sproul with 700 cases of liquor on board. Customs officials at Miami, Florida, seized in the Miami River a boat with 400 sacks of liquor, valued at $12,000 [£2,400].

Three coastguards were charged in Buffalo to-day with manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of one Eugene Downey on Christmas Day. Downey was shot and killed when he failed to stop his boat in Buffalo Harbour at the demand of a coastguard cutter. There was no liquor in his boat, but coastguard officials assert that he was a notorious liquor smuggler.

UNKNOWN LAND IN THE ANTARCTIC

SIR H. WILKINS'S DISCOVERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

The Government wireless service at Montevideo, Uruguay, last night reported the receipt of a message from the steamship Melville announcing that Sir Hubert Wilkins had discovered previously unknown land in the Antarctic. There were no details.

The Melville is the vessel which carried Sir Hubert Wilkins from Montevideo to Deception Island, which he has made his base.

POPULATION OF U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

Government officials estimate that the Census of 1930 will show an increase of 17,000,000 in the population of the United States to 122,000,000 since the Census of 1920. Yesterday the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private organization, issued a calculation showing an increase of 14,346,000 in the population between 1920 and July 1, 1928.

The new Census returns will include information regarding home ownership, home values, earned incomes, and ownership of radio sets, and much other data, which the Director expects will give a complete cross-section of the economic life of the country.

Telegrams in Brief

Saskatchewan Legislature will reassemble on Thursday, February 6.

A regular air service between Moscow, Baku, and Teheran is to be opened to-day.

The Shah of Persia left Teheran on Sunday for Dizful, where he will open the Southern Railway.

A continuous wireless service has been in force at the Mombasa Station in Kenya since December 27.

Mr. Peter Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, left London last night to attend the Second Hague Conference.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to send a representative to the international conference to be held at Geneva on the proposed Customs truce.

Dr. Nahum Sokoloff, President of the World Zionist Organization, who arrived in Warsaw on Monday, was received yesterday by the Prime Minister, Professor Bartel.—*Reuter.*

Cardinal Gasparri passed a satisfactory night on Monday and had so far recovered yesterday from his attack of influenza as to be able to attend to the current affairs of State.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Brussels yesterday presented to Princess Marie José, who is shortly to be married to the Prince of Piedmont, a dinner service of 50 pieces.

Owing to pressure of business at the close of the year the Marquès de Estella has postponed his visit to Morocco, which was announced for December 27. No new date for the visit has been fixed.

Squadrons of the French Navy have been detailed for duties in the West Indies, West African waters, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. A flying squadron of three 10,000-ton cruisers of the Duquesne class is to be established.

King Albert of the Belgians has signed a decree promoting to the rank of captain all who were platoon commanders during the last great offensive of the War. Lieutenants who held that rank on November 11, 1918, are also to be promoted captain.

Dost Mahomed, a leading Persian Baluchi chief who escaped in November last while being kept as a hostage after the military operations of last spring, has been recaptured near Semnan, and was brought prisoner to Teheran on December 28.

The Senate of Leyden University has granted Princess Juliana, the heiress to the Dutch Throne, the degree of doctor, *honoris causa*, of literature and philosophy. The Princess has passed her final examination in international law.—*Reuter.*

The fund for the completion of the three spires of St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, is now fully subscribed, an anonymous gift of the amount outstanding having been made yesterday. St. Paul's will be the only cathedral in Australia with three spires.

The appointment of Mehmed Munir Bey to be an Additional Member of the Executive Council of Cyprus for a further period, and of Mr. Panayiotis Loizou Kakoyannis to be an Additional Member of the same Executive Council, was gazetted yesterday.

A number of sleepers were placed on the railway line at Tonnere yesterday, it is supposed with intent to derail the Paris-Nice express, but a locomotive which passed over the track before the express scattered the sleepers in all directions.—*Exchange.*

At a midnight supper offered to his Ministers last night by King Alexander of Yugoslavia the Prime Minister reviewed the work of the year, laying special emphasis on the administrative reorganization and the settlement of relations with the Orthodox Church.

Sir Allan Cobham, who is on a flight to the Cape, is now at Ndola (Northern Rhodesia). According to reports received in Bulawayo, he is unable to take off owing to the condition of the ground which has been rendered swampy by several days' rain.—*Reuter.*

According to unofficial reports received in Rome, the Italian seaplane which was lost off the island of Strati on December 23 during a flight between Constantinople and Athens was discovered into the Aegean Sea. The chances of its being recovered are thought to be small.

Mr. J. G. McKenzie, Minister for Natural Resources in the Manitoba Government, has been relieved of the additional duties of Provincial Secretary and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Mr. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. W. J. Major, Attorney-General, taking over respectively these latter offices.

Other Foreign News on following page

BEFORE buying a new car read

"CARS of TO-DAY"

(1930)

Here is a book which every motorist should consult before placing his order. In it *The Times* Motoring Correspondent reviews ninety-four models from sixty-two different makers. There are full details of design, comfort, and performance on the road, judged by behaviour on a carefully chosen test route. Every car is criticized from the average owner's point of view, with due consideration of the price factor.

NEW 1930 EDITION
PRICE 2/- or 2/3 POST FREE

AFTER buying read

"THE ART OF DRIVING"

In this useful little book *The Times* Motoring Correspondent gives a clear explanation of the art of driving and car maintenance with particular attention to the finer points which are easily overlooked. Experienced motorists as well as novices will find many valuable hints which increase the pleasure of driving and also help to reduce running costs. A book for those who take a pride in their cars.

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These books may be ordered from any Bookseller, Newsagent or Bookstall, or direct from the Publisher The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.4.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS

INDEPENDENCE VOTED

MR. GANDHI AND THE SIKHS

SLOW PROGRESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, DEC. 31

The general session of the National Congress met in the *pandal* [marquee] to-day with troubled minds. The Volunteers are still seething with indignation at the arrest of two of their comrades on a charge of attacking police officers the morning before. The leaders are perturbed by the news which has filtered through from Madras that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had persuaded the Conference of the National Liberal Federation to declare for participation in the round-table conference. Above all, the faithful followers of Mr. Gandhi could scarcely believe that stubborn opposition to the holy man's resolutions could be offered in the Subjects Committee.

Mr. Gandhi's prestige, which, at the opening of the Congress, seemed higher than ever before, has suffered a severe shock as the result of the actual defeat of two of his suggested reforms. The first of these proposed to give permanence to the sub-committees appointed to deal with the boycott of foreign cloths, with prohibition, and with the anti-untouchability campaign respectively. The second was an apparently business-like scheme for the reduction not only of the unwieldy body of Congress, but the committee of Congress itself. Not unnaturally, the latter met with the stiffest opposition from those who had obvious personal reasons for fighting against the change.

The day began with a promise of further excitement when a small party of police entered the camp to hold an identification parade and make further arrests in connexion with the incident of the night before. It was noticeable, however, that the demeanour of the Volunteers was much subdued and no resistance at all was offered. The injured inspector was unable to recognize the assailants and no action was taken.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE

When the general session of Congress opened the enthusiastic scenes of the first day were repeated, a notable incident being the waving of red flags by a party of students. Mr. Gandhi, who was clad in the usual scanty raiment befitting the humility of a holy man, opened the proceedings with a resolution expressing condemnation of the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train. He was in his gentlest and most plausible mood. Speaking in Hindi, in a voice so low that even the loud-speakers failed to make him clearly audible to his followers who squatted in the outer ring, he said:—"It will be a good beginning if you pass this resolution unanimously."

Mr. Gandhi continued by claiming that it was the duty of Congress to consider itself responsible for "anything done by any single person in Hindustan, even if the person concerned was a member of the C.I.D." Each bomb outrage in the past had cost India dear. The political salvation of the country could only come through the creed of non-violence. These pious platitudes, coming as they did in sharp contrast to the military doctrines of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Kitchlew which had found such favour with the crowd the first day, were little to their taste. As has happened so often in the history of the Congress, fidelity changed to fickleness, and Mr. Gandhi suddenly found himself faced with almost as much opposition as he encountered in the Subjects Committee. There were audible protests from all over the *pandal* when the resolution was moved. The text ran as follows:—

That this Congress deplores the bomb outrage perpetrated on the Viceroy's train, reiterates its conviction that such actions are contrary to the creed of the Congress and result in harm done to the national cause; and congratulates the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and their party, including the poor servants, on their fortunate narrow escape.

The protests grew in volume as Mr. Ansari seconded the resolution, the students waving red flags more vigorously than ever. Turning to them, Mr. Ansari said:—"People waving red flags should remember that Communist people do not believe in individual violence but in mass violence. So even the Communist creed does not permit such an outrage."

AN UPROAR

When the resolution was put to the vote, the president declared it carried by 943 votes to 897. An immediate uproar followed. One delegate pointed out that the figures left several hundred votes unaccounted for. In order that the business might be proceeded with, the recount was postponed until after the discussion of the main business of the day which followed.

Mr. Gandhi then returned to the rostrum to address the Congress on the resolution in favour of a declaration of independence, refusal to attend the round-table conference, and a boycott of the Legislatures.

Mr. Gandhi, who declared the resolution to be the root of future Congress programmes, was followed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who moved an amendment postponing any change of creed. Then came the turn of Mr. Kelkar, who denounced the boycott of the Legislatures as an "exploded stunt" and a ridiculous exhibition of Congress members walking in and walking out again.

Mr. Gandhi's main resolution in favour of independence was carried, only six votes being cast against it. The amendments were defeated.

At the exact moment when the Congress camp clock pointed to midnight, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president, walked from the *pandal* to the tall flagstaff and hoisted the "Liberty" banner. Amid a great burst of cheering from out of the mists blowing across from the river, his voice was heard shouting "A Happy New Year and era of independence." As a graceful gesture to usher in 1930, the Congress, after an acrimonious debate, passed the resolution congratulating the Viceroy on his escape from the bomb explosion by 897 votes to 816.

THE SIKH DEMANDS

Over at the Fort, where the Sikhs were assembled in conference, the atmosphere was very different. The Sikhs may be excellent warriors, but they are slightly hazy on rules of procedure; consequently the debates were somewhat involved, making it difficult to follow what decisions, if any, had been reached.

The latest news indicates that Kharak Singh addressed his followers, describing the inducements held out by Mr. Gandhi to tempt the Sikhs into the Congress camp. The conference stuck to its decision that it would only cooperate with the Congress if the latter in open session passed a resolution admitting the injustice of the Nehru Report and granting 30 per cent. of the seats in the proposed Punjab Constitution, and urging the addition of a strip of yellow to the green, red, and white of the "national flag." The *jathas* evacuated the city to-night, leaving Kharak Singh with a committee of six to hear Mr. Gandhi's answer.

The Congress leaders are already in despair at the slow progress of the session, which normally comes to an end tomorrow. The delegates and followers, many of whom are running short of funds, are anxious to return to their homes. It is difficult to see, therefore, how so momentous a question can be raised in open session at this stage of the game. Naturally Mr. Gandhi would give much for a spectacular alliance with the Sikhs, but the opposition offered to him on less important questions is unlikely to encourage him to brave the storm that the Sikh demands would raise. The Working Committee of Congress is meeting early tomorrow morning to consider the Sikh demands, which will be submitted in full session later in the day.

The Congress may be divided in its allegiance to its own leaders, but is at least ready to acclaim genius elsewhere. In the official report of Zafar Ali's address to a subsidiary conference of Indian students, the following passage appears: "Indian students are the flower of the country. Any of them could surpass Shakespeare, Milton, or Huxley. If God helps them they may even outstrip Lloyd George."

INDIAN LIBERALS' RALLY

CONGRESS POLICY DENOUNCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, DEC. 31

Two things emerge from the meeting of the National Liberal Federation—namely, the general awakening of the moderate elements of all communities in India to the implications of the Congress policy and a desire to rally all Liberal thought in support of the round table. It is pointed out, however, that it is essential that this conference should be held before the winter of 1930, in order to defeat the propaganda of the extremists belittling its importance. It is urged that now is the most favourable time to rally all moderates to the Government's conference policy.

In their concluding proceedings the Liberals discussed the attitude of the Indian Princes to the Viceroy's announcement and expressed gratification at the acceptance of the announcement with its implications by prominent rulers of Indian States. The Federation recognized that in any future Constitution of India based upon Dominion status suitable guarantees should be provided for the continuance of the Princes' rights and of their obligations in regard to the internal autonomy of the Indian States. The Federation trusted that the rulers of Indian States would themselves reorganize the system of administration in their States and level up the standards of administration so as to approximate to the form of government prevailing in British India.

There was a long discussion on the position of Indians in East Africa, the speakers arguing that the matter affected the self-respect of Indians in general, and a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that no constitutional advance should be sanctioned in any of the East African colonies till the natives were able to take an effective share in the administration; that representation should be by means of elections on a common franchise in common electorates; that support be given to the Hilton Young Commission's recommendation favouring the substitution of common for the existing electorates; and that the Imperial Government be called on to begin inquiries with the view to establishing a common roll in the interest of the whole colony.

Finally a resolution was adopted, constituting a committee consisting of Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Moraphant Joshi, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir S. Chitnavis, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Messrs. T. Rangachari, Chintamani Shankara Rao, and M. Ramachandra Rao, to prepare the case for Dominion status. These names serve to emphasize the importance of the federation as a representative body.

APPEAL TO MODERATES

The keynote of the concluding speeches was an appeal for moderate men to unite to fight Congress extremism and to advance Dominion status by presenting agreed claims at the round-table conference. I understand that a movement has already been made to secure the cooperation of the European Association and like bodies for the formulation of an agreed programme.

In closing the proceedings, Sir Phiroze Sethna declared:—

We know from bitter experience that non-violent non-cooperation is but a myth. Violence cannot but be resorted to, and the President of the Congress not only foresees but endorses it. The Congress idea reeks of Bolshevism, and will lead nowhere but to chaos, confusion, revolution, and anarchy. While we feel no hesitation in condemning the Congress resolution, we warn the British Government that it cannot delay the grant of Dominion status. Its present duty is to conciliate India to the fullest measure possible by the immediate grant of full responsible government. Such a full and wholehearted response to India's wishes would enormously strengthen the British connexion, cut the ground from under the feet of those seeking to break the connexion, and improve the relations between the British and the Indian peoples.

The attitude of the Madras Congressmen to the Congress boycott resolution is shown in the views expressed by the Mofussil leaders, who say in effect that the resolution would estrange popular opinion from Congress and intensify communal antipathies. Congress, they hold, committed a grave blunder in rejecting the offer of a round-table conference. A general secession of Congressmen in Madras is expected if the boycott is enforced.

In a statement to the Press to-day, Lord Stanley, the Conservative Whip, who is now in Madras, said it was a mistake if intellectual Indians thought the Conservative Party did not wish well to India. Conservatives were well disposed towards India and desired her political progress. All parties in England were anxious to help in solving Indian problems. It was totally wrong for Indian Nationalists to think that England was seeking to mislead India. Indians would commit a grave blunder if they rejected the round-table conference.

⁂ Other Indian news will be found on the preceding page.

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENT

The Air Ministry announces that the following appointment will take effect from to-day:—

Air Vice-Marshal Cyril Louis Norton NEWALL, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M., Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, to be an additional member of the Air Council.

⁂ Air Vice-Marshal Newall's promotion from the rank of Air Commodore appears in the half-yearly list of promotions published to-day on page 5.

FOREIGNERS IN SHANGHAI

FUTURE OF LAW COURTS

A VITAL QUESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 31

Inquiries about the Provisional Court to-day have elicited the statement that no orders had been received from Nanking, as reported, to carry on as usual after January 1. The negotiations concerning the future of the Court, which had been begun a month ago in Nanking, have been adjourned, and it has been ascertained that little, if any, progress has been made towards agreement.

Any suspension of the work of the Court would be most embarrassing for the International Settlement, as the gaols are packed to the utmost with more than 5,000 prisoners, undergoing sentence or on remand, while on an average 100 are arrested daily. Usually the less important criminal cases are promptly dealt with, although instances are common of condemned prisoners who escape justice through outside influence.

It is in the handling of civil cases that the Court principally fails, and in this category there are in arrear 200 cases in which the British are concerned and more than 1,000 Chinese cases. The execution of civil awards in favour of foreign claimants is practically unknown, and it is vital for Shanghai to secure a satisfactory solution of this question which shall ensure that the Court be capable of sustaining the authority of the Municipal Council and of providing due protection for business interests.

Desultory fighting has been reported in Honan during the past few days, and Tang Sheng-chi's forces, though stated to be for the most part dispersed, are showing active opposition. Large numbers of troops loyal to the Government are reported to be closing in on the rebels from the north and south, while other operations are being undertaken against the Kuominchun forces, which appear to be still in possession of the western section of the Lunghai Railway. The attitude of the Northern generals is the subject of continual speculation, and it would be premature to assume that the danger of civil war on a serious scale has disappeared.

Mr. Harry Fox, the retiring Commercial Counsellor at the Peking Legation [who has been appointed a K.B.E. in the New Year Honours List], sailed for home in the Rajputana to-day.

VIEWS OF FOREIGNERS IN PEKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, DEC. 31

While the Chinese here show little interest in extraterritoriality, being much more concerned in the politico-military situation, Nanking's decision to abolish that right is the chief topic of foreigners, who are speculating on the steps the Legations will take should attempts be made to enforce the terms of the mandate as regards Consular jurisdiction. It is understood that the Diplomatic Body has held meetings to discuss the Nanking mandate and the manifesto of Mr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, but the Legations are awaiting further instructions from their Governments.

The opinion in official circles here is that, though the mandate was expected to be less uncompromising in view of the attitude of the Powers, notably the United States, the Nanking Government will possibly succeed in finding a course which will enable it to keep its "face" without really forcing an issue actually depriving foreigners of rights under treaties, in which connexion the case of the Japanese is quoted. The chief anxiety of official circles is lest in the meantime the local authorities in remoter parts may interpret the mandate as giving them power over foreigners, with the consequent danger of serious incidents.

"RED" DESIGNS IN CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 31

The Political Secretariat of the Communist International has addressed a memorandum to the Chinese Communists giving instructions for "practical work" in China. In place of wage strikes political strikes are to be fostered, and preparations made for a general strike. The formation of guerrilla bands in Manchuria and other suitable territories is also recommended, the object being to capture weapons from the military and deliver them to revolutionaries.

⁂ The text of the British Aide Mémoire on the subject of extraterritoriality in China, and the Chinese Minister's reply, are published on the preceding page.

THE KING AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

PLANS FOR BROADCAST TO THE WORLD

The B.B.C. announces that the King's speech at the opening of the International Conference on Naval Disarmament in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, on January 21, will be broadcast from 5SW, the experimental short-wave transmitter at Chelmsford, primarily for reception throughout the Empire.

Through the International Broadcasting Union at Geneva, the B.B.C. has offered facilities for relaying the proceedings by telephone line from Savoy-hill, or by wireless link from Daventry 5XX, to broadcasting organizations throughout Europe. In spite of the inconvenient hour for American longitudes, the National Broadcasting Company of the United States is arranging to relay the speech through its chains of stations.

RISE IN WELSH COAL PRICES

Our Cardiff Correspondent telegraphs: The pithead price of all best Welsh house coals will be advanced to-day by 2s. 6d. a ton to 22s. 6d. The decision was made at a meeting of the principal firms in Glamorgan supplying house coal. The new price to consumers will be 42s. 6d. a ton.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Byng of Vimy was stated last night to be progressing very satisfactorily.

After a serious illness, which has confined him to bed for over six months, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the Governor of British Guiana, was sufficiently recovered to leave King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers on Saturday, December 21. On the advice of his medical advisers, Sir Gordon will take a lengthy period of convalescence, and it is doubtful whether he can return to the tropics until May.

CINEMA FIRE PANIC

69 CHILDREN KILLED

HOGMANAY DISASTER AT PAISLEY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PAISLEY, DEC. 31

While Scotland was preparing to celebrate the time-honoured festival of Hogmanay the spirit of rejoicing was quenched in a wave of horror at the news of a disastrous fire panic in a Paisley cinema theatre, in which 69 children lost their lives and 37 were injured. The disaster is the worst ever recorded in the history of the country, and its poignancy is intensified by the fact that all the victims are little children.

More than 150 children were removed to hospital suffering from poisoning from fumes or injuries received in a frantic rush for the doors.

The disaster occurred in the Glen Cinema, situated at Paisley Cross, during a special Hogmanay *matinée* for children. For some unexplained reason the first film to be shown began to smoulder when

it had been returned to its metal box, and noxious fumes filling the theatre caused a fire panic among the children. Before long the exits were blocked by masses of children whose bodies were piled several feet high.

It was some little time before it was realized that the disaster was on such a tremendous scale, though prompt aid was rendered to the panic-stricken children, but as child after child rushed to hospital was certified dead the horrible tidings spread like wildfire throughout the town, and hysterical parents rushed to the hospital and cinema to learn the fate of their children.

HEAP OF CHILDREN

A graphic description of the heartrending scene was given by Deputy Firemaster Wilson, of Paisley Fire Brigade, who was one of the first on the spot when the fire alarm was raised. He said:—

When we reached the theatre several civilians cried out, "For God's sake get your smoke helmets; we can't get in through the smoke. The cinema's full of children." As soon as my men heard about the children there was no holding them back. Smoke helmets or no smoke helmets, they were off the engine and through the passage without delay. The fumes were not so bad in the theatre itself. We managed to head off one crowd of children and turned them back to a safe exit.

On the stair leading to one exit the children were packed in a horrible heap. Some of them had been so badly frightened that they started to climb up the screen at the head of the stair. Behind the screen the space was packed with children huddled together in every conceivable attitude. They were as tightly packed as a wall of cement bags. Some still moved, others were motionless. Legs and arms were intertwined in the most appalling tangle. In some cases it took two of us, working very gradually, to extricate one child.

After the theatre had been cleared a final search was made for any possible victims who had been overlooked. In this search two bodies were found huddled together in the orchestra pit. It appeared as if the two children had crept there for safety after finding the passage to the door blocked by the bodies of their young friends.

The hall had been inspected by a member of the fire brigade staff this morning and passed as in order. One of the doctors at the hospital gave it as his opinion that death had been mercifully rapid in most cases, as his experience was that death followed within a few minutes of inhaling the fumes.

GIRL'S STORY OF ESCAPE

Jeannie Brown, aged 10, who was in the cinema with her two younger sisters, aged five and three respectively, said, when seen after being rescued:—

I smelt reek coming from the operative box and then all the folk began to run to the main door. I wasn't frightened. I took May by one hand and Emily by the other and started to follow the crowd rushing to the door. The firemen came in behind us and told us that the other doors were open. When I turned to go to the other door I lost Emily, and it was only then that I began to feel frightened. When we were passing the stage to get to the side door there was a rush from behind, and both of us were knocked down and May began to cry. When I got outside I started looking for Emily, and a policeman told me she had been taken to the infirmary.

It was learned afterwards, however, that Emily had also made her escape alone. Her mother had also heard the report that she had been taken to the hospital, and an aunt of the girl was actually on her way to the infirmary to see the bodies when she met Emily.

WOMEN'S HELP

Mrs. Brown, the children's mother, said she went down to a place that resembled a workshop behind the cinema and saw the bodies. There was only one doctor, and he asked the women there to help him. He showed them how to apply artificial respiration, and several of the women, though distracted with anxiety about their own children, stood by the doctor and helped him to try to revive the children.

All the firemen who had been at the cinema were badly shaken by the experience and were disinclined to discuss it. One man said:—

There was a solid mass of humanity round the screen when we fought our way in. Half-a-dozen terror-stricken youngsters grabbed hold of my coat and my belt, and I just turned and grabbed them all out into the fresh air. Living and dead were lying breast high near the exits. Some of the children were blue in the face and very still; others could still scream. I saw what seemed to be a baby of about 18 months lying in the pile. Some of the youngsters who were still alive seemed to have gone mad with terror.

There was one jammed in a corner surrounded by dead bodies. The child was not looking at the bodies but upwards, and all the time he whimpered and moved his hands as if he were trying to ward off something that threatened to overwhelm him. His danger from crushing was over, but he still seemed to imagine that he was in that terrible fight for life.

For the *matinée* the theatre was packed with a crowd of about 750 children, whose ages ranged from two to 16 years. The first film had been shown and the second was about to be put on the screen when suddenly the auditorium filled with dense

Continued on page 14, col. 3

NINE MONTHS' REVENUE

DECREASE IN RECEIPTS

RISE IN EXPENDITURE

The revenue returns for the first nine months of the financial year show that total ordinary revenue amounted to £418,474,175, a decrease of £18,086,287 on the corresponding period of 1928-29, while ordinary expenditure amounted to £551,908,469, an increase of £17,717,449. The deficit on the nine months was therefore £133,434,294, as compared with £97,630,558.

The principal decreases in revenue occurred in estate duties (which fell from £60,360,000 to £58,700,000), in stamps (from £20,460,000 to £17,280,000), Excise (from £103,735,000 to £98,400,000), and miscellaneous ordinary receipts (from £11,678,176 to £8,348,745) and special receipts (from £28,650,946 to £19,523,513). On the other hand, profits of the Post Office were £1,350,000 higher at £8,550,000, and receipts from sundry loans increased by £3,161,820 to £23,454,093, as will be seen from the following table of revenue:—

	Revenue from April 1 to December 31, with increases or decreases on the corresponding period of 1928		
	Nine months to Dec. 31	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£
ORDINARY REVENUE			
Inland revenue—			
Income tax ..	75,340,000	—	73,000
Super-tax ..	15,120,000	—	20,000
Estate, &c., duties ..	58,700,000	—	1,660,000
Stamps ..	17,280,000	—	3,180,000
E.P.D. and Corporation Profits tax..	10,000	—	570,000
Land tax and mineral rights duty, &c. ..	190,000	20,000	—
Total inland revenue ..	166,640,000	—	5,483,000
Customs and Excise—			
Customs ..	96,787,000	383,000	
Excise ..	98,400,000	—	5,335,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (Exch. share) ..	1,760,824	208,757	—
Post Office (net receipt)	8,550,000	1,350,000	—
Crown Lands ..	1,010,000	90,000	—
Receipts from Sundry Loans	23,454,093	3,161,820	—
Miscellaneous:			
Ordinary receipts ..	8,348,745	—	3,329,431
Do., Special receipts ..	19,523,513	—	9,127,433
Total ordinary revenue ..	418,474,175	—	18,086,287

In expenditure the heaviest increases occurred in the supply services, the cost of the Civil Service rising from £167,511,502 to £180,354,628, and that of the fighting Services from £83,380,000 to £85,920,000. There was an increase of nearly £2,000,000 in the debt charge, as the following table shows:—

Issues	Nine months to Dec. 31, 1929	Nine months to Dec. 31, 1928
	£	£
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		
Interest and management of National Debt	272,383,229	270,461,437
Payments to Local Taxation accounts	7,472,294	8,131,214
Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	3,401,426	3,033,967
Other consolidated fund services	2,376,892	1,672,900
Total	285,633,841	283,299,518
Supply Services—		
Army, Navy, and Air Votes	85,920,000	83,380,000
Civil and Revenue votes (excluding Post Office) ..	180,354,628	167,511,502
Total Supply Services (excluding Post Office)	266,274,628	250,891,502
Total ordinary expenditure	551,908,469	534,191,020
New Sinking Fund (1928) ..	36,363,292	40,148,592

Comment on the returns is made in our City columns.

LAWLESSNESS IN PALESTINE

ATTACKS ON POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, DEC. 31

Two attacks near Safed on the police and the hold-up of a car in the early morning on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road have been among recent acts of lawlessness. An armed band of brigands, it is reported, invaded the police post at Faradiah, between Acre and Safed, disarmed three policemen, and captured a rifle which a fourth dropped in flight. Search for brigands is being made with the help of British police.

An Excise collector visiting the village of Dalta, near Safed, stated that he had been set upon by the villagers, who proposed to disarm the police escort, but were dissuaded by one who said that the policemen were his townsmen and that he did not wish them disgraced. The police are supposed to have recognized this man as an escaped prisoner under sentence of death for the murder of a Jew during the Safed riots, but in the circumstances they did not capture him.

A motor-car carrying newspapers during the night from Jerusalem to Telaviv was evidently mistaken for the mail car and was stopped by masked and armed bandits, who forced the driver to leave it. The car was later found wrecked, with the newspapers strewn on the roadside.

Several houses have been robbed in Jerusalem recently, among them those of Mr. Baker, President of the District Court, and of Mr. Sawer, the Director of Agriculture. The University library building on Mount Scopus was also broken into.

The moderate Hebrew daily *Haaretz*, referring to the Anglo-Soviet understanding on propaganda, says that it is unfortunate that the understanding evidently does not cover the Mandated Territories. The newspaper declares:—"We might have been rid at least partially of Communist and pro-Arab propaganda from Moscow agents, whose Palestine confederates include blacklisted leading Arabs and Jewish boys."

Sixty thousand boxes of oranges have been sent to Egypt from Haifa in trucks for trans-shipment to Europe. It is stated that Jewish growers are consigning more oranges by train than usual because Arab shippers at Jaffa have reduced the usual proportion of ship space afforded them.

NEW COUNTY COURT JUDGE

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Arthur Frederick Clements to be the Judge of the County Courts on Circuit No. 49 (Kent), in the place of his Honour Judge Kennedy, K.C., who has been appointed to Circuit No. 53 (Gloucestershire, &c.).

Mr. Clements was born at Newark-on-Trent in 1877, the son of a Wesleyan minister. He was educated privately and at the University College at Cardiff. He became articled to a solicitor at Folkestone, which is one of the chief centres of the County Court circuit to which he has been appointed. After practising at Folkestone, Ashford, and Hythe, Mr. Clements came to Clerkenwell. On deciding to go to the Bar, he was called at the Middle Temple in May, 1911, and joined the Oxford Circuit. He has figured in many leading cases on that circuit since the War. He was made Recorder of Tewkesbury a few years ago, and took a great interest in the revival at the Middle Temple, which was inspired by Lord Sankey, of that ancient form of legal forensic education known as "mooting," and became Convener of the Moots. He has been a member of the Bar Council for several years.

EVENTS OF 1929

"THE TIMES" REVIEW

The Times presents to its readers gratis with to-day's issue a 12-page illustrated supplement in which all the outstanding events at home and abroad in 1929 are brought under review and arranged in a convenient form for future reference. In the sphere of international affairs the progress made towards the settlement of Reparations and towards the limitation of naval armaments is described, and the political and social questions which have confronted foreign Governments in every part of the world are surveyed.

The year's history in the Dominions and Colonies is traced, and the account of the general situation in India, as it developed during the year, forms a background of particular value and interest for coming events in the New Year.

In home affairs the aims, achievements, and disappointments of the second Labour Government, particularly in regard to the mining industry and unemployment, are noted; and the changes which have taken place in the training, material, and *personnel* of the Navy, Army, and the Air Force are recorded.

In finance it is shown that the year has been one of speculation and monetary stringency; in industry and commerce the economic conditions were generally unsatisfactory. The movement towards industrial cooperation made notable progress; but in agriculture the 12 months' chronicle shows little sign of a return to prosperity.

The development of civil aviation and the progress of science and education are recorded, as well as the chief events in the life of the Churches. Literature and art, the theatres, music, the films, and sport have their place in the Review, which concludes with a list of men and women eminent in war and in peace who have died during the year.

LANDSLIDE AT BOULOGNE

FALL ON SEA FRONT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 31

The gale which has been raging over Northern France during the past 24 hours showed little abatement this evening, and much damage has been caused on land and at sea.

Weakened by the recent heavy rains and storms a cliff at Boulogne overhanging the Boulevard Saint-Beuve, which faces the Channel, suddenly began to give way and about 250 tons of soil slid downhill, threatening the Hôtel du Pavillon Imperial and adjoining buildings. Engineers and workmen were hastily summoned, and after many hours of work they succeeded in checking the landslide, but the danger of further falls still exists.

Many signals for assistance have been received from vessels in distress, and salvage tugs have been busy at Cherbourg and Brest. After several unsuccessful attempts the crew of 12 of the Polish sailing vessel Pomorze, which was drifting off Penmarch out of control, were saved by the Guilvinec lifeboat.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 31.—The cliffs where the landslide happened are about 150ft. high and the soil is a kind of grey clay. The moving mass of earth was held up for a time by the garden wall of the Hôtel du Pavillon Imperial, but overcoming this obstacle invaded the offices and courtyard at the back of the hotel. The hotel is not occupied at the moment except by caretakers, as it is only open during the summer season.

The landslide has laid bare the foundations of the Tour d'Ordre, said to be the ruins of a tower built by the Emperor Caligula at the time of his intended invasion of Britain.—*Reuter.*

CLOUDIER WEATHER

AN UNSETTLED OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A wedge of relatively high barometer, separating the recent series of depressions from another series lying to the south-west of Iceland and Greenland, reached our western coasts yesterday evening. A few scattered showers of rain, hail, or sleet occurred, mostly in the coastal districts, but these were rarely heavy, and long periods of sunshine were enjoyed almost everywhere. Rather cold winds from between west and north-west prevailed in all districts.

Since the barometer was beginning to fall in Iceland even in the middle of the day, an early change to wet weather with winds from between south and south-west may be expected in Scotland, Ireland, and Northern England. Gales are officially predicted on our north-west coasts to-day.

For the South of England the immediate prospects are more favourable; to-day will, however, almost certainly be cloudier than yesterday, nor can an absence of rain during the latter part of the day be relied on. The type of weather to which we have grown accustomed since September seems almost certain to continue during the first few days of the New Year.

PICTURE BY VAN DYCK REPORTED MISSING

The loss of an oil painting by Van Dyck in transit between Brussels and London was yesterday reported to Scotland Yard. It is stated that the picture was dispatched on December 16 in a packing case addressed to Mr. Godfrey Phillips, an art dealer of Duke-street, W. The case arrived yesterday, and when it was opened the frame was found, but the picture was missing. The painting is estimated to be worth between £16,000 and £20,000, and its subject is said to be the Madonna and Child, surrounded by angels and cherubs.

A message from *Reuter's* Brussels correspondent states that the picture, the "Concert des Anges," was consigned to Mr. Phillips by the owner, M. Bechbache, who lives in Brussels.

POLISH DEBT PAYMENT

The Polish Government is to-day paying to the British Treasury the sum of £193,044, being a further instalment of the repayment of the Polish debt to this country for relief debts in accordance with the funding agreement of 1924.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Agricultural and General Engineers.
Bogota Telephone Company.
De Havilland Aircraft Company.
Salvador Railway Company.
John Shaw and Sons, Wolverhampton.
Waterfall (Selangor) Rubber Estates.

THE GUELPH ART TREASURE

SALE TO DEALERS' SYNDICATE

DISPERSAL EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 31

The dispersal of the "Guelph Treasure" among the art collectors of the world, the possibility of which has long engaged public attention, now seems certain. The former reigning Duke of Brunswick has sold the treasure to a syndicate of dealers. The Municipality of Hanover had the option, until last night, of purchasing it, together with the grounds of the Herrenhausen Palace, for 10,000,000 marks [£500,000]. This offer, though described as very favourable by the Chief Burgomaster, was rejected.

The treasure consists of 82 objects, of which the most notable is the reliquary in gold, ivory, and enamel brought back from the Crusades by Duke Henry the Lion. The first inventory of the treasure was made in 1482, after it had been enriched by examples of goldsmith's work of the early Middle Ages. It remained at Hanover until the French invasion in the early 19th century, when it was taken to England. George V., the last King of Hanover, formed a museum for it, and after the war of 1866, when it was declared the private property of his House, it was taken to Vienna. At present it is apparently in Switzerland.

The present head of the House stated, when the first protests against the passing of the treasure from German possession were made, that the only satisfactory alternative would be the settlement of the dispute over the "Guelph Fund." This was the sum assessed as compensation when Hanover was absorbed by Prussia in 1866, but withheld by Bismarck to combat "Guelphist propaganda"; it was never paid over and is still administered, much depleted by the inflation, by the Prussian Government. The Prussian Government refused to acknowledge any connexion between the treasure and the fund. The Duke claimed that he was therefore bound to raise money by selling the treasure, unless he were to dismiss some of the former Court officials retained in his service and discontinue the pensions of others.

GENERAL SMUTS'S VISIT TO AMERICA

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—General Smuts arrived here to-day on a three-weeks' visit to Canada and the United States.

The Berengaria, in which General Smuts crossed, was delayed by stormy weather, and did not dock until 3 o'clock this afternoon, although she was due yesterday.—*Reuter.*

General Smuts goes direct to Ottawa, where he will meet Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, but will return to New York on Saturday. During his stay in the United States he will be the guest of the League of Nations Union. He will address a number of meetings, including a meeting in the New York Opera House on January 5 in connexion with the celebration of the 10th birthday of the League of Nations. He will also give addresses before the Council of Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the Carnegie Endowment, and the International Peace Association. General Smuts will also visit Washington, where he will meet President Hoover. He also hopes to visit Philadelphia and other cities.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA		
Savoy	IOLANTHE	2.30 & 8.15
Scala	ORPHEUS	8.30
THEATRES		
Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THIRD TIME LUCKY	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Brixton	CINDERELLA	2 & 7.30
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	2.30 & 8.30
Court	PYGMALION	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THE MAN AT SIX	2.30
	TYPHOON	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Embassy	THE BEGGAR PRINCE	2.30 & 8
Everyman	PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING	2.30
	THE BACHELOR FATHER	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	MADAME PLAYS NAP	8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Prince's	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY	2.30
St. James's	PETER PAN	2 & 8
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	8.15
Scala	BABES IN THE WOOD	2.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	THE MERCHANT OF VENICE	7.30
Vaudeville	THE ROOF	8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace	CONTINENTAL CIRCUS	2.30 & 7.30
Olympia	BERTRAM W. MILLS'S CIRCUS	2.30 & 7.30
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset
PICTURE THEATRES		
Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.15, 6.30 & 8.45
Astoria	ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE	12.45 to 11
Avenue	THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL	1 to 12
Capitol	SPLINTERS	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	SO THIS IS COLLEGE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN	2 to 11
London Pavilion	THE TAMING OF THE SHREW	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THREE LIVE GHOSTS	2 to 11
New Gallery	SUNNY SIDE UP	2 to 11
Piccadilly	EVANGELINE	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Plaza	RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	TEMBI	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Palace	HARD TO GET	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	RIO RITA	12 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind west, backing south-west, moderate or fresh; cloud increasing; perhaps slight rain or drizzle late; becoming mild after ground frost early.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled and mild. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The New Year Honours List is headed by six peerages. Baronies are to be conferred on Major D. L. Aman, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir William Noble, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Hugh Trenchard, and Sir Charles Wakefield. (p. 6)

Sixty-nine children were killed and 37 were injured in a panic which followed an alarm of fire at a special Hogmanay *matinée* at the Glen Cinema, Paisley, yesterday. (p. 12)

At the resumed inquest yesterday on the body of Miss Mary Learoyd, who was found strangled at Ilkley on August 25, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown." (p. 9)

The Trustees of the British Museum have obtained the sanction of the Treasury and the Office of Works to plans for extensive rebuilding and refitting in the Museum Library. (p. 9)

The pithead price of all best Welsh house coals will be advanced to-day by 2s. 6d. a ton. (p. 12)

The raising of the school age was discussed at the conference of the National Union of Women Teachers at Canterbury yesterday. (p. 7)

Mr. A. Hemstock, Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, retired yesterday, and is succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, who has been Deputy-Controller. (p. 14)

The ninth annual report of the Electricity Commissioners for the year ended March 31, 1929, records great progress in the preparation and carrying out of the new regional schemes for the co-ordinated development of generation and main transmission. (p. 7)

Efforts are being made by residents in Welwyn Garden City to prevent the clearance of the whole of Sherrards Park Wood, on the northern fringe of the town, for building purposes. (p. 9)

Sir Hugh Allen, Director of the Royal College of Music, delivered the presidential address at the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, which opened at Chester yesterday. (p. 10)

Mr. A. F. Clements has been appointed Judge of the County Courts on Circuit No. 49 (Kent). (p. 12)

The Schoolboys' Exhibition opened at the Horticultural Halls yesterday and will remain open until January 8. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Mr. MacDonald, in a New Year message to the nation, calls for a union of service; Mr. Baldwin, in a message to the Primrose League, criticizes Socialist policy and emphasizes the importance of the rapidly developing markets of the Empire. (p. 6)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

At the full session of the India National Congress yesterday Mr. Gandhi's resolution in favour of independence was carried with only six dissentients. The Conference of the Indian National Liberal Federation in Madras in its concluding meeting strongly appealed to all moderates to unite and oppose the Congress extremists. (p. 12)

General Smuts arrived in New York yesterday. (p. 12)

A landslide has occurred at Boulogne, threatening an hotel and other buildings on the sea front. (p. 12)

A draft constitution for reuniting the sections of the Labour Party in South Africa has been rejected by the National Council section at its annual congress. (p. 11)

The complete list of French delegates to the Second Hague Conference, who will leave Paris to-morrow, is now published. (p. 11)

Two officers of the Seville garrison have been arrested, and a third has been relieved of his post because of alleged attempts to spread discontent in the Army. (p. 11)

Recent acts of lawlessness in Palestine include two attacks on the police near Safed and the hold-up of a car on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road. (p. 9)

The former reigning Duke of Brunswick has sold the "Guelph Treasure" to a syndicate of art dealers, and its dispersal among the collectors of the world is expected. (p. 12)

The text is published of the British Aide Mémoire on extraterritoriality in China, and the Chinese Minister's reply. (p. 11)

Adly Pasha Yeghen, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has tendered his resignation to the King, who is to receive Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd, to-day. (p. 11)

SPORT

A one-day racing meeting was held at Cheltenham yesterday. (p. 4)

Surrey Public Schoolboys beat Kent Boys at Blackheath yesterday by 22 points to six. (p. 4)

The Public Schools' Rackets Handicap was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

The M.C.C. began a match against Otago at Dunedin yesterday. (p. 4)

Lancashire and Surrey played a drawn game at hockey at Manchester yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Revenue Figures; Floating Debt Position; New Year Business Appointments; Banca Italo-Britannica; the Foreign Exchanges; Causes of the Decline in Silver; and Costly Marine Casualties. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street the last day of the year passed off quietly, money being in larger supply than expected. A further large amount was borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates were again lower. The Bank secured £576,000 of bar gold at its statutory price. Gold was quoted at 84s. 10d. per. oz.; silver rose 1-8d. to 21 7-16d. The dollar exchange was higher, but the Paris rate moved against sterling. (p. 19)

The Stock Exchange closed the year with a firm tone, though business was quiet. India loans remained weak, but British Funds received support, together with European Government loans and a number of well-known Industrial shares. South African and Tin-mining shares were in demand, but Silver-mining shares remained weak. (p. 18)

LOOKING FORWARD

If we may trust the astronomers, our human race has still a considerable future. Accidents are always possible and—gin a body meet a body coming through the sky—a deflected aerolite may strike and annihilate our world. Yet, having estimated the chances of this and other cosmic catastrophes, SIR RICHARD JEANS concludes that "there seems no reason for "modifying our round-number estimate of a "million million years as the probable expectation of the future of the human race on earth." One New Year's Day may seem insignificant enough if a million million others are to follow. None the less the annual regard we pay to the First of January is rooted in a sound instinct, the instinct which makes man desire relationship both with time and with eternity. Of time's passage none can be unaware this morning; even the letters we date remind us that for good or bad the nineteen-twenties are over, while the one indisputable fact about the thirties is that they must be different. Yet our actions to-day are shaping the unseen possibilities of years to come, and time the impermanent is making its permanent impress on those selves of ours which, if our faith be true, are to outlast the universe. The New Year's "good resolutions" therefore go deeper than the facile satirist supposes. Fundamentally they are efforts to assert a great principle and to vindicate the supremacy of character over circumstance. Only within narrow limits can we control what shall happen to us in 1930; but at least we can control what kind of people we shall make ourselves. And that, after all, is what matters most, for the only basis of true prosperity, whether for a nation or an individual, is character.

Perhaps we can form no better New Year's wish than that in these coming months the transcendent importance of character should be more generally discerned in our public life. It is a commonplace of history that national greatness has never been conserved by material advantages only, and that moral debasement is inevitably the prelude of downfall. Yet there are politicians still who argue as though recovery from the results of the War depended solely upon financial ingenuity. Since the resources of the world are deplorably strained, the best thing we can do, they suggest, is to act as though they were unlimited, and to drift through life with what ease we may till better times return. That doctrine finds a warm welcome. To do no more than we must and to be highly paid for doing it, to obtain ease and amusements at the public expense, to replace effort and discipline by slovenliness and self-indulgence, is an ideal which is almost encouraged by some of our modern legislation. It is too often forgotten that no social measures, however specious in themselves, whatever their attractiveness to a section of the community, can really be appraised without regard to their reactions on character. Amiable sentimentalism was not the foundation on which the greatness of Britain was built, nor for that matter was it the kind of quality encouraged by the Founder of our religion. There can be little hope of escape from our difficulties in this or any other year simply by adroit finance or by measures offering increased comfort at the price of weakened character. To regain self-discipline and self-reliance, an honest pride in work and a clean patriotism, and to relate all such qualities directly with our religion, is the one road back to a prosperity worth having.

It is often said that the future must settle its own problems, and we are apt to wonder with detached interest what the members of the rising generation will do. What they will do, however, depends on what they are, and that in turn depends upon what we of the present generation make them. In some respects we recognize our responsibility; we are lavishing our resources on educational work with unexampled freedom. Yet unhappily we sometimes seem to be more concerned with the setting and machinery of education than with its first purpose of shaping character. While our great public schools are faithful in the main to their sound tradition, it is demonstrably true that a large proportion of boys and girls in these days are almost being trained to lounge through life, averse from work and impatient of control, taking no more than a tepid interest in anything beyond the spectacles of the football ground and the cinema. For such a result, in whatever degree the schools are responsible, the larger share of blame must rest with the parents. Many of them have come to believe themselves entitled to delegate the tasks which are essentially their own. It was not without justification that the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY confessed in his address last Sunday that "we have tended "to look to others or to the State for help rather "than to ourselves." In truth the revival of the home influence in building sound character is almost our greatest want to-day, and the need of homes is more urgent than that of houses. Looking forward at the beginning of a New Year, must we not wish for some systematic policy, enlisting the homes, the schools, and every outside agency, in order to make our country in the best sense a manufactory of manhood? On the Churches above all, because no manhood can be complete if the spiritual factor be omitted, a very prominent share in this enterprise must devolve. This year will be of special significance to many of them; to the Anglican communion it will bring the assembling of a Lambeth Conference of no fewer than 370 Bishops from every quarter of the globe. Many as will be the important questions awaiting them, there is none so vital as this of bringing back the younger generation to a real Christianity, and to a service of man based on a service of GOD. And the year will be memorable indeed if it sees among the Christian Churches a new readiness to forgo their points of difference in order to attack this supreme task with single purpose and united strength.

The Tragedy at Paisley

The year has gone out with an appalling disaster in a cinematograph theatre at Paisley, the worst of its kind that this country has ever known. The theatre was crowded with children, sent by their parents to enjoy the treat of a *matinée* for Hogmanay. Suddenly there was an outbreak of fire in the operator's box; the smoke and the fumes poured into the hall, and the terrified children inevitably rushed in panic towards the doors. In that dreadful stampede sixty-nine of them lost their lives. The screams from the theatre gave the alarm and within a few minutes the firemen, the police, and many volunteers were giving themselves swiftly to the work of rescue. Many a child choking in the noxious fumes was brought out in time to be saved by artificial respiration; but for those who had been trampled down and lay wedged in the piles of little bodies it was already too late. Soon there was a pitiful procession of stretcher-bearers carrying out the victims, the dead and the suffering. All kinds of motor vehicles, and even tramway cars, had to be used as ambulances. In the hospitals doctors and nurses struggled to bring back life where there was still hope. For those little ones who were beyond restoration there remained nothing but the mournful ritual of laying out their bodies in rows to await recognition by heartbroken parents. From the picture of that ghastly tragedy in the hall, which had been filled but a few minutes before with happy children, the imagination recoils in horror, and words fail altogether to express the sympathy that will go out from the whole world to their desolate fathers and mothers.

It was not the fire but the panic that cost all these young lives. That is the grim, ironic part of the tragedy. One of the operators, when he found that a film was burning, tried to rush out of the building with it. He got no farther than the vestibule, but his cries attracted the manager, who threw the film out of a side door. Meanwhile the smoke inside had instantly started a stampede. It was not to be expected that 700 young children, with hardly any adults to control them, could keep calm in face of such a sudden and terrifying alarm. Naturally they all struggled for the doors farthest from the appearance of the smoke. The manager strove desperately to get some of them to come back and go out by the other doors which had been flung open; but that would have meant passing through the smoke, and in their frenzy the poor little creatures could pay no heed. They crowded blindly and pitifully to their deaths. The regulations for the safety of the public in cinematograph theatres are so stringent that—in comparison with the immense number of theatres—there have happily been few serious accidents in this country. The worst was the panic, which cost sixteen lives, in a Barnsley theatre in 1908. In Ireland fifty people were killed in the cinema fire at Drumcolliher, Co. Limerick, in 1926. But the regulations were not so strict twenty-one years ago as they are to-day, and the Drumcolliher theatre was a loft over a garage. In all the other, comparatively rare, cases the death-roll has been small. That is good evidence of the efficacy of the public rules. But the Paisley disaster seems to suggest that additional safeguards should be adopted for children's *matinées*. A few cool and resolute persons can prevent a panic in the case of a fire in a theatre filled with adults; but when children—to whom the mere word fire is peculiarly terrifying—are assembled in hundreds in a confined space, they will not always be amenable to the calming voice if once they see smoke bursting out. It may be difficult, but it should not be impossible, to devise still greater precautions. At least that will be the uppermost ambition of every one this morning.

Sir Hugh Trenchard's Retirement

One of the most interesting and timely distinctions in the list of New Year Honours is the barony conferred upon SIR HUGH TRENCHARD, since it coincides with his retirement from a position which was always unique and had come to seem almost perpetual. In an adjoining column SIR SAMUEL HOARE pays tribute this morning to the man who must be held responsible above all others for the founding and organization of the Royal Air Force. SIR HUGH TRENCHARD'S military career, from his subaltern days to his retirement from the position of Chief of the Air Staff, is unquestionably one of the most romantic that the present generation has seen. In 1893, when he joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the conquest of the air was still an unattained dream. His first spell of active service began in 1899, four years before the WRIGHTS made their first flight in a heavier-than-air machine. It ended in 1910, the year after BLÉRIOT'S pioneer flight across the Channel, when he came home from South and West Africa to rejoin his regiment with the rank of captain. Two years later he learned to fly, and on the outbreak of the Great War was appointed to the command of the Central Flying School, where in three months' time, and with only the scantiest means at his disposal, he began the great work of building up a new Flying Corps and making preparations to supply it with adequate reserves of men and machines. In 1918, after holding various flying commands in France, he was appointed the first Chief of the Air Staff, and in 1927 was created the first Marshal of the Royal Air Force. On the eve of the War he was an infantry major. Before it was ended he had under his command the most efficient and best equipped Air Force in the world.

SIR HUGH TRENCHARD has held the post which he relinquished yesterday for the exceptionally long period of eleven years. But, as SIR SAMUEL HOARE says in his letter to-day, it is not for mere length of office that he will be chiefly remembered. His services during the War have been supplemented since the Armistice by work of a different kind, but certainly of no less difficulty and importance. As Chief of Staff and prime mover in the work of reorganization he had to face many complex problems and not a little criticism. He was confronted in particular with the crucial question of the relations between the Air Force and the Army and the Navy, and the decision whether its preservation as an independent body was or was not in the best interests of the country. Once these points were settled—and, indeed, while they were still under discussion—the most careful consideration had to be given to many other vital questions, such as the strength of the Force and the amount of money to be expended on it, the best means for securing a continuous supply of flying officers of the right age, and the relative importance of providing for the training of the *personnel* in the air and on the ground. It says a good deal for the enthusiasm and dogged resolution of SIR HUGH TRENCHARD that on these and other controversial matters it has been found possible to arrive at conclusions on which he at all events has been able to base his work, and so provide the country at a relatively small cost with an Air Force which in proportion to its size has no comparable rival. The late Chief of the Air Staff is a man of few words, and indeed without much power of self-expression. But he has always known what he wanted—the finest and best equipped Air Force that the money provided by the Treasury could produce—and the honour conferred upon him this morning is a just recognition that he succeeded.

Italian Painting

There is a nineteenth-century story of an English visitor to Rome who asked an Italian art student what time in the morning his classes began. "The English and the Americans," said the young man, "must attend at eight o'clock, "but we Italians need not go until ten. We "have it," he touched his forehead, "here." Whether or not this proud claim was justified at the time it was made, it is certainly true that, for the greater part of the period covered by the present exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House, the difference between Italy and the rest of the world in painting is aptly summed up in the old saying "Genius does what "it must, talent does what it can." Remembering the names of GIOVANNI PISANO, DONATELLO, VERROCCHIO, GIOVANNI DA BOLOGNA, and MICHELANGELO, we may still be allowed to doubt if the contribution of Italy to sculpture can compare with that of ancient Greece or even of medieval France; but in painting Italy stands alone, and by birthright rather than by measurable achievement. To push the comparison to extremes, if the Italian contribution were much lower in quantity and quality than it is, and if such great individual masters of other countries as RUBENS, REMBRANDT, and VELAZQUEZ had done all that they did, Italy would still hold a place in the history of painting that is held by no other nation. This, and not the merits of the works contained in it, is the aspect of the present exhibition that matters for present purposes—its functional rather than its qualitative character. Italian painting belongs to the same order of things as great personal beauty or great physical strength. In the presence of such manifestations praise and blame are alike impertinent, and conduct is ignored. Not by any merit, but by "Heaven's command," the thing is.

In a sense, of course, this independence of merit, of right and wrong as ordinarily estimated, is true of all art; but it is so peculiarly true of Italian painting as represented at Burlington House that we can dispense with all compliments in trying to see what it means. Nobody will pretend that Italian painting to-day bears any comparison with Italian painting in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But what of that? In the face of such phenomena as Greek sculpture, Italian painting, German music, French prose, and English lyrical poetry, at the times of their greatest flourishing, it would appear indeed that certain arts are specially suited to certain phases of human development, and that, by some combination of circumstances as a whole, each of them has been allotted in due season to a different race. Certain experiences become certain ages, and what through circumstance has been missed at the proper age can never be fully enjoyed at another. Nor need we be depressed at this. Behind their separate forms, according to medium, all the arts are one, and it may well be that the artistic, as distinct from the painting, genius of Italy is as active to-day as at the Renaissance—but in forms that are not so evidently artistic. In any case we may be sure that Italian painting in the periods represented at Burlington House did somehow absorb the highest human powers that can be grouped under the word artistic. There is no more certain proof of this than that these pictures were produced all in the day's work, and not, as the best pictures are generally produced to-day, as a hobby. Contemporary painting, particularly in France and England, has its merits—but they are merits, with the faint smugness which attaches to the word—and on occasions like this it is well to be quite stern about the rightness of might. It was not by any conscious avoidance of life, any squeamishness about "subject "interest" on the one hand or scientific curiosity on the other, that Italian painting preserved its purity. Playing the game of art in reckless contact with life in all its manifestations—religious, political, commercial, and sensual; taking in its stride the dogmas of the Church, the exigencies of the patron, and the obstacles of popular prejudice, Italian painting preserved its purity by its own energy and pace. To different schools were given different capacities—line, mass, colour, space; but the qualities that make for survival in art, formal, musical or architectural (for they all amount to pretty much the same thing), were held by momentum and not by coddling.

Like all vital impulses the Italian impulse to painting responded to the play of individual temperament; could be bluntly plastic in GIOTTO, celestial in FRA ANGELICO, graceful in SIMONE MARTINI, starkly sculptural in MANTEGNA, almost harshly scientific in UCCELLO, romantic in GIORGIONE, deeply sensual in TITIAN, and dangerously sentimental in such as CARLO DOLCI and SASSOFERRATO; but from all these variations of conduct the picture emerges as a consistent whole. Italy has a great present and an unlimited future; but, if the most pessimistic ideas about the rise and fall of civilizations were fulfilled, she would still have justified her existence by what she contributed to the art of painting, with all that it means in the history of the human race. Not by taking pains but by Divine right she fulfilled herself in painting. Without any rashness it may be said that no other nation will ever rise to the same effortless perfection in the same art. It is this functional character, and not alone the supreme beauty of the works assembled at Burlington House, that gives to the exhibition a special meaning and value as a courtesy between one great nation and another, that puts it on a different plane from any exhibition that has ever been held before. In sending us her pictures Italy has given herself in her youth and beauty with a completeness which would not be possible to any other nation.

CHEQUES FOR INCOME-TAX

NO EXEMPTION FROM STAMP DUTY

THE LEGAL AUTHORITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I fear that Mr. A. Hervey Hoare's letter in *The Times* to-day may, if left uncorrected, cause unnecessary trouble and confusion.

He writes to "draw public attention to the fact" that cheques drawn in payment of taxes are exempt from stamp duty under the Stamp Act, 1891. This is not so. It was held by the Queen's Bench Division in 1896, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that the exemption quoted by Mr. Hoare applies only to bills drawn for the sole purpose of remitting and placing to its proper account money which is already public money (Committee of London Clearing Bankers v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue [1896, 1 Q.B.D., p. 222]). The material passage in the judgment of Wright J. (p. 227) is as follows:—

> Looking, then, at the words by themselves, "a bill drawn for the sole purpose of remitting money to be placed to any account of public revenue," I was inclined until I heard the Attorney-General's argument to agree with the contention of the appellants; but upon consideration I think that the natural meaning of those words is money which has ceased to be private money, and which is sent, not so much for the purpose of paying it to the Crown, as because it already has been paid by somebody for the Crown and has to be remitted by the officer, or by the bank into which he has paid it, to be placed to the proper account of the public revenue. I think that the language of the exemption is less appropriate to the case of an actual payment than to the case of remitting that which is already public money. If that is so, the argument for the appellants fails, because these documents are not bills drawn for the purpose of placing to public funds money which is already public, but for the purpose of paying for the first time that which until it was so paid was private money. I think that is the natural meaning.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. GOWERS.

Board Room, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Dec. 31.

A GREAT CHIEF OF STAFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The New Year brings with it a change that deserves peculiar notice. Sir Hugh Trenchard ceases after eleven years to be Chief of the Air Staff, and Sir John Salmond succeeds him.

So long a period of responsibility in a high and difficult post must be exceptional in the history of the Services, but it is not for mere length of office that Sir Hugh will be chiefly remembered. No Chief of Staff has ever been faced with problems so various, so new, and so complex. What use should be made of the new arm in war? What machines and engines should be used and how should pilots be trained? How should the Air Force be organized, and what should be its relations to the older Services? Questions such as these had to be decided, and to be decided in the heat of war. When peace came the problems for settlement were no less urgent and difficult. What should be the peace time strength of a Force that had been formed upon the temporary basis of war time needs? Should the Air Service continue to maintain the independence that the experience of the War had necessitated? How should a sufficiency of flying officers be maintained? How was the money to be found simultaneously for new units, new machines, and permanent buildings? How, above all, was the Air Force to be fitted into our scheme of Imperial defence in such a way as to save money and at the same time to increase our security?

These questions, though they by no means complete the list of Air Force problems, need to be enumerated, for they show the magnitude of the task with which the Chief of the Air Staff was confronted. A weaker man would have shirked many of them, a smaller man would have faced them with the narrow mind of a partisan. With a singleness of purpose that has endeared him even to his strongest opponents and with a dogged persistency that has never admitted defeat Sir Hugh has worked steadily through them, and built upon their answer the permanent foundations for future progress. Among the pioneers, then, his name will stand high, but among the smaller folk, the men who have worked with him in the Air Force and the Air Ministry—and after six years with him I would dare to include my name among them—he will be remembered not only for his original mind, his broad view, and his strong character, but also for the very human qualities that endeared him to all of us. That he may now enjoy many years of active and agreeable retirement, and that Sir John Salmond may prove as successful as his predecessor is the confident wish of all who admire the Air Force and desire the progress of British aviation.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOARE.

18, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3, Dec. 31.

HONOURS AND PASS DEGREES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May an assiduous but very humble observer of undergraduates testify to the advantages many derive from reading with abler companions for an honours degree? I am sorry to differ from two experts in education like the Master of University College, Oxford, and Sir Charles Grant Robertson. The isolation of the abler men would also be a great loss to them, and to the country.

Yours faithfully,

A. B. POYNTON.

3, Fyfield-road, Oxford, Dec. 31.

THE VICEROY'S ESCAPE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Special Correspondent, as reported in *The Times* of December 24, in referring to the passage of the Viceregal train over the spot at which the bomb exploded, expresses surprise at the way in which the various coaches "jumped the gap without leaving the rails." This was undoubtedly due to the action of the special form of six-wheeled bogie trucks with which the train is equipped, which allows for the undisturbed passage of any one of the three pairs of wheels over a comparatively short break in the track. This provision was made in the original designs approved and signed by Lord Curzon when the construction of the new Royal train was under consideration in anticipation of the visit of their Majesties to India in 1905-6.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELWAY-BAMBER, Late Superintendent of Rolling Stock, East Indian Railway.

St. Stephen's Club, Westminster.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Odiham, Hants, mentioned by Mr. S. Chaundler in your issue of December 30, appears from the lists and particulars of prisoners in the Public Record Office (Admy., P. 384, &c.) to have been a forwarding depôt to inland places of internment during 1803-1814. A list of towns with depôts for officer prisoners on parole and their servants, and a sketch of their conditions of life, are given in Mr. Edward Fraser's "The Enemy at Trafalgar," pp. 383-385. In "The Westcotes," Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch relates the story of the prisoners at the "Axcester" depôt. Look, central and almost in the moorlands, was a depôt, and there, as no doubt in others, the long captivity had surviving influence. Till recently, if not to-day, the lane in which the officers' servants were lodged was known as "Petty France," and several French surnames record prisoners who married Look women and settled in the town. Whether the local "Th' Bastille" for the workhouse dates from the French prisoners or is earlier is uncertain. Two officers fought a duel with, as in that at Edinburgh in Stevenson's "St. Ives," fatal result. The last surviving prisoner, whom I saw in 1870, died in that year. The circumstances in which as a child of seven he witnessed the execution of Louis XVI. were published by John Sleigh in *Notes and Queries*, ser. 3, xi., pp. 394, 520.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. H. BRINDLEY.

St. John's College, Cambridge.

HONOURS LIST

PUBLIC SERVICES REWARDED

SIX PEERAGES

The list of New Year Honours, which is published in full on page 6, contains six peerages, one privy councillorship, four baronetcies, and 48 knighthoods, in addition to many appointments to and promotions in the various orders.

Of the new peers, Mr. ARTHUR PONSONBY, Labour M.P. for Sheffield (Brightside Division) since 1922, is a son of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, was at Eton and Balliol, and was in the Diplomatic Service. He was formerly a Liberal, and was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the first Labour Ministry. In the present Government he was at first Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions, but was recently transferred to the Ministry of Transport as Parliamentary Secretary. He is known as an author, especially for his selections from old diaries. He has one son.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force SIR HUGH TRENCHARD, who retired yesterday by his own wish from the position of Chief of the Air Staff, has had a long and highly distinguished career since he entered the Army 36 years ago. He has two sons.

SIR WILLIAM NOBLE, chairman of the Cairn line of steamships and ex-president of the Chamber of Shipping, has rendered valuable service as hon. president of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference, and to the Ministry of Transport.

SIR WILLOUGHBY DICKINSON, hon. secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, was formerly a Liberal M.P., has served on various Royal Commissions and departmental committees, and has been chairman of the L.C.C. He is especially interested in the League of Nations. He has one son. Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., is his son-in-law.

SIR CHARLES CHEERS WAKEFIELD, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1915-16, is most active and generous in all kinds of public causes, especially aviation and the promotion of Anglo-American friendship. His charitable benefactions have been munificent.

MAJOR DUDLEY LEIGH AMAN, D.S.C., J.P., who also receives a peerage, is the son of Mr. E. G. Aman, of Gretton, Gloucestershire, was born in 1884, and was educated at Marlborough. He joined the R.M.A. in 1902, passed the Staff College, and served in the War with the Grand Fleet and in France and Belgium. He contested Thanet in 1923 and Faversham in 1928 and 1929 as Labour candidate. He has one son.

LORD GOSCHEN, who has just retired from the Governorship of Madras, is the new Privy Councillor, and LADY GOSCHEN is appointed to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

NEW BARONETS

Of the new baronets, SIR GREGORY FOSTER, who retired yesterday from the office of Provost of University College, London, and recently from that of Vice-Chancellor of the University, has rendered eminent service of which appreciations will be found under "University News" on another page. SIR EUSTACE TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT, F.R.S., was especially distinguished as Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, and was at the head of the committee which produced the first tank. Mr. LOUIS BERNHARD BARON is the only son of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron, whose charitable gifts were on a munificent scale. Recently, among other benefactions, he has actively supported Mr. Lansbury's schemes for the London parks. SIR WILLIAM MIDDLEBROOK, formerly Liberal member for South Leeds, was chairman of the Local Legislation Committee in the House. He is a well-known Wesleyan.

ADMIRAL SIR W. E. GOODENOUGH becomes G.C.B., and ADMIRAL SIR COLIN KEPPEL, Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, G.C.V.O. ADMIRAL H. H. CAMPBELL, who is made K.C.V.O., was first Governor to the Prince of Wales whilst serving on board H.M.S. Hindustan in 1911; was in command of the supporting cruiser force during the Heligoland action, 1914; and is Groom-in-Waiting to the King. He devised the "K" dual classification of commodities, which was adopted by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and has done much original work in systematizing trade intelligence. ADMIRAL SIR E. C. BRADFORD is made G.B.E.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD, Commander-in-Chief in India, becomes G.C.S.I.; GENERAL L. S. T. HALLIDAY, V.C., R.M., and LIEUTENANT-GENERALS SIR PERCY RADCLIFFE, KENNETH WIGRAM, and C. N. MACMULLEN become K.C.B. Among those created C.B. will be noted MAJOR-GENERALS D. HARVEY, Director of Pathology, War Office, and W. S. ANTHONY, Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, and COLONEL (TEMP. BRIGADIER) C. J. GRANT, Commander, 8th Infantry Brigade.

In the Air Force, AIR COMMODORE R. P. MILLS is made C.B., and SQUADRON-LEADER D. S. DON, who has often piloted the Prince of Wales, is made M.V.O.

OVERSEA HONOURS

The Indian honours include the RIGHT. HON. V. S. SASTRI, who is made a Companion of Honour in recognition of his long and varied services. The MAHARAJAH of MORVI becomes K.C.S.I., and the MAHARAJAH of JODHPUR G.C.I.E. The THAKORE SAHIB of PALITANA is made K.C.I.E., and the WALI of SWAT, North-West Frontier Province, K.B.E.

SIR MALCOLM ROBERTSON, late British Ambassador at Buenos Aires, is promoted to G.C.M.G., and SIR J. T. F. CROWE, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, to K.C.M.G.

Mr. HENRY HALLAM FOX, who is made K.B.E., has been Commercial Counsellor to the British Legation at Peking since 1918. His intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs has been of great value to British commerce in the recent troublous years. His BEATITUDE the ARMENIAN PATRIARCH at JERUSALEM is made hon. K.B.E.

The Dominion and Colonial honours include SIR JOSEPH WARD, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is promoted to G.C.M.G., and Mr. MYERS, Chief Justice of New Zealand, is made K.C.M.G. SIR HORACE BYATT, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, is promoted to G.C.M.G., and SIR J. C. MAXWELL, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW BALFOUR, M.D., expert in tropical medicine and novelist, become K.C.M.G.

The arts are recognized in the knighthoods conferred on PROFESSOR GRANVILLE BANTOCK, D.Mus., the composer and conductor, on Mr. EMERY WALKER, F.S.A., a trustee of the Wallace Collection, engraver and printer, and Past Master of the Art Workers' Guild, and on the well-known archæologist of Malta, PROFESSOR THEMISTOCLES ZAMMIT. SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, the architect of Government House, Delhi, becomes K.C.I.E.

Mr. L. W. CHUBB, secretary of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society and of the National Playing Fields Association, Mr. E. F. KNAPP-FISHER, Receiver-General of Westminster Abbey, Mr. A. D. FLOWER, chairman of the Governors of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford, and Mr. F. J. WALL, secretary of the Football Association, receive knighthoods.

In the Royal Victorian Order, the DUKE of BEAUFORT and SIR FREDERICK MINTER, who is well known for his work for ex-Service men, are made G.C.V.O. Mr. L. L. COHEN, notable in charitable work, and especially in King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, becomes K.C.V.O. The Rev. ALFRED LEE, the historian, who is Recorder of the King's

Archives, and PREBENDARY ARTHUR CHILTON, D.D., who last summer retired from the headmastership of the City of London School, become members of the fourth class.

Mr. E. W. HANSELL, Official Referee of the Supreme Court, Mr. ARCHIBALD PAGE, chief engineer and manager of the Central Electricity Board, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. G. COLE, Director, Exhibitions Division, Department of Overseas Trade, PROFESSOR T. P. NUNN, of the London Day Training College, Mr. W. C. T. WILSON, K.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Mr. A. W. TYLER, manager of the Cooperative Printing Society, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. SNOWDEN, Agent-General for Tasmania, Mr. J. W. BLAIR, Chief Justice of Queensland, Mr. T. K. SIDEY, Attorney-General of New Zealand, and MR. JUSTICE C. E. ODGERS, of the Madras High Court, are to be knighted.

WOMEN'S WORK

A large number of women receive distinctions. The HON. LADY BAILEY, who is famous for her long-distance flights, is made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire for her services to aviation. Miss A. M. ROYDEN, who has long been prominent in religious and social movements, and Miss GERTRUDE TUCKWELL, who has long worked for women's training and employment and for women magistrates, become Companions of Honour.

CHARLOTTE LADY COOPER, O.B.E., widow of a former Lord Mayor of London, is promoted to C.B.E. for her public and charitable services. Miss ROSE ROSENBERG, personal private secretary to the Prime Minister, Miss PHILIP, Chief Woman Inspector of Schools, England and Wales, and Miss ROSA ONSLOW, for philanthropic services in New South Wales, also become C.B.E. Mrs. DICKIN, founder of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor, Miss PALIN, R.R.C., principal matron, Ministry of Pensions Nursing Service, Miss RICHARDS, matron of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, and Miss DOROTHY WARD, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward and joint secretary of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, become O.B.E.

Among the women who are created M.B.E. may be noted Miss ELSIE HUGHES, secretary to Lord Dawson of Penn, "for services during his Majesty's recent illness," Mrs. EVA COTCHING, for infant welfare work at Haifa, Palestine; Mrs. CRANSTON, for infant welfare and Girl Guide work in the Gold Coast; Miss HARRISON, of the Northrup McMillan Nurses' Institute, Kenya Colony; Miss ARMISTEAD, principal of the Wesleyan Girls' Boarding School, Kandy; and Miss FIRTH (Sister Clare), headmistress of Notre Dame Roman Catholic Central School, Liverpool.

Mr. F. W. LEITH-ROSS, of the Treasury, is created K.C.M.G. for services connected with reparations. Mr. H. E. FASS, of the Treasury, and Mr. W. W. MCKECHNIE, of the Scottish Education Department, are made C.B. DR. M. B. CAMERON, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, is made C.I.E. The HON. W. J. H. BOYLE, Senior Official Receiver in Bankruptcy; PROFESSOR J. S. S. BRAME, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Mr. H. G. MUSKETT, of the firm of Wontner and Sons, solicitors to the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; Mr. W. J. THORNE, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; Mr. ARTHUR PUGH, J.P., a veteran trade unionist; and Mr. F. N. TRIBE, of the Ministry of Labour, are made C.B.E.

Valuable services and personal bravery in frustrating piracy in the ss. Haiching of Hong-kong are recognized. Mr. O. H. FARRAR, the master, and Mr. ROBERT PERRY, the chief officer, are made O.B.E., and Mr. F. C. DUXON, chief engineer, and Mr. A. F. JOHNSON, second officer, are made M.B.E.

The Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class is awarded, among others, to the REV. S. D. BAWDEN, of the American Baptist Mission in Madras, the REV. R. HALLIDAY, of the American Baptist Talaing Mission in Burma, Miss HIBBERD, of the Sandes Soldiers' Home, Rawalpindi and Upper Topa, the REV. W. H. JACKSON, of the Blind School, Kemmendine, Burma, SISTER JOSEPHINE, of the Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, Miss MARY LONGMIRE, of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society Hospital at Khammamet, Hyderabad, and the REV. W. S. SUTHERLAND, of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, Madras.

Lists of promotions in the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force appear on page 5. A list of 20 captains and majors of the Territorial Army who have received brevet promotion is published in the *London Gazette* to-day, and will also be found on page 5.

A SURREY "BUNGALOW TOWN"

BOX HILL RESIDENTS' PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DORKING, DEC. 31

Fifty residents of charmingly situated villas along the main road from Box Hill to Tadworth, at the top of Box Hill, are refusing to pay their rates to the Reigate Rural Council as a protest against the encampments of broken-down omnibuses, caravans, ramshackle sheds, and tents which have sprung up in the district in the last three years.

These residents speak in no measured terms of the behaviour of young people who come down from London at week-ends to this "bungalow town." The residents are very indignant with the Reigate Rural Council, who, they say, have apparently made no attempt to regularize the camps, in which it is stated there are no sanitary arrangements whatever.

One resident said:—"I came here six years ago, when the district was practically undeveloped. I fell in love with the beautiful views and excellent position, and bought a bungalow. At that time there were a few caravans inhabited by country-lovers, but they have been succeeded by the ruffians who occupy these disgraceful erections. Conditions are worse than in a London slum, and the noise at night is unbearable. There are hundreds of these people here sometimes. There are five or six camps on the crest on the hill overlooking the Betchworth Valley. One camp is just on the boundary of the National Trust's Box Hill property. These people are defiling England's most famous beauty spots. Some time ago a letter was written to the Reigate Rural Council informing them of the state of affairs on the hill. We also sent a deputation. Nothing happened, and we have now decided to decline to pay our rates. Property values have gone down heavily, and we think we have been wrongly assessed, as the amenities of the district have declined seriously on account of these camps, while our rates remain at the former level."

POST OFFICE AND CHEQUE DEPOSITS

WILLIAM ALBERT BEER, an elderly man, who is at present serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment for theft, was brought up in the custody of warders at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on charges of feloniously receiving two cheques for £5 10s. and £2 17s. 4d., uttering the cheques with a forged endorsement, and obtaining £2 upon a worthless cheque for £50. He was sentenced by Mr. GRAHAM CAMPBELL to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, to date from the expiration of his present sentence next April. It was stated that Beer paid the three cheques into the Post Office Savings Bank, and proceeded to withdraw sums "on demand." Beer told the magistrate that he withdrew £2 on account of the £50 cheque a few days after it was paid in, although the Post Office regulations stated that 12 days must elapse before cheques could be drawn upon. Mr. Fraser (prosecuting for the Post Office).—I am afraid we cannot prevent this sort of thing happening. We cannot notify every post office when a deposit is made by cheque. The MAGISTRATE.—But the book shows on the face of it that the deposits were made by cheque.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

DEATHS DUE TO MOTOR SKIDS

One man was killed and nine men were injured yesterday when a motor-lorry skidded on the road between Tyburn and Minworth, Castle Bromwich. The men were being conveyed to the new electricity power station at Hams Hall.

The name of the dead man is Harold Davis, 30, of Charlotte-street, Dudley, and he leaves a wife and three young children. Of the injured men, eight of whom belonged to Dudley, three were detained in the General Hospital, Birmingham. They were Bernard McCauley, Stretton-road, Aston Cross, Birmingham, who was thrown out and impaled on some railings; Benjamin Williams, Stafford-street, Dudley; and Jack Skidmore, Vauxhall-street, Dudley. The others were able to return home after treatment.

One of the injured men said that their driver tried to avoid a motor-cycle, but the lorry skidded, and they were all thrown out. One of the men was thrown into a canal.

Henry Dunn, a native of Glasgow, who was attached to the Immigration Office at Southampton, was killed while motor-cycling in the main street of the town yesterday. It is believed that his motor-cycle skidded in front of a tramcar.

At Middleton-in-Teesdale (Durham) on Monday night Olive Beadle, a domestic servant, was riding pillion on a motor-cycle driven by Simon Brown, a farmer, when the machine came into collision with a horse and cart. The woman was thrown against a wall and killed. Brown was seriously injured.

Mrs. Grenfell, of Carmarthen-road, Swansea, sister-in-law of Mr. D. R. Grenfell, M.P., was found unconscious with severe head injuries and a fractured arm late on Monday night. She was taken to hospital, but had not recovered consciousness yesterday morning. It is believed that she was knocked down by a motor-car. The police are making inquiries.

WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON

St. Paul's Churchyard was last night, as usual, the chief centre of the outdoor celebration of the coming of the New Year in London. From about 11 o'clock the City streets were thronged with large crowds steadily converging on this traditional meeting place. Many merrymakers wore paper caps or comic false noses, or moustaches, but fewer than usual blew squeakers or swung rattles. There was plenty of singing, and the preference was for songs of long ago, before the War. There was also much good-humoured pushing and jostling.

By midnight the crowd in the Churchyard and on Ludgate-hill was so dense and so noisy that the cathedral clock began to strike unnoticed by most of the people, and only a very weak attempt was made to begin the customary singing of "Auld Lang Syne," pitched in a hopelessly high key. Someone with a bugle sounded "Retreat" (probably in mistake for "Last Post") and afterwards "Reveille," to the accompaniment of some cheers. The crowds then slowly dispersed.

In the restaurants of the West End thousands sang and danced their way into the New Year. At the Savoy Hotel there were more than 2,000 guests, who were led by members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, dressed as Yeomen of the Guard, in greeting the New Year with old songs. A few moments after midnight, announced on two giant illuminated clocks, the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "John Peel" mingled with the noise of ships' sirens welcoming the New Year in the Thames.

At the Berkeley there was a midnight tableau, in which "Father Time" and "Miss 1930" played the chief parts. At Claridge's, where the restaurant had become a Persian Garden, there were ingenious lighting effects by means of which the sun of 1929 gradually "set" as midnight drew near, and a new day broke as soon as the hour had passed.

On the wireless a message for 1930, by Canon W. H. Elliott, was broadcast just before midnight. Then the bells of St. Michael's, Cornhill, were heard ringing out the Old Year, Big Ben boomed the midnight hour, and the bells of Southwark Cathedral rang in the New. The "Grand Good-Night" which followed included an expression of "deep sympathy with the stricken town of Paisley."

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

RETIREMENT OF CONTROLLER

Mr. A. Hemstock, the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, who entered the service as a boy 42 years ago, retired yesterday, and in a few weeks' time will start for a cruise round the world.

Speaking to a Press representative yesterday, he said that when he started as a boy in April, 1887, there was just over £50,000,000 due to depositors. That had grown to between £280,000,000 and £290,000,000, and the stock business had grown from £2,000,000 to £197,000,000. In his early days every item was laboriously entered by hand in large ledgers; there were no typewriters, and even the early telephone had not been installed. Now 10,000,000 accounts are entered and automatically tabulated by machines. The average balance of each of the 10,000,000 accounts is £28, the average deposit £3 at a time, and the average withdrawal £8.

Mr. Hemstock told of one man who 56 years ago deposited one shilling. There is a rule that deposits under £1 do not receive interest, but recently the man inquired after his shilling, found its condition unchanged, and reclaimed it. There was another recent case of a man for whom a sum was deposited when he was a child, and who claimed it at the age of 80.

Before becoming Controller in 1923, Mr. Hemstock was Deputy Controller for some years. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, D.S.O., Deputy Controller, who commands the 13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment).

OLD OFFICERS' REUNION

On December 31, 1879, six lieutenants embarked from Portsmouth in H.M. troopship Crocodile with the 2nd Battalion, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, for India. Last night, the 50th anniversary, the six met once more at Babworth Hall, near Retford. They are:—Colonel Sir Albert E. Whitaker, of Babworth Hall; Brigadier-General Charles Lambton, of Mortimer, Berks; Colonel W. E. Sturges, of Clevedon, Somerset; Colonel E. W. Dashwood, of London; Brigadier-General T. G. L. Herbert Armstrong, of London; and Major G. M. Harding, of Lymington, Hants. Most of these officers took part in the war in Egypt in 1898, and were at the Battle of Omdurman. They also served in the South African War in 1899-1900, when Colonel Dashwood was severely wounded, and in the Great War.

WAR GRAVES IN MESOPOTAMIA

The first official visit to the War cemeteries and battlefields of Mesopotamia has been organized by the honorary staff of the St. Barnabas Pilgrimages. The party will proceed overland to Marseilles on March 20, and the desert crossing from Beirut to Baghdad will be made by car. A specially equipped river steamer has been chartered for the 500-mile journey to Basrah, by Ctesiphon, Kut, and Amara. Babylon and Ur of the Chaldees are included in the itinerary. Relatives and friends unable to accompany the pilgrimage, who desire photographs of any of the graves or to arrange for the laying of wreaths, should communicate with the hon. organizer, the Rev. M. Mullineux, at 7, Hobart-place, S.W.1, from whom all information is obtainable.

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN ADVERTISING

The Lord Mayor will open to-day, at the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, an exhibition of Continental advertising material, arranged by *Advertising Display*. Fourteen nations are represented, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Finland, Germany, Argentina, Austria, Switzerland, and Sweden all send interesting examples of advertising, and the examples range from Russian national health posters to a German lamp manufacturer's booklet, from colour printing in an Argentine daily paper to counter showcards from France.

At the East Sussex Quarter Sessions, yesterday, William Roby, 23, a constable in the Eastbourne police, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of attempting to steal money and postage stamps from a till at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, and with stealing a silver-plated tea and coffee service belonging to the same hotel. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CINEMA FIRE—continued from page 12, col. 4

smoke. Someone raised a cry of "Fire," and immediately a panic broke out and there was a stampede for the exits.

Though the attendants and others tried to calm the children, they became uncontrollable, and in a few seconds the exits were piled 10 deep with the bodies of little ones, who fought frantically to escape from the suffocating fumes. Situated as the theatre is in the centre of Paisley, the shrieks of the terror-stricken boys and girls soon attracted a large band of helpers, who strove heroically to rescue the children, most of whom were in a hysterical condition.

Large squads of police and firemen hurried to the scene, but there was no sign of fire except the heavy smoke which filled the theatre. Policemen ran up ladders against the building and broke the windows. With the assistance of tramwaymen, who left their cars in the street, and other people, they pulled scores of children through the windows and passed them hand over hand down the ladders to the ground. Many of the little ones were unconscious, and others were in tears. Even with every available ambulance brought into use it was impossible to convey all the unconscious children to the Royal Alexandra Infirmary rapidly enough, and tramcars were used as temporary ambulances to rush them to the infirmary, while civilian helpers applied artificial respiration to many children on the spot. With the utmost promptitude the children were all removed from the theatre, though the fumes were so dense and overpowering that the rescuers had to wear improvised masks made of handkerchiefs over their mouths and noses.

Heartrending scenes were witnessed during the work of rescue. The news of the disaster spread like wildfire, and hundreds of parents who knew that their children were attending the show besieged the theatre clamouring for news. One man collapsed in a faint when he learned that his three young children were among the dead. Many of the parents sobbed hysterically as they awaited news, and even some of the nurses were almost overcome by the poignancy of the scenes they witnessed.

HOSPITAL OVERWHELMED

In a very short time 150 of the children had been taken to the infirmary suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning and injuries from crushing in the rush for the exits. As tramload after tramload of unconscious children were rushed to hospital scores of parents rushed after them, and soon both hospital and police office were besieged by weeping relatives. It was found necessary to refuse admission to the hospital to all save the injured and those who were attending to them.

The scenes at the infirmary were almost as heartrending as at the cinema. As the children were rushed to the institution, carried by ambulance, tramcar, private motor-cars, and every sort of vehicle that could be pressed into the service, they were at once hurried to the wards. In a large number of cases a very brief examination was sufficient to show that life was extinct, and before long in some of the outer rooms there were rows of bodies of children who already had been certified as dead.

The staff of the infirmary was wofully inadequate to deal with the extraordinary rush of patients and an appeal for volunteer assistants was quickly answered. Few of the bodies showed any sign of injury, and it was evident that the majority had been overcome by the fumes before they could reach the exits. Many of the victims, however, bore scratches on their faces, hands, and knees, eloquent testimony to the desperation with which they had struggled to get clear of the death-trap.

There was something almost gruesome about the manner in which the victims were disposed of, though they were treated with the utmost delicacy and sympathy by the nurses and doctors. So rapidly were the victims brought in that, in order to make room for those who were alive and whom treatment might still save, the bodies were hurried to a lift and conveyed to the basement. Here they were placed on trolleys by twos and threes and rushed along a tunnel to the mortuary. Their numbers grew so rapidly that the mortuary was soon filled and other rooms had to be used to accommodate the bodies.

In the rush and excitement of examining and caring for the victims it was impossible for some time to give any estimate of the number of the dead, and when an hour or two later it was learned that the death roll totalled 69, all children of ages ranging from 2 to 16, a wave of horror swept over the town. The identification of the children also was a matter of extreme difficulty, and there were heartrending scenes as parents searched among the bodies for those of their own children. By 10 o'clock to-night, however, all had been identified.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC

There was at first considerable mystery about the cause of the disaster, particularly as, although there was a panic and the building was filled with smoke and noxious fumes, there were no signs of flames. The work of rescue occupied every one to the exclusion of all else at first, but after the children had been removed an inquiry was instituted into the origin of the panic.

The cinema operator stated that he had just shown a two-reel film and was in the act of starting another film. Meanwhile the first film was being rewound by an assistant operator, who put it into a film box. Suddenly he heard a hissing sound, like escaping gas, and found that it was coming from the box containing the first film and that smoke was issuing from the box. He lifted it with the intention of taking it out of the theatre, but after getting to the vestibule found he could carry it no farther. He staggered through to Mr. Durward, the manager, who at once rushed to the vestibule and lifted the box containing the burning film and threw it out of a side door on to a vacant piece of ground facing Dunn-street. By this time, however, pandemonium had broken out in the hall, and the children had stampeded for the exits farthest away from those where the smoke was seen. Mr. Durward did his best to persuade the children to come back and make their way out by the other doors, which had been thrown wide open, but by this time they were maddened with fear, and utterly unable to listen to reason or persuasion. Soon they were lying several deep in the doorways, and had to be rescued and taken from the theatre by the other doors by the large army of voluntary workers who had rushed to the scene.

An official inquiry into the circumstances attending the disaster will be held without delay.

RELIEF MEASURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PAISLEY, DEC. 31

The cinema theatre is patronized by some of the poorest people, and many of the parents would find difficulty in raising funds to bury their children. A meeting of Paisley magistrates was held to-night to discuss emergency measures and to arrange for the immediate relief of necessitous cases. Provost Craig-Barr and Sheriff Hamilton were among those who visited the infirmary after the disaster. A meeting of the whole council will be held to-morrow.

£1,000 OFFER FOR RELIEF FUND

Mr. James V. Bryson, managing director of the Universal Pictures Corporation, has offered £1,000 to start a fund for the relief of the relatives of the victims.

A B.B.C. PROGRAMME CANCELLED

A Scottish Hogmanay programme, which was to have been broadcast as the surprise item from London last night, was cancelled in sympathy with the relatives of the children killed in the fire. At 10.15 p.m. the announcer at 2LO said:—

This is London calling. Our surprise item to-night was to have been all-Scottish—representative of Hogmanay. You have heard of the terrible disaster which has befallen Paisley, and will appreciate the motive which prompts us not to broadcast this surprise item.

A silence of four minutes followed.

EARLIER DISASTERS

THE DROMCOLLIHER FIRE

The most disastrous cinema fire hitherto in the United Kingdom occurred in the little village of Dromcolliher, Co. Limerick, on September 5, 1926, when 49 persons lost their lives.

As there was no public hall in the village, the films were shown in a large loft over a garage, from which there was only one narrow exit by means of a ladder to the ground floor. About 200 people were packed into this room when the entertainment began. The programme had just started when a film burst into flames. At the inquest it was disclosed that the fire was caused by a burning candle falling on a naked roll of film. In a moment the room was full of flame and smoke, and there was an immediate panic. As the projecting machine was placed near the doorway, escape from the room in any circumstances would have been difficult, but owing to the panic it was almost impossible, only those who were near the door having a chance to get away in safety. The crowd surged for the narrow doorway, trampling many women and children under foot, and it was not long before the ladder, which formed the only means of egress, collapsed, leaving most of the audience trapped in the loft. There were only two small windows. From these several of the children were lowered by the men in the audience to the street, and some of the women and girls were helped to jump to the ground. A crowd gathered outside the building, but the lack of fire-fighting apparatus rendered all efforts to help ineffective. The wooden building was completely destroyed before the Limerick fire brigade arrived, and all they could do was to remove the charred bodies from the ruins.

The Coroner's jury in their verdict found the operator guilty of negligence and the lessee of the hall guilty of carelessness. Both men and the owner of the hall were placed under arrest and were formally charged with manslaughter. At the trial the jury acquitted the owner and disagreed in the cases of the lessee and the operator. The prosecution was subsequently dropped.

In an earlier cinema disaster at Barnsley on January 11, 1908, 16 children were suffocated or crushed to death in a stampede and a large number were more or less seriously injured.

There was a *matinée* exhibition of films in the Public Hall, at specially low rates of admission, the price of admission to the gallery being only 1d. It was the overcrowding of this gallery and the attempted transfer of some of the ticketholders, who were nearly all children, from the top to the bottom of the building that led to the disaster. The stream of descending children, eager for better places which they were told were being provided in the pit, met the upcoming stream of those who were still making for the gallery. A jam ensued and in the panic the 16 children lost their lives.

The Coroner's jury found that there was negligence in not providing sufficient staff to regulate the children on the staircase, and the foreman added that the jury did not think the negligence criminal, or that the construction of the staircase was in any way answerable.

OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOCH

Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Henry Loch, C.I.E., late Indian Army, died at a nursing home in London on Monday, at the age of 70. The second son of William Adam Loch, he was born on January 26, 1859. He was commissioned in August, 1878, and underwent his baptism of fire in the then current Second Afghan War. He served in the Zhob Valley campaign in 1884. Assisting in the pacification of Burma from 1886 to 1889, he was in the Shan States column and took part in the fighting at Fort Stedman, receiving the medal with two clasps. He was in the Lushai expedition of 1892, and in minor operations on the Burmese frontier in 1895-6. He was appointed a C.I.E. in 1901 and received the King's Police Medal in 1909. Colonel Loch retired from the Indian Army at the beginning of 1914, but six months after the outbreak of war was placed on special service under the War Office in the censorship branch, a duty he continued to discharge with efficiency until July, 1919.

MR. CROSLAND JONES

Mr. Sidney Herbert Crosland Jones died suddenly yesterday from heart failure at the age of 53. He began his career in the Civil Service, then decided to gain experience in a chartered accountant's office, and eventually took up foreign banking, being for some time with the Crédit Lyonnais in London. He left the Crédit Lyonnais to gain experience in New York and Cuba, and returned to London to join the staff of Samuel Montagu and Co., where he stayed for some time. He then went to Brazil, where he worked for the Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, returning to Europe to take up the position of general manager for that bank in Paris. In 1916, desirous of returning to his native country, he accepted the position of manager in London to the Société Générale. His services to France were recently recognized by the conferring upon him of the Legion of Honour. His loss will be much regretted by his many friends throughout the world.

MR. JOSIAH BOOTH

Mr. Josiah Booth, A.R.A.M., one of the best-known organists in the Free Churches and the composer of many familiar hymn-tunes, died last Sunday at his home in Crouch End at the age of 77. He was for 41 years the organist of Park Chapel, Crouch End, in the ministry of Dr. Alfred Rowland, and his successor, the Rev. G. E. Darlaston, retiring 11 years ago. His select choir sang at more than one season of the Ballad concerts in St. James's Hall. To the new Hymnary of the Congregational Church Mr. Booth contributed some effective tunes, and composed many organ pieces. He gave recitals on some of the chief organs in England, and was often consulted when new instruments were built.

MISS EMMA POYNTER

Miss Emma Frances Poynter, who died on Monday, would have celebrated her 90th birthday on January 4. She was the third daughter by his first marriage of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, architect, who was born in 1796, and her mother was a granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Banks, R.A. Miss Poynter was the sister of the late Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, and of the late Mrs. Clare Bell, mother of Mr. C. F. Bell, Keeper of the Ashmolean, and aunt of the late Sir Ambrose Poynter, the architect. Miss Poynter highly valued the artistic associations of her family. Her own bent was literary, and she was known in the last century as the author of several novels, including "My Little Lady," "Ersilia," and "An Exquisite Fool." These in their day found many admirers for their graceful and sympathetic charm.

Mr. Richard Davison, of Beechfield, Ballymena, who died on Christmas Day, in his 84th year, was the son of Mr. Alexander Davison, of Knockboy, Co. Antrim, and nephew of Mr. Richard Davison, who represented Belfast in the Imperial Parliament with Mr. Hugh Cairns, afterwards Lord Cairns. He leaves an only son, Sir William Davison, M.P.

R.A.F. OFFICER ACQUITTED

At the Buckinghamshire Quarter Sessions, at Aylesbury yesterday, the trial was concluded of FLIGHT LIEUTENANT FRANK REGINALD BARTON, third officer in the Accounts Department, Royal Air Force, Halton Camp, on indictments charging him with stealing £24 7s. 6d. and £100 in notes from the Accounts Department. The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and Flight Lieutenant Barton was discharged. The accused pleaded "Not Guilty" and gave evidence denying the charges.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY MURRAY OF ELIBANK

HILDA LOUISA JANEY BARONESS MURRAY OF ELIBANK, of Ancala, Easdale, Argyllshire, who died on September 27, widow of the first Lord Murray of Elibank, for some years Chief Liberal Whip, left personal estate of the value of £31,450.

EMILY GEORGINA COUNTESS OF STRAFFORD, of Kingsmead, Winkfield, Windsor, daughter of the late Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and widow of the fifth Earl of Strafford, died on October 23, in her 83rd year, leaving property of the value of £2,870, with net personalty £2,770.

CONSTANCE MARY ELIZABETH DOWAGER COUNTESS DE LA WARR, of Easter, Duddingston, Mid Lothian, wife of the Rev. Paull William Wyatt, daughter of the first Lord Lamington, and widow of the seventh Earl De La Warr, died on July 19, aged 83, leaving £3,038 in England, with net personalty £2,407.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR CECIL BURNEY, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., of Upham House, Upham, Hants, second in command at the Battle of Jutland, died on June 5, aged 71, leaving property of the value of £2,334, with net personalty £2,122.

Mr. HAROLD BARBER BAILEY, of Dormers, Lathom-road, Cambridge, formerly head of Bailey and Tebbutt, brewers, died on October 17, aged 54, leaving estate of the value of £111,273, with net personalty £105,600. He left:—

£200 to the Frederick Bailey Charity, Cambridge. "and I place on record that I make no other or further charitable bequests by reason of the heavy death duties now levied on estates."

The HON. EVELINE MARY STEWART, of Swallowdale, Saundersfoot, Pembroke, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James C. Dormer, died on October 23, leaving £29,720, with net personalty £29,479. She leaves:—

£200 each to the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church at Tenby, Lord Roberts Workshops for Disabled Soldiers, Brompton-road, S.W., St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind Soldiers, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Father Berry's Homes for Boys, Liverpool; £400 to Margaret Jane Evans, if still in her service; and £100 to Harriet Williams, on like conditions.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BEVAN-LEWIS, M.R.C.S., of Priory-street, Cardigan, late medical director of the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield, and Professor of Mental Diseases at the University of Leeds, who died on October 14, left £8,857, with net personalty £8,771.

Miss EVELINE MARGARET PRESTON, of Craig Lee, Church Walks, Llandudno, who died on October 16, left estate of the gross value of £38,770, with net personalty £38,580. She left:—

£300 to the St. Asaph Diocesan Trust, for the Gabriel Roberts Memorial Hall, Ruthin; £100 to the Denbighshire Infirmary; and £100 to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Rhyl.

Mr. ALEXANDER LITTLEJOHN, J.P., D.L., of Invercharron and The Craigs, Ross and Cromarty, a member of the London Stock Exchange for over 50 years, who died on August 19, aged 84, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £33,687.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BACKHOUSE, the Rev. Edward Batt, of Goodnestone Parsonage, Goodnestone, near Canterbury, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Backhouse, C.B. (net personalty £2,659)	£2,721
DUNCAN, Mr. William, Ph.C., F.C.S. (69), of Cumin-place, Edinburgh, and of the Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh (personal estate)	28,960
DUPEN, Mr. George Semmens, of Cedar Court, Torquay, formerly of The Fort, Palghat, South India, son of the late Staff Engineer J. W. Dupen, R.N. (net personalty £160)	3,882
EDMONDSON, Mr. John (70), of The Bungalow, Ferncliffe-drive, Utley, Keighley, Yorks, timber merchant, of Messrs. G. Whalley and Co. (net personalty £12,168)	12,694
GLEADOW, Mr. Robert Ward, of The Grange, Swanland, East Yorks, chairman and joint managing director of the Hull Brewery Company, a past chairman of the Hull Savings Bank (net personalty £17,251)	33,749
ROYLE, Mr. George Edwin, of Queen-street, Scarborough, solicitor (net personalty £2,847)	3,735
SHAW-MACKENZIE, Mr. George Malcolm, of New-square, Lincoln's Inn (net personalty £14,767)	14,944
SPEIRS, Mr. William Robert, M.B., C.M. (83), of Whitchester, Ainsdale, Lancs (net personalty £5,278)	5,370
SWINHOE, Mr. George Rodway, M.R.C.S., of Church-place, Swindon (net personalty £8,647)	8,700

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY FUND

The Secretary of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England received during December the following contributions for the Church Assembly Fund from Diocesan Boards of Finance:—

Birmingham, £250; Bradford, £300; Blackburn, £250; Canterbury, £1,000; Chelmsford, £502; Chichester, £980; Coventry, £400; Derby, £100; Durham, £1,000; Ely, £356; Exeter, £25; Gloucester, £775; Guildford, £166; Hereford, £100; Lichfield, £10; Newcastle, £500; Rochester, £245; St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, £1,100; Sheffield, £871; Southwark, £250; Southwell, £200; Wakefield, £650; and Worcester, £450.

APPOINTMENTS

The King has appointed CANON SPENCER CECIL CARPENTER to be a Chaplain to his Majesty in the room of Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, appointed to be Bishop of Grantham.

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. EDWARD STEPHENS, formerly Chaplain in his Majesty's Prison Service, to the vicarage of St. Laurence, Hilmarton, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Benoy.

NOTES

Professor Sorabji will give a course of addresses on "India" at St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, on the Wednesdays in January at 1.10 p.m.

The Rev. A Lombardini will begin to-day at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, E.C., a course of addresses on "Old Masters and their Message." The services will begin at 1.15 p.m. and last for 30 minutes. The subject to-day will be Leonardo da Vinci.

The Chancellor of Carlisle, the Worshipful and Venerable H. E. Campbell, will resign his appointments as residentiary canon and Archdeacon of Carlisle at the end of March.

On Sunday, January 12, at 11 a.m., the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City of London will attend service at the French Protestant Church in Soho-square. Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, belongs to an old Huguenot family.

The president (Mr. A. E. Watts) and the members of the City Livery Club will attend service at St. Michael's, Cornhill, on Sunday morning, January 26. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will be present, and the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, the rector, who is the Lord Mayor's chaplain, will preach.

UNLICENSED PHEASANT SHOOTING

At the Newmarket Police Court yesterday LORD SOMERTON, of Somerley, Ringwood, Hants, was summoned for unlawfully pursuing pheasants at Dullingham, Newmarket, on October 22 without having in force a licence. Lord Somerton did not appear. A police inspector said that he attended a shoot at Dullingham and saw Lord Somerton with other gentlemen shoot and kill pheasants. He asked Lord Somerton for his licence, and he replied that he had not got one, and he did not know whether his agent had taken one out. All the other gentlemen had licences. The witness added that he found no licence had been taken out by Lord Somerton or in his name. The county council wrote to Lord Somerton three times, but he did not reply. A licence was taken out for him a month later. Lord Somerton had been offered the option of a mitigated penalty, but he treated all communications with contempt.

The BENCH imposed a fine of £2.

POTATO MARKETING BOARD

At a meeting in London yesterday, it was decided to establish the British United Potato Marketing Board to deal with the whole of the interests of the British potato industry. It was reported that a conference had been arranged to take place at Perth on January 3 and that responsible members of the industry in Scotland were arranging smaller conferences with the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, and the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society. It is expected that further conferences will follow at Doncaster, Bedford, and one or two towns in the Eastern Counties.

M. BARBU JONESCO'S AFFAIRS

In a report of a meeting of creditors of M. Barbu Jonesco in *The Times* of December 24 it was stated that the debtor attributed his position to the Bank of Roumania appropriating, in reduction of its claim against him for £31,528, the sum of £12,000 which was raised on property belonging jointly to his wife and himself. Messrs. Roney and Co., solicitors, 42-45, New Broad-street, write on behalf of the Bank of Roumania, Limited, that the statement is incorrect so far as that bank is concerned, and that the bank has appropriated no such sum.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND MILD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 31, 1929

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A wedge of high pressure over West Ireland is moving quickly eastward and a deep depression centred near South Greenland is beginning to affect Iceland. Wind will back to south-west and freshen, reaching gale force on the north-west seaboard, and weather will deteriorate rapidly except possibly in Southern England.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES, S.—Wind west, backing south-west, moderate or fresh; cloud increasing; perhaps slight rain or drizzle later; becoming mild after ground frost early.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., MID., N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS, IRELAND.—Wind backing south-west, becoming fresh or strong; cloudy, some rain; milder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and mild.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind west, moderate, freshening; fair; local coastal mist early, sea slight or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind west to south-west, fresh or strong; cloudy, rain later; visibility moderate; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—West to north-west winds, 5-15 m.p.h. at the surface, 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mist or fog inland at first, becoming fair, with mainly high cloud. Visibility 500-1,000 yards in places at first, improving to 4-8 miles.

Sun rises, 8.8 a.m.; sets, 3.59 p.m.

Moon rises, 9.46 a.m.; sets, 5 p.m.

First quarter, January 8.

Lighting-up time, 4.29 p.m.

High water at London Bridge, 2.33 a.m. and 3 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 31, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,018.3mb. (30.07in.), rising; temp., 41.5deg.; humidity, 77 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, fine, misty.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, 0.3mm.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.3hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, ½; Kingsway, 1; Lowestoft, 4; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 1; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 2.

SWISS WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

ADELBODEN.—Light snow falling.

ANDERMATT.—Cloudy and cold; light snow falling; west wind.

AROSA.—Perfect condition, sun and 5ft. powder snow on north slopes.

DAVOS.—Light snow falling; snow on slow side.

GRIMMIALP.—Light snow falling.

GRINDELWALD.—Light snow falling; snow very slow and heavy.

KLOSTERS.—Light snow falling; bright intervals.

LENK.—Snowing.

MORGINS.—Clearing gradually, light frost; 9in. light powder on crust 2½ft. deep.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.; light snow falling; light frost.

MÜRREN.—Light snow falling; 2ft. light powder on crust.

SAANENMOSER.—Intermittent snow since morning; conditions improved.

ST. CERGUE.—Snowing heavily.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Cloudy and cold; light snow falling.

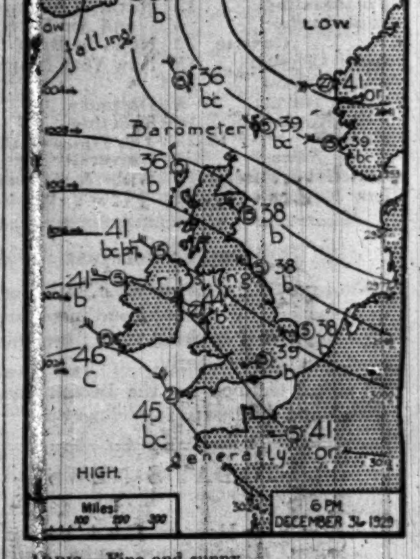
SCHEIDEGG.—Overcast, light snow falling.

WENGEN.—Snowing.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	2·2	—	43	45	Mainly cloudy.
Banff	3·4	—	35	38	Bright periods.
Bath	2·8	0·3	37	45	Bright periods.
Berw'k-on-T.	5·6	—	35	41	Fine.
Bexhill	4·2	2	36	46	Fine.
Blackpool	3·8	—	38	45	Bright periods.
Bognor Regis	4·2	1	37	45	Rain, then fine.
Bournem'th	4·2	1	37	46	Fine.
Bridlington	5·9	—	35	42	Fine.
Brighton	4·8	1	38	47	Fine.
Bude	2·7	2	43	47	Showery to fine.
Cheltenham	3·8	—	34	—	Bright periods.
Clacton	6·5	—	36	44	Fine.
Cleethorpes	4·7	0·4	36	42	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	0·9	—	41	44	Cloudy.
Cromer	6·0	—	36	42	Fine.
Deal	5·4	11	37	44	Fine.
Douglas	4·4	—	39	43	Fine.
Dover	5·4	2	39	41	Fine.
Dovercourt	6·0	—	35	46	Fine.
Eastbourne	5·0	3	39	46	Fine.
Exmouth	2·1	0·6	39	44	Bright periods.
Falmouth	5·2	5	42	47	Bright, shower.
Felixstowe	6·0	—	36	44	Fine.
Folkestone	4·4	1	35	44	Fine.
Harrogate	4·0	—	35	42	Fine.
Hastings	4·3	3	35	45	Fine.
Ilfracombe	2·6	1	43	46	Bright periods.
Ilkley	3·5	0·7	35	44	Shower, then fine.
Leamington	4·1	—	34	44	Fine.
Lerwick	0·6	2	37	40	Cloudy, showers.
Littleham'n	4·9	0·3	37	46	Fine.
Llandudno	2·0	—	41	45	Mainly cloudy.
Mablethorpe	4·7	—	35	42	Fine.
Maldon	6·3	—	36	45	Fine.
Malvern	3·9	—	37	42	Bright periods.
Margate	4·7	1	38	45	Fine.
Morecambe	2·8	1	36	43	Bright periods.
Nairn	1·5	1	34	38	Sleet showers.
Newquay	3·9	2	44	46	Showery to fine.
N. Berwick	2·5	—	33	40	Cloudy.
Oban	2·3	5	35	43	Bright, then rain.
Paignton	4·5	1	39	47	Showery to fine.
Penzance	5·6	2	45	49	Fine.
Ramsgate	4·5	1	37	46	Fine.
Rhyl	2·0	0·3	41	45	Mainly cloudy.
Ross-on-W.	2·8	0·1	38	44	Shower, then fine.
St. Andrews	1·7	—	33	41	Cloudy.
St. Ives	4·5	1	44	49	Fine.
Scarborough	5·8	—	36	43	Fine.
Scilly I.	6·0	2	43	48	Fine.
Sidmouth	4·0	1	35	46	Rain, then fine.
Skegness	4·8	—	34	41	Fine.
Southend	2·1	1	34	41	Bright periods.
Southport	4·6	0·4	40	44	Fine.
Southsea	4·6	1	41	45	Rain, then fine.
Teignmouth	4·3	1	40	47	Showery to fine.
Tenby	5·6	0·3	39	45	Bright periods.
Torquay	4·3	0·3	39	48	Showery to fine.
Tunbdge. W.	4·5	1	34	43	Fine.
Ventnor	4·5	0·3	40	45	Fine.
Wallasey	3·3	—	39	44	Bright periods.
Walton-o-N.	6·0	—	34	46	Fine.
Weston-s-M.	4·0	—	41	46	Fine.
Weymouth	5·3	1	40	48	Fine.
Woodhall S.	3·8	—	35	42	Bright periods.
Worthing	5·1	1	37	46	Fine.
Yarmouth	5·0	0·2	34	43	Fine.



PARIS.—Fine and sunny.

BERLIN.—Dull, some rain.

MILAN.—Fine and cold.

MONTE CARLO.—Sunny and warm.

CANNES.—Very sunny; light breezes.

GENEVA.—Rain, south-westerly gales.

BOY KILLED ON GREYHOUND TRACK

GEORGE READER, 11, was killed, and ARTHUR READER, 12, his brother, was badly injured yesterday during greyhound racing trials at the Stadium racing track, Leicester. The boys had climbed over the boards of the enclosure and were hiding in the pent house which houses the electric bogey that carries the hare. They were struck by the bogey when it was running at about 30 miles an hour. Another boy also in the pent house escaped.

SKELETON ON A SURREY COMMON

The decomposed body of a well-dressed man found on Holmwood Common, near Dorking, last Friday, was identified yesterday as that of John Morris, a clerk, aged 55, by Mrs. Heard, of Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, S.W., who recognized the property found on the skeleton. She said Morris had boarded with her for the last 16 years. He left her house on May 22 last and had not been seen or heard of since.

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Useful NIGHTDRESS in floral crêpe de Chine, also plain crêpe trimmed contrasting colours. Can be worn open at neck or closed. In all good colours. SALE PRICE 37/6

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FEATHERWEIGHT HOPSACK and Nattelaine. These delightfully soft and fine wool fabrics, in good range of colours, suitable for the new featherweight frocks. 54ins. wide. SALE PRICE, per yard 4/11
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REMNANT DAY—TO-MORROW

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 31

The Prince of Wales has left Sandringham.

The Duchess of Devonshire came to London yesterday from Chatsworth on a short visit. The Duke of Devonshire will arrive at 2, Carlton-gardens on January 7, and will stay for about a week.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna will be at home to members of the Swedish colony to-day, from 4 until 6 p.m.

The Siamese Minister, who has been on a visit to Siam, expects to arrive in Naples on January 10, and will then proceed to Geneva before returning to England.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe will sail in the Avila Star for Madeira to-morrow.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh returned to 23, South Audley-street from Clifton, Deddington, Oxfordshire, on Monday.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo, who are in residence at Haddo House, Aberdeen, will be returning to 16, Cambridge-square in about 10 days' time.

Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, who spent Christmas at Somerleyton, have now left for Hall Barn, Beaconsfield. They will return to London next week.

Lady Mary Savile, who has been staying in the country, will return to 8, Upper Belgrave-street on January 7.

Lord and Lady Melchett, who have been staying at Melchet Court, Romsey, for Christmas, will leave for South Africa on January 10.

Lord and Lady Hanworth are leaving London to-day to spend a few days at Budleigh Salterton.

Sir John and Lady Gilmour will return to London at the end of January from Montrave, Leven, Fife, where they are spending the recess.

The Hon. Lady Abdy arrived in London yesterday from Twyford, Berkshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Cecil Campbell will return to England on Friday from New York.

Captain Julian and Lady Eileen Orde returned to 1, Durham-place on Monday from the country.

The High Commissioner of Canada left London last evening to attend the second Hague Conference.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford expect to arrive in London on January 8. They are sailing in the Rangitikei.

Miss Margaret Deneke, Choirmaster of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has returned from her third lecture tour in Canada and the United States for the Lady Margaret Hall Endowment Fund. She was received at Ottawa by the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, and concluded her tour with a recital in New York at the house of Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, which was lent for the occasion.

Mrs. Harry Streatfeild is leaving England on January 4 for Australia and the Dutch East Indies. She will be away until April 10.

The Queen has sent a gift of pillows filled with hops for the use of the patients at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, of which institution her Majesty is patron.

Princess Marie Louise has promised, in the early summer, to open a woodland fête at The Close, near Wrotham, Kent, in aid of a Parsonage House at Borough Green. Mrs. Sydney Lee will be grateful if friends will send her their surplus Christmas presents, which she will acknowledge and personally sell at the fête, in aid of the above fund.

The King and Queen of Greece have given their patronage to the Golden Fleece Ball, which will be held at 33, Lennox-gardens (by permission of Lady Stavridi) on Tuesday, January 28. The ball is in aid of the Eye Clinic established by the Save the Children Fund in Athens. A Greek *cabaret* and a Greek frieze will be presented during the evening and a Greek supper will be served.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain were present at an afternoon party which was held at the Arts Club yesterday. About two hundred guests, who had been to the private view of Italian pictures at the Royal Academy, were also present.

Sir Philip Sassoon has lent 25, Park-lane for a lecture on the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House, which Mr. C. H. Collins Baker will give on Tuesday, January 14. The lecture is in aid of the Branch Clinic of the Mothercraft Training Society.

Among the attractions at the Children's Fancy Dress Ball, which Lady Alexandra Metcalfe is holding at the Mansion House, on January 11, will be a "Cherry Ripe Ballet" by the pupils of Miss Vacani, and a special act by the "Four Bronnetts," by permission of Mr. Bertram Mills, of Olympia. Tickets for this party can be obtained from Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, 20, Hanover-square, W. (Mayfair 1485); Lady Cunliffe-Owen, 56, Upper Brook-street, W.; or Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Stratton House, Piccadilly.

MARRIAGES

MR. J. A. D. KIRKPATRICK AND LADY MURIEL WATKINS

The marriage took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Boniface, Okehampton, Devon, of Mr. Joseph Alexander Drummond Kirkpatrick (late The Devonshire Regiment), son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. Kirkpatrick (late The Green Howards), and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Locksley Hall, Torquay, and Lady Muriel Maud Mary Stuart Watkins, sister of the Earl of Lindsay, and widow of Mr. Watkin Watkins, of Shotton Hall, Salop. The Rev. P. M. Northcote and the Rev. John Haslip officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. C. Wilkinson, wore a gown of pale grey velvet, draped with antique Brussels lace, and a picture hat of black velvet and grey tulle, trimmed with one large red rose. She carried a bouquet of red roses, and her ornaments were of diamonds and pink topaz. Mr. John Franklyn (The Cheshire Regiment) was best man. The reception, which was very small owing to the bride's recent illness, was held at her house, Highfield, Okehampton.

MR. A. C. RUSSELL AND MRS. MARON

The marriage took place on Monday, December 30, at the Scottish Chapel, Geneva Cathedral, between Alexander Cumming Russell, son of the late Major-General Russell, of Aden, Aberdeenshire, and member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and Juliet Maron (*née* Krivochei), widow of Conrad Maron, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably, by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly cooperate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. S. HORN, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS BAVIN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Commander John S. Horn, R.N. (Retd.), and Shirley, eldest daughter of the Hon. T. R. Bavin, K.C., Premier of New South Wales, and Mrs. Bavin, of Rothesay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. ARMSTRONG AND MISS NAPIER

An engagement is announced between Captain James Robert Bargrave Armstrong, R. of O. 8th Hussars, of Kiambu, fourth son of Henry Bruce Armstrong, of Deans Hill, Co. Armagh, and Kathleen Marion, eldest daughter of the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Napier, of Nairobi.

MR. A. L. MITCHELL AND MISS LANCASTER

The engagement is announced between Anthony Leslie Mitchell, The Royal Berkshire Regiment, son of the late Right Rev. Anthony Mitchell, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and Mrs. Mitchell, of 19, Campbell-avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, and Diana, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lancaster, of The Points, Cox Green, Berkshire.

MR. N. A. PEARCE AND MISS MACLEOD

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Anthony Pearce, Royal Air Force, younger son of the late Robert Pearce and Mrs. Pearce, of Ripley Court, Surrey, and Katherine Ann, only daughter of the late James Torquil Magnus Macleod, of Aros Rhu, Dumbartonshire, and Mrs. Macleod, of Vale House, Iwerne Minster, Blandford. The marriage will take place early in March.

MR. G. P. WICKHAM LEGG AND MISS M. C. COOKE

The engagement is announced between George Patrick, only son of the late Captain Sir George E. Wickham Legg, K.B.E., M.V.O., and Lady Wickham Legg, 14, Pembroke-gardens, W.8, and Mary Clifton, younger daughter of Dr. Arthur B. Cooke, American Consul at Plymouth, and Mrs. Arthur B. Cooke.

MR. R. A. WALLINGTON AND DR. ST. C. HAMILTON BAYNES

The engagement is announced between Richard Archer Wallington, of the Education Department, Tanganyika, eldest son of the late Mr. G. P. Wallington, of Cheltenham, and Mrs. Wallington, of Harborne, Warwickshire, and St. Clair, younger daughter of Bishop and the late Cecilia Hamilton Baynes, of Birmingham.

MAJOR P. A. STEWART AND MISS CROSS

The engagement is announced between Major Pat Adam Stewart, Royal Army Medical Corps, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, 3, Granby-terrace, Glasgow, W., and Enid Gwendoline, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Cross, The White Lodge, Obanroad, Bournemouth.

CAPTAIN J. W. HALLOWES AND MISS DOUGLAS

The marriage arranged between Captain Jack Walter Hallowes and Miss Katherine Grace Douglas will take place on February 4, 1930, at St. Mary's, Bampton, Oxfordshire, at 2.15 p.m.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT B. W. T. HARE AND MISS V. FISHER

The marriage arranged between Flight-Lieutenant B. W. T. Hare, R.A.F., of Curtisknowle, South Devon, and Miss Violet Fisher, of 40, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5, will take place in India in February.

MR. D. J. L. ROUTH AND MISS E. E. SCOT SKIRVING

The engagement is announced between Douglas James Lionel Routh, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., second son of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. F. Routh, of Durleigh, Bridgwater, and Estelle Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Scot Skirving, of Kilchoman, Cheltenham.

MR. L. W. EYKYN AND MISS R. C. DE LA VOYE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Madras Cathedral the first week in April, between Mr. L. Warden Eykyn, son of the late Mr. F. B. Eykyn and Mrs. Eykyn, 31, Priory-road, Kew, and Miss Rosetta C. (Judy) de la Voye, daughter of Brigadier-General de la Voye, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. de la Voye, 17, Thurloe-court, S.W.3.

MR. A. R. CRONIN AND MISS CATER

The engagement is announced between Roger, younger son of the late Mr. A. K. Cronin and of Mrs. Cronin, of Westmoreland-road, Barnes, and Hilary, only daughter of Mr. H. E. Cater and the late Mrs. Cater, of Hillside, Wimbledon.

MR. J. F. PYM AND MISS MAIR

A marriage will take place in March, at Shanghai, between John Fredrick, second son of the late Erskine Travers Pym, Chinese Imperial Customs, and Mrs. Pym, and grandson of the late General E. L. Pym, and Patricia Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mair, of 3, Marchwood-crescent, Ealing, and granddaughter of the late J. G. Mair-Rumley.

MR. N. B. S. HEWETT AND MISS T. DAVIS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Bangalore on February 22, between Neale Brind Stuart, second son of Captain G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., and Mrs. Hewett, of Fleet, Hants, and Theela, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, The Grove, Pollibetta, S. Coorg, India.

MR. G. M. BARKER AND MISS HICKMAN

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Myine Barker, M.C., of 12, St. Andrew's-mansions, West Kensington, and Sybil Joyce, daughter of the late Frank Hickman and of Mrs. Hickman, The Quarry, Oxted, Surrey.

MR. V. H. PAULL AND MISS R. MERZ

The engagement is announced between Vivian H. Paull, son of the late Major J. P. Paull, of Goonvrea, Perranwell, Cornwall, and Mrs. Paull, Oakwood-court, Kensington, and Rachel Merz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Merz, Allerwash, Fourstones, Northumberland.

MR. L. G. OWEN AND MISS CHAMBERLAIN

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. L. G. Owen, of Rangoon, and Violet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Chamberlain, Upcott, Ramsbury, Wilts, and will take place at the Parish Church, Ramsbury, on Tuesday, January 28, 1930.

MR. K. DE P. BEATON AND MISS V. GREVES

An engagement is announced between Kenneth de Planta, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. Duncan Beaton, of Woodburn, Nairobi, and Hill House, Portree, Isle of Skye, and Vera, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Greves, Laurenny, Bourne End, Bucks.

MR. D. L. J. PERKINS AND MISS WELBY

The engagement is announced between Derrick, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, of 278, Coombe-lane, Wimbledon, and Peggie, only daughter of Mrs. Welby, of 99, Gloucester-place, W.1.

MR. W. D. BENSTED AND MISS BEAUFORT

The engagement is announced between William David, only son of the late W. Harding Bensted, of Maidstone, and Kathleen Alicia, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Beaufort, of Maida Vale.

MR. A. RAMSAY AND MISS SWORD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Allan, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Ramsay, and Zoë Marianne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dennistoun Sword, of Glottenham, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

MR. E. J. H. HART AND MISS M. S. JEFFERIES

The engagement is announced between Eustace John Hewitt Hart, only son of the late Mr. H. E. Hart and Mrs. Hart, of Solsbury End, Swainswick, Bath, and Mary Sanforth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jefferies, Long Ashton, Somerset.

DINNER

DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, presided at a dinner held on Monday evening by the staffs of the Dominions and Colonial Offices, at which 240 were present.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

DANCES

LADY MALMESBURY

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury gave a dance last night at Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants, for their son, Viscount FitzHarris. The Comedy Dance Orchestra, Bournemouth, played. The guests staying at Heron Court for the dance were:—

Viscount Curzon, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lady Jane Egerton, the Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Fremantle, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Mr. David and Miss Vida Cuthbert, Miss Jean Faudel-Phillips, Miss Judy Dawson, Mr. David Colville, Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, Mr. Ian Campbell, and Mr. John Green. Among those who brought parties to the dance were:—

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Normanton, Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord and Lady Melchett, Colonel and Lady Janet Bailey, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ingham Whitaker, Major-General the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, Sir Richard and Lady Glyn, Lady Sassoon, Sir Edward and Lady Goschen, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, M. Pedro and Mme. de Zulueta, and Major and Mrs. Mills.

THE AVON VALE HUNT

The Avon Vale Hunt held its annual ball at Trowbridge Town Hall last night. Vale Lane's band played, and there were over 300 dancers. The Hon. Mrs. Brassey and Mrs. S. W. Applegate were the ball secretaries. Among those attending, and bringing parties, were:—

Captain Holland-Hibbert, M.F.H., and Mrs. Holland-Hibbert, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Ellerton, Captain C. H. and the Hon. Mrs. Brassey, Sir Ashley and Lady Sparks, Mrs. M. Warren, Brigadier-General E. H. Stevenson, the Hon. Mrs. Shaw Mellor, Mrs. Sparkes-Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ewart, Major and Mrs. Layard, Major and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Maurice Pope, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gordon Canning, Major the Hon. Eric and Mrs. Long, Miss Joyce Cooper, Captain and Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Pitman, Colonel and Mrs. Walier, Colonel R. and Mrs. Forrestier Walker, Sir Gerard Fuller, the Misses Fuller, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Kenna, Miss Bennett, Mr. Charles Dalton, Mr. and Miss Sparkes, Captain Leatham, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. Charles Morley, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stancomb, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lovell Hewitt, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. Buller, Mrs. Basil Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. James Lysley, Captain and Mrs. H. S. Starkey, Colonel and Mrs. Mee, Countess Cairns, Captain and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Northey, Captain and Mrs. S. W. Applegate, Officers of the R.A. (Larkhill), Mr. and Mrs. Du Cros, and Major E. F. Fuller.

CHELTENHAM HOSPITALS' BALL

The annual Hospitals' Ball took place at the Town Hall, Cheltenham, last night. The Clifford Essex band played. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Sir Walter and Lady Preston, Colonel and Mrs. Gresson, Colonel and Mrs. Claud Macfie, Lady Victoria Forester, Lady Goodrich, Mrs. Hebblethwaite, Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Inge, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Martyn, Major and Mrs. Waller, Mr. S. W. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Major and Mrs. Richards, Colonel Lloyd Harford, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Kingscote, Mr. J. O. M. Skelton, Dr. Liston, Miss Mary Bromley.

Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Burke, Mr. Hiram Craven, Mrs. Prettijohn, Dr. and Mrs. Cairns Terry, Miss Chillingworth, Mrs. Gale, Mr. Chance, Dr. Mackinnon, Mrs. Hopcraft, Mr. Gamble, Mrs. Prentis, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Mellquham, Mr. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Unwin, Mr. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Tingley, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mellquham, Miss Sessions, Miss June Mitchell, Mrs. Parry, Miss Joan Goss, Mr. J. A. Rice-Evans, Miss Joan Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. Howell, Miss Stanley Clarke, Miss Winifred Constable-Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Baker, Mr. Graham Carmichael, Mr. Spreckley, Mrs. Rittver, Major and Mrs. Eager, Mr. Hollins, Dr. W. M. Martin, the Misses Eliot, Mr. Pattey, Mr. C. Tanner, and Mr. Vaughan Knight. The committee were the Rev. R. H. M. Bouth, Mr. C. C. Footitt, Mrs. Richard Davies, Mr. L. Scott Langley, Mrs. Bisset, Mr. J. S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bute Macfie, Dr. F. Lidderdale, Mr. T. J. Craig, Mr. Allan Burns, Mr. R. V. Copeland, and Mr. L. Elton Suerits.

WEST SURREY TERRITORIAL BALL

The West Surrey Territorial Ball was held at the Drill Hall, Guildford, last night. Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Wigan was chairman, and Captain R. C. G. Foster hon. secretary of the committee, and the stewards were Major W. Sturmy-Cave, Captain R. H. Dorman-Smith, Lieutenant A. F. F. Young, Captain H. P. Gabb, and Captain R. C. G. Foster. The Clifford Essex band played. Among those who took parties were:—

The High Sheriff of Surrey and Mrs. C. H. Coombe, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Colonel W. J. Perkins, Colonel the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Brodrick, Colonel and Mrs. H. Ricardo, Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, Brigadier-General Dawson, Colonel and Mrs. Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Dyer, Colonel and Mrs. Few, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Lieutenant-Colonel Tenison, Major Anderson, Major Sturmy-Cave, Major Pain, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley Jameson, Mrs. Frift, Mrs. Witham, Captain Morton, Mr. Grimston, Mrs. Spicer, Miss Bridge, Mrs. Hodsoll, Mr. Yalden-Knowles, Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, Mrs. Wrighton, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Close-Brooks, Mr. Serpell, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Smallpeice, Miss Rose, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Haywood, Major Whittington, Captain Whittington, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Gibbs, Miss Lee, Mrs. Healey, Captain Master, Mrs. Blackburne, Captain Wise, Captain Young, Captain Dorman-Smith, Mrs. Callaway, Miss Cottam, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Gammidge, Mrs. Gayner, Mr. Murphy, Miss Kirke, Major Andras, Mrs. Wyatt-Smith, Captain Palmer, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Jobson, Mr. Redwood, Mrs. Deane, Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. Watson, Captain Stoop, Captain Baker, and Mr. Newell.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR J. THOMSON

The funeral service for Sir James Thomson was held in St. Albans Abbey yesterday. The Dean of St. Albans officiated, assisted by Canon A. A. Mayhew. The chief mourners were Lady Thomson, Mr. J. W. M. Thomson and Mr. A. F. Thomson (sons), Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lamb, Mrs. J. Seebohm Rowntree, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dickinson (sons-in-law and daughters), Miss Thomson (sister), Mr. R. Lamb, Mr. David Bell, Mr. George Spark, Mr. B. E. Todhunter, Mrs. Todhunter, Mrs. Joseph Todhunter, and Mr. E. J. Todhunter. Others present included:—

Sir David Semple, Sir Carteret and Lady Fletcher, Colonel John Josselyn, Colonel A. E. Clarke, Lieutenant T. A. K. Maunsell, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Rowntree, Mr. T. L. Dimwiddy and Mr. A. F. Ridsdale.

MAJOR P. A. MACMAHON

The funeral of Major Percy Alexander MacMahon took place very quietly at Bognor yesterday. The Rev. E. P. Walker officiated. The chief mourners included Mrs. MacMahon (widow), Colonel G. MacMahon (nephew), Mrs. MacMahon (niece), the Misses Howard (sisters-in-law), Mr. Willie MacMahon (nephew), Miss MacMahon (niece), Mrs. Mathieson (niece), and Nurse Simmonds.

Others present included:—

Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal (representing the Royal Society and the British Association), Dr. Crommelin, president of the Royal Astronomical Society (representing that society), Professor G. T. Bennett (representing St. John's College, Cambridge), Mrs. Champion, Dr. Deane, and Major and Mrs. K. Greville-Williams.

MR. G. A. F. VERNON

A memorial service for Second-Lieutenant Greville Archibald Fitzpatrick Vernon, Grenadier Guards, was held in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, officiated. Among those present were:—

Colonel Viscount Gort, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. L. Pike, (representing the Officer Commanding the Grenadier Guards), Mr. T. H. H. Grayson (representing the Irish Guards), the Marchioness of Cambridge, Captain C. E. Irby (Regimental Adjutant to the Grenadier Guards), Major W. S. Pilcher (representing the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards), the Hon. Mrs. Phillips Roberts, Mrs. Henry Noel, Lady Younghusband, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Lady Rosemary Agar, Miss Goschen, Captain Inglish Jones, Colonel and Lady Aline Vivian, Mrs. Thornycroft, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Denny (representing Mr. Denny and Captain Denny).

Captain Heywood Lonsdale, Major and Mrs. Charles Greville, the Rev. J. C. Chute, Captain Geoffrey Bull (representing Major-General Charles Corkran), Mr. C. I. H. Dunbar (representing the 2nd Battalion; Scots Guards), Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Mr. St. Aubyn, Mrs. Eustace Miller, Mrs. Lort Phillips, Mr. Hamilton Russell, Miss Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. Minto Wilson, Mr. J. Harrison, Mrs. Samuel Radcliffe, Miss Radcliffe-Platt, Miss Doreen Tubbs, Mr. H. McGildoney, Mr. W. Reeve, Mrs. Hugh Archdale, Mrs. H. MacMicking, Mr. J. H. L. Lambart, Major Fraser, Captain Goss, Captain Aird, Major Browning, Lieutenant H. Tate, Mr. A. Henning, Mr. H. Lomer, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Laurie, Miss Villiers, Mr. D. Fisher Rowe, Captain J. Hogarth, Mr. Robert Lindsay, Miss Gilpin, Mrs. Hendrick, and Mr. Newman.

The funeral of Mr. Greville Vernon took place at Bishops Lydeard yesterday afternoon with military honours. The Bishop of Taunton officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Fitch. N.C.O.s and men representing the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grenadier Guards acted as bearers. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Vernon (parents), Mr. Mervyn Vernon (brother), Miss Susie Vernon (sister), Mrs. Thorncroft (grandmother), the Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Maureen Gordon.

Officers of the Grenadier Guards present were Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. A. N. Thorne (representing the Colonel Commanding), Messrs. W. E. P. Miller, G. C. Gordon-Lennox, R. M. Wilson, C. J. D. Jeffreys, L. L. Starkey, and M. G. D. Clive (3rd Battalion), W. H. Goschen, J. A. Goschen, and G. E. W. Potter (1st Battalion), and Captain J. C. Hargreaves (2nd Battalion). Others present included:—

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, Lady Wharton, Viscount and Viscountess Portman, Sir Dennis and Lady Boles, the Hon. W. B. Lindley, Miss Lindley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Colonel the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, Colonel Poole, Colonel Lyon, Colonel Channer, Commander Helyar, Major Hargreaves, Major Jones Mortimer, Major Connop, Major Parkes, the Misses Doreen and Violet Boles, Captain and Mrs. Gerald Boles, Captain and Mrs. Percy Benson, Mrs. Murray Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Barrett.

LADY DARTMOUTH

The funeral of the Countess of Dartmouth will take place at Patshull to-morrow at 12.45 p.m., and, owing to limited accommodation, will be private. Memorial services will be held at the same hour at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, and in Lichfield Cathedral.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. BRAND

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Brand, Coldstream Guards, will take place this afternoon at Beddingham Church at 3.15. A memorial service will be held at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, to-day, at 2.15.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

THE PRIVATE VIEW

Princess Marie Louise, attended by Mrs. Hugh Adams, was present at the private view of the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House yesterday. Her Royal Highness, who arrived early, was wearing a fur coat over a brown crêpe dress, and a close-fitting black hat with a diamond brooch pinned in front.

Others present during the day included:—

The Spanish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees Van Swinderen, Mlle. de Marees Van Swinderen, the Polish Ambassador, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Diane Chamberlain, Mr. Lawrence Chamberlain, Lord Passfield, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Winston Churchill, the High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Peter Larkin, Miss Larkin, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.

The Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Lord and Lady Islington, Viscount and Viscountess Plumer, the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Brooke, Lord Marshall, the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret Blades, Lady Askwith, the Hon. Betty Askwith, the Marquess of Reading, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, the Countess of Midleton, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Lady Emmott, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Lady Constance Butler, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lady Bonham-Carter, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, Mrs. Arthur James, Lady Welby, Lady Nina Balfour, Lady Louise Loder, Lord and Lady Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, Sir Neville Pearson, Sir William Jowitt, the Hon. Frederick Wallop, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Lady Norton-Griffiths, Sir David Murray.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Lady Annaly, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Lady Cheetham, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Lord Balniel, Dame Madge Kendal, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Newnes, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Baroness d'Erlanger, the Archbishop of York, the Misses Temple, Sir Robert Hadfield, Countess Huisseret, Lady (Ian) Malcolm, Cora Countess of Strafford, the Dean of Norwich and Mrs. Cranage, Lady Cunard, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Lady Arthur Browne, Lady (Edward) Ward, Lady Helen Murray, Lady Jekyll, the Hon. Lady Keppel, Lady (Harcourt) Smith, Viscountess Elibank, Brigadier-General Madocks, the Hon. Mrs. Harmsworth, Lady Northcote, Lady Chalmers, Lady Dick, Sir Chartres Biron, Priscilla Countess Annesley, Lord and Lady Denbigh, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Blood.

Colonel and Mrs. Harry Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tufnell, Sir Arthur Pinero, the Countess of Birkenhead, Lord and Lady Sydenham, Lord Riddell, Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady MacMahon, Colonel C. J. Fox, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Miss Chloe Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Henry Forbes, Sir Nigel Playfair, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. Seymour Leslie, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, Mrs. Gladwyn Jebb, Mrs. Converse, Miss Sonia Converse, Lady Latta, Mrs. Gordon Moore, Count Grixoni, Mr. Stephen McKenna, Mrs. Arnold Ellert, the Bishop of Willesden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mrs. Holt Macpherson, Mr. W. R. Lamb, Mrs. Dundas, Miss Dundas, Mrs. Sidney Wells, Mr. S. P. B. Bucknall, Mr. Cunningham Grahame, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Dr. Homes Dudden, Mrs. Dudden, Mrs. Lionel Harrison, Miss Florence Neilson, Mrs. Oscar Campbell, Miss Huxham, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kelly, Miss Sanford, and Miss Isabel Jeans.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

FROCKS FOR THE OCCASION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

For little girls going to children's parties organdie, chiffon and georgette are the daintiest materials, and the prettiest frocks are made frilled from neck-line or yoke to hem, either falling straight from the neck and flaring out above the knees or caught in to the waist with ribbon girdles. They are generally sleeveless, but sometimes a row of frills is set upon the shoulder like a miniature epaulette.

A delightful little picture frock is made of finest organdie, trimmed with silver lace and tiny bows. The overskirt, opening over a plain foundation, is frilled from hip to hem, and each frill is edged with silver *picot*. This model also looks well in chiffon. A short little frock is composed entirely of small pointed petals of organdie (or chiffon) falling from a square neck-band.

A little taffeta dance dress, in a shade of apricot, has a tight, short-waisted bodice attached to a full skirt, opening to reveal a vest and apron of finely pleated accordion-pleated frills of net banded with a double line of gold threads. The skirt and bodice are piped with the taffeta, and a girdle of gold ribbon and two golden butterfly *motifs*, one on each side of the skirt, complete the design.

Crêpe de Chine is a popular and durable material, and little dresses made of it are usually ornamented with pin-tucks; with small cape-collars fastened with ribbons at the neck; by shirring, smocking, or *motifs* of another colour applied with *point Turc*. An effective little French frock is made of sky-blue crêpe de Chine with narrow bias-stripes of pink and blue, faggot-stitched together to define the waist and form yoke, short sleeves, and hem.

Paris is making children's dresses of fine dotted Swiss muslin or voile; the dots are embroidered in coloured silk. One dainty example has *Nattier* blue dots on a white ground of pleated voile. A demure little *berthe*, piped with blue to match the dot design, encircles the shoulders and is caught up on one with a knot of blue ribbon. Above the *berthe* is a tiny shaped yoke from which hang the graduated pleats. Heavy handkerchief-linen is also used, in white with coloured binding, and, for very young children, *appliqués* in animal designs in colour. A blue dress of this heavy linen with a scalloped collar and hem looks very French, and so does a coloured or white dress with coloured *motifs* sewn on in *point Turc*.

Belgium uses finest handkerchief-linen this season, generally white. If there is colour it is of the palest pastel shade. The little frocks are trimmed with *Valenciennes* or *Binche* lace, and are delicately hand-embroidered.

At last *lingerie* makers are designing for children's parties. It is now realized what a nuisance little vests and petticoats can be appearing above—and below—party frocks. Sets are now made in the same colour as the dress, cut lower at the neck, and little *pantalons* cut higher at the sides of the legs. America has produced woollen "trunk-leg styles" —short, slim-fitting tights—and England is selling a muslin knicker combination.

£80,000 FOR A HOSPITAL

Following upon the offer by an anonymous donor of £40,000 for the enlargement and modernization of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, provided the town could raise another £40,000, it is announced that the object has now been achieved and the £80,000 will be available for the hospital. The name of the anonymous donor is also announced as Sir Woolmer White, former chairman of the governors of the hospital.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

KEYBOARD CARILLONS

SUCCESS OF ENGLISH BELL-FOUNDERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The red-roofed campanile in Hyde Park, which has been temporarily erected to house the Wellington War Memorial carillon, has awakened so much curiosity that the New Year's Day recital is certain to bring together a great audience. The Lord Mayor will touch a button shortly after 12.30, thus giving Mr. Clifford Ball, the famous carillonneur of Bournville Garden City, the signal to begin his performance. It is an interesting occasion, which justifies a brief dissertation on the progress of bell-making and bell music in this country.

The late Mr. Wooding Starmer, whose lectures on bell music in the University of Birmingham ought to be reproduced in book form, believed that the keyboard carillon would eventually make a conquest of England, as long ago it conquered Belgium and Holland. Loughborough and Croydon are the Mecca and the Medina, so to speak, of bell-making in this country, and when the first-named town, so busy in its far-listening landscape, so wise in the world's service, decided by plebiscite to erect a tower containing a carillon of 45 bells (the largest weighing three tons, the smallest 7lb.) he sent the writer a triumphant telegram: "At last the long-looked-for event is at hand." He could see, so he said, excursion trains leaving London for Loughborough crowded with such enthusiastic lovers of the true art of the carillon as one meets in the Groote Merkt at Mechlin when the official carillonneur is giving a recital in the great tower of St. Rombold's—itself a famous passage in the "frozen music" of Flemish architecture, though the fact that the stone for its spire was carted off to build a Dutch fortress lends it a queer decapitated aspect.

This genial enthusiast was one of those who helped the late M. Jef Denyn, the finest carillon-player that ever lived and a famous composer of music specially suited to his colossal instrument, to establish a school for young executants at Mechlin. There are always a number of promising pupils there who have to live up to Xenophon's motto, "Nothing without sweating for it," to overcome the difficulties of getting the best out of the bells cast more than two centuries ago by Franz Hemony (called the "Stradivarius of bell-founders," but even better known in his war-vexed day as a caster of excellent cannon!) and the older and heavier tocsins or *signa*, each of which bears an honoured name for warning the citizens of danger in ancient crises and has to be smitten hard to utter its thrilling deep-toned response. Miss Gladys Watkins, who will play the Wellington carillon when it reaches its distant home on the other side of the globe, has acquired her artistry in the Mechlin School.

Everybody who has heard the right kind of bell music rightly interpreted on a keyboard carillon finds it a new and enthralling experience. There is the something strange in it which Bacon found in all excelling beauty. Music is welcomed in a fascinating and unfamiliar aspect as in Victor Hugo's lines:—

Par un frêle escalier de cristal invisible
Effarée et dansante, elle descend des cieux;
Et l'esprit, ce veilleur fait d'oreilles et d'yeux,
Tandis qu'elle va, vient, monte, et descend encore,
Entend de marche en marche errer son pied sonore.

Yet Mr. Wooding Starmer's dream of the "bell-ringing isle" (as England was called in the Middle Ages) changed into the "bell-singing isle" has not come true so far. We have, to be sure, a number of mechanical carillons which play hymn-tunes and other familiar melodies at intervals throughout the day. If these tunes are well chosen to suit the limitations of the carillon (too often, alas! the choice has been unfortunate) and the bells are of good quality and in tune, the effect is pleasing enough. But change-ringing remains the national art, and we find its clanging, clashing alternations—the "laughter of music" or the wailing thereof—a fitting, because customary, accompaniment to our corporate emotions.

Yet the charm of the Wellington Memorial carillon, the bells of which have the brilliant tone of the Hemony masterpieces rather than the tender suavity of the 18th-century bells at Antwerp, is an object-lesson *urbi et orbi* that English bell-founders are superior to any of the old masters. The late Canon Simpson solved the problem of making bells in tune with themselves and with one another and of thereby dissipating, so far as is possible, that cloud of subtle discords which destroys some of the musical effectiveness of all the old Belgian and Dutch carillons. That is why intelligent foreigners—even the municipal authorities of Rotterdam on an epoch-making occasion—go to Croydon or Loughborough when they wish to have a first-rate carillon tuned to equal temperament, so that the minor harmonics of each bell make a not unpleasing mist of rainbow sound, you might almost call it just a prismatic and dimly patterned silence, to serve as background. So it came about that America sent the order to Loughborough when a great carillon was required for the central tower of the Washington War Memorial, each State in the Union paying for one of the bells. The keyboard carillon, which is more effective at a distance than near at hand, is not as suitable for a hilly countryside as for the belfry-broken plains of the Low Countries. That is the reason, no doubt, why a signal victory of English craftsmanship, art and industry in alliance, has been more enthusiastically recognized abroad than at home. But why should we not have our own permanently installed carillon in Hyde Park? Hitherto the lovers of carillon music have had to resort to Loughborough or Bournville or to Cattistock, in Dorsetshire, where a 35-bell carillon by Van Aerschodt is installed in the belfry of the parish church and Thomas Hardy more than once came to hear Denyn's annual recital on the last Thursday in July.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Exhibition of Italian Art, Burlington House: inaugural dinner, Claridge's, 8.30.
Inaugural recital of the New Zealand War Memorial Carillon, Hyde Park, 12.30; luncheon, Grosvenor House, 1.15.
The Lord Mayor opens Exhibition of Foreign Advertising Material, Galleries of Royal Society of British Artists, 11.45.
Educational Associations: Annual conference, University College, 3.
Incorporated Society of Musicians: Annual conference, Chester.
National Union of Women Teachers: Annual meeting, Canterbury.
Science Masters' Association: Annual meeting, Imperial College of Science.
Royal Institute of British Architects: Mr. H. Pakington delivers Christmas Holiday lecture on Architecture for Boys and Girls, 3.30.
Royal Society of Arts: Captain C. W. R. Knight delivers Dr. Mann juvenile lecture on "Wild Life in the Tree-tops," 3.
Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association: Annual general meeting, Guildhall, 2.
All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower: the Rev. H. C. Money delivers an address, 1.
Gate Theatre: *Ten Nights in a Bar Room.*
Memorial Service: Lieutenant-Colonel Brand, the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 2.15; Funeral, Beddington Church, near Lewes, 3.15.
Funerals: Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams, Newtimber, Hassocks, Sussex, 2.30; Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins, Ipswich, 12.30.
Marriage: Mr. P. Humphreys and Miss Z. Hambro, Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, 2.30.

THE YEAR of TRIUMPH over DEAFNESS

MANY thousands of deaf people will ever remember 1929 as the golden year during which they regained their hearing by the aid of THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY ACOUSTICON. This morning many of them will have heard the bells ring in the New Year. Let 1930 be YOUR year of triumph over YOUR deafness. The priceless gift of perfect hearing can be yours THIS VERY DAY, for all but the most exceptional cases are being overcome in the most wonderful, the most thrilling, and most gratifying way by this miniature aid that has stirred everyone to enthusiasm—that has called forth unprecedented comment and praise from all parts of the world.

EAR SPECIALISTS & HOSPITALS APPROVE IT

Daily, Aurists of world-wide repute are sending their patients to be fitted with the SILVER ANNIVERSARY ACOUSTICON. The aural Consultants to the London and Royal Free Hospitals use it in these great National Institutions. Men and women of all ages and in all walks of life are being given new interests—new pleasures in life because of the ease with which it enables them clearly and without the slightest strain to hear countless sounds which have been dead to them for years.

NO CURIOUS GLANCES FROM STRANGERS

And to the *ultra* sensitive it gives the added joy of hearing without their affliction being obvious to the world. This is because it is practically invisible—*only the most searching scrutiny revealing its presence.*

PRECISION WHICH SPELLS PERFECTION

Accuracy of adjustment, perfection in workmanship, and the correct application of the most modern and accepted scientific discoveries have placed THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY ACOUSTICON in a sphere entirely its own. Every part of the instrument is precise in even its smallest details. Indeed, it is the outcome of that capacity for taking pains which amounts to genius.

FREE TEST

The days are precious, the very hours are precious. Come and hear for yourself, entirely FREE and WITHOUT OBLIGATION, how you can enjoy good hearing and how you can have the biggest, the greatest the most thrilling surprise of your life. Do not hesitate: Hearing is believing.

ACOUSTICON
or SHELLACON is the name you MUST see stamped on the instrument.
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77, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.
Branches at 19, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 75, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; 14, New Street, Birmingham; 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
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WHITE STAR

CABIN CRUISES
19 DAYS FROM £30
FROM BRITISH PORTS.
S.S. MEGANTIC (15,000 tons.)
NORTH AFRICA
ITALY, RIVIERA
FRANCE, SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Cruise No. 1
From Liverpool, Southampton and Cherbourg. Jan. 18—20
Cruise No. 2
From Southampton and Cherbourg. February 8

Passengers may sail on the January cruise and spend three weeks holiday at any calling Port, returning home by the February cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a total cost which need not exceed £30.
Full particulars from all White Star Offices or Local Agents.

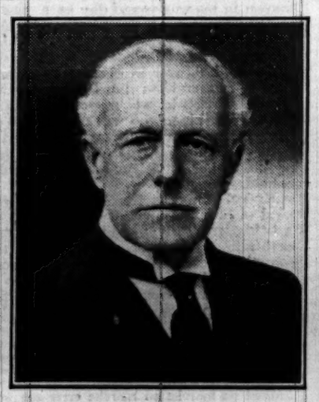
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Will you help this Baby and his 7,999 brothers and sisters?
8,000 children being supported.
PLEASE SEND A NEW YEAR GIFT OF 10/-
to feed one child for ten days.
Cheques and orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

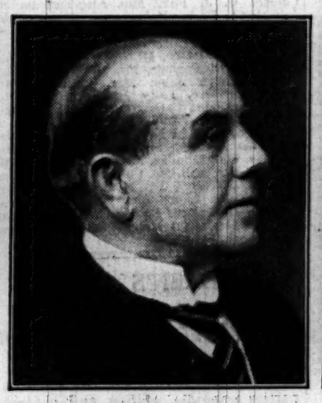
FLOODS IN YORKSHIRE

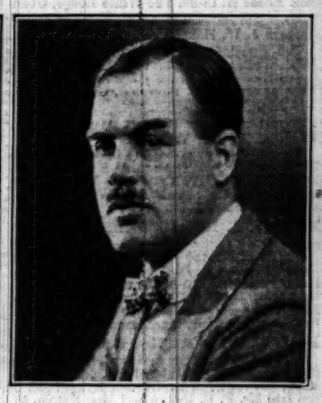
ON THE YORK TO LONDON ROAD.—The worst floods for 25 years are being experienced in and around York, where the River Ouse has overflowed and flooded the basements and ground floors of cottages and business premises on its banks. On the left is a scene at Fulford, where the York-London road is under water, and on the right is a view of North-street, in the centre of York, showing the temporary footpath of trestles that had to be erected.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS

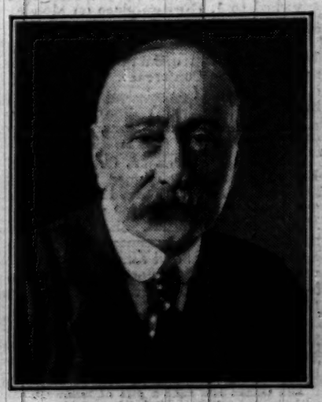


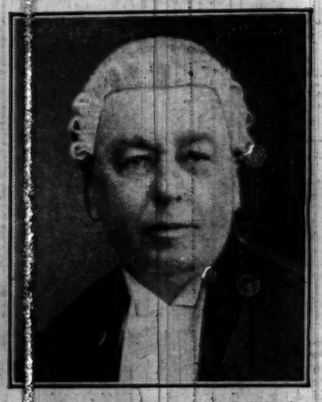
THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.—The New Year Honours List, which appears to-day includes six new barons, two of whom are seen above. On the left, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport. On the right, Sir Willoughby Dickinson hon. secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches





NEW PEERS.—Among the other new barons are Sir C. C. Wakefield (left), who receives the honour for public and philanthropic services; Sir Hugh Trenchard, who relinquished yesterday his position as Chief of the Air Staff s i e 1919 (centre); and Major Dudley Leigh Aman, D.S.C. whose public and political services are acknowledged.





SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH NOBLE, ex-president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, is one of the new peers. On the right is Mr. E. F. Knapp-Fisher, Receiver-General of Westminster Abbey, who becomes a knight.

WOMEN IN THE HONOURS LIST.—Lady Goschen (left) is appointed to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. Lady Bailey (centre) becomes a Dame Commander of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire "for services to aviation," and Miss Maude Royden is appointed to the Order of the Companions of Honour.

FOR DELHI.—The statue of Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, 1911-1916, which is to be placed in front of the Viceroy's House at Delhi. It is the work of Mr. C. S. Jagger.

WITH THE BICESTER.—Middleton Park, the seat of Lord Jersey, was the meeting place of the Bicester yesterday. A photograph of hounds passing through the Park.

Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd.
Knightsbridge. S.W.1.

WINTER SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS

AS WE DO NOT HAVE CONSTANTLY RECURRING SALE PERIODS, OUR ANNUAL WINTER SALE AFFORDS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING HIGH GRADE GOODS AT REALLY GENUINELY REDUCED PRICES. EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED IS FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK AND MAY THEREFORE BE ABSOLUTELY RELIED UPON TO GIVE THE UTMOST SATISFACTION.

52,000 yards
Rich Fancy SILKS, BROCADES and VELVETS
At about Half Original Prices

The choicest productions of the leading Paris and Lyons Manufacturers in exclusive designs and rich colourings. These few examples are typical of many other bargains in Rich Silks and Brocades on offer in our Silk Salon on the Ground Floor.

PRINTED CHIFFONS AND NINONS
Exclusive designs in beautiful colourings on Georgette, Ninon, Chiffon and Mousseline grounds. Rich multi-coloured printing on Black and Coloured grounds. Also a few handsome bordered effects and a range of small designs in Navy and White and Black and White. 38 to 54 inches wide. Original prices 9/11 to 21/9
Sale Prices 6/11 and 8/11 Per Yard

PRINTED CRÊPE DE CHINE
In a large variety of patterns and colourings, comprising many new small designs and spots, also large floral and fancy designs, including a number of exclusive "Rodier" designs. Also ranges of good designs in Black and White and Navy and White, and a few pieces of striking bordered designs. 38 to 50 inches wide. Original prices 9/11 to 23/9
Sale Prices 6/11 and 8/11 Per Yard

HEAVY CRÊPE DE CHINE
Special offer of a few pieces of extra heavy quality crêpe de Chine. Best Lyons manufacture in a few good Dress and Lingerie shades, also Ivory or Black. 38 inches wide. Original Price 18/9.
Sale Price 12/9 Per Yard

SATIN MAROCAIN
A very rich quality in a few special Paris shades. Fine crêpe Marocain with dull Satin reverse. 38 inches wide. Original Price 21/9.
Sale Price 9/11 Per Yard

RICH METAL BROCADES. SPECIAL OFFER OF ABOUT 120 PIECES of very rich quality Paris Novelty Brocades in exclusive designs and new colourings. Handsome patterns woven in Gold or Silver on Ninon, Georgette Satin Lame and Velvet grounds. Also a number of pieces in gorgeous multi-colour printed effects. 32 to 44 inches wide. Original prices 23/9 to 59/6.
Sale Prices 9/11 and 18/9 Per Yard

WOOLLENS

NOVELTY TWEEDS
A number of pieces of smart Tweeds in new designs and colourings for town and country wear. Light and heavy weights. 54 inches wide. Original Prices 9/11 to 21/9.
Sale Prices 4/11 to 15/9 Per Yard

CREPE-LAINE
A fine hopsack weave with crepe finish for frocks, &c. Good range of season's shades. 54ins. wide. Usual Price 9/11.
Sale Price 7/11 Per Yard

WOOL GEORGETTE
A fashionable material for smart frocks, in all new season's colourings. 54 inches wide. Original Prices 9/11 to 14/9.
Sale Prices 8/11 to 12/9 Per Yard

REVERSIBLE VELOUR
For smart coats in small printed designs, on shades of Grey, Fawn, Brown, Red, Green, and Blue. 54 inches wide. Original Price 12/9
Sale Price 9/11 Per Yard

COTTONS

WHITE SHEER LINEN LAWN AND CAMBRIC
A special sale bargain for dainty underwear, etc. Guaranteed pure linen and shrunk. Also in colours. In White. 40 inches wide. Usual price 5/11.
Sale Price 2/11½ Per Yard
In colours. 40 inches wide. Usually 4/11 & 5/11.
Sale Prices 2/11½ & 4/11 Per Yard

RODIER NOVELTY FABRICS
A splendid variety of these wonderful materials, printed and embroidered designs, at less than half price. 39/40 inches wide. Usually 12/9, 15/9, 18/9.
Sale Price 3/11½ Per Yard

PRINTED CHIFFON VOILES
80 pieces of good quality voile in excellent design and colourings. 34/40 inches wide. Usual Price 2/11½.
Sale Price 1/6½ Per Yard

PRINTED SILK & COTTON CREPE
A special sale bargain. 50 pieces only, exclusive design in silk and cotton crêpe de Chine. Fast colours, delightful colourings. 37/39 inches wide. Usual Price, per yard, 7/11.
Sale Price to clear 3/11½ Per Yard

Patterns of Silk, Woollen and Cotton Materials post free on request

REMNANT DAY — TO-MORROW

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and All Chest and Lung Affections

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over thirty-eight years, Angier's Emulsion is now universally recognised as a standard approved treatment for colds, coughs, bronchitis, influenza, and all catarrhal affections of the respiratory or digestive organs. It is soothing and healing to throat, lungs, stomach and intestines, and it has a most invigorating, tonic influence upon the general health. No other emulsion is so strongly recommended and so largely prescribed by the Medical Profession. Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs. It is equally useful for children or adults, and is an invaluable household remedy for chest affections.

"NOTHING TO EQUAL ANGIER'S EMULSION."
A Clergyman writes:—"As a preventative against taking cold and as a sure pick-me-up when run-down, I have found nothing to equal Angier's Emulsion. Its beneficial effects are soon discovered by all who give it a trial. Many a illness would be avoided or shortened by its prompt use." (Sd.)—Rev. W. Holroyd, Whiston Lane, Prescot.

Of Chemists 3/- and 5/-

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

PLAYER'S
NAVY MIXTURE

Regd. Trade Mark.

2-oz. Pocket Tin 2/1

Sedative, gently soothing, gently clarifying tobacco-smoke, with the obligation to a minimum of speech, surely gives human intellect and insight the best chance they can have.
—Thomas Carlyle

N.M 673.

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SOLD IN TINS

JAEGER SALE
Now Proceeding
THE JAEGER HOUSE,
352 OXFORD ST., W.1.
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There are Jaeger Agents in every town.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER,
Rue de la Paix,
PARIS.
Best Wishes for the NEW YEAR to all our English Patrons.
E. BRUCHON, Manager.

TOWGOOD'S
SAWSTON MAKE
HIGHEST QUALITY WRITING PAPER
From any Stationer.
Note.—A Notepaper Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamp addressed to
EDWARD TOWGOOD & SONS, LTD., SAWSTON, CAMBS.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

AN OPERA AND A PLAY

A concert version of *Les Cloches de Corneville* will be broadcast from 2LO at 7.45 this evening. *Milestones*, the play by Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Edward Knoblock, will be broadcast from 5GB at 8 o'clock.

"THE LISTENER"

The B.B.C. announces that *The Listener* will be published in a considerably enlarged form as from to-day in order to provide extra space for the additional series of talks which will be broadcast when the second of the twin-wave transmitters at Brookman's Park starts a regular broadcasting service. In order to meet the extra cost involved in enlarging the paper the price in future will be 3d. instead of 2d. weekly.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 1, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight, the London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **11** (5XX only) :—Gramophone Records. **11** (2LO only) : —Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **11.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Hilda Hall (soprano) ; David Edwards (bass). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Restaurant Frascati. **3** :—Presidential Address, the Lure of Investigation, by Professor Winifred Cullis, at the Eighteenth Annual Conference of Educational Associations, relayed from University College, London. **3.45** :—The Wireless Orchestra Sextet : S. Kneale Kelley (1st violin), Ernest Wyatt (2nd violin), Frank Howard (1st viola), Arthur Quaife (2nd viola), Ambrose Gauntlett (1st violoncello), George Walton (2nd violoncello) ; Louise Marshall (contralto). **4.45** :—Organ Music, relayed from the Beaufort Cinema, Washwood Heath, Birmingham. **5.15** :—Children : Being New Year's Day we have induced The Family to divulge their resolutions for 1930. **6** :—Good Resolutions, by Mr. Sidney Dark. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather ; News. **6.30** :—Music. **6.45** :—Schubert's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Dorothy Moggridge. **7** :—The Italian Exhibition, by Mr. Roger Fry. **7.20** :—Music. **7.25** :—The Universities and the People, by the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson. **7.45** :—Les Cloches de Corneville—A Concert version of the comic opera, music by Robert Planquette, arranged by David J. Thomas, with Olive Groves, Marjorie Dixon, Herbert Thorpe, George Bake, Robert Chignell, Stanley Riley, the Wireless Chorus, Chorus Master, Stanford Robinson, and the Wireless Orchestra conducted by John Ansell. **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.30** :—Diaries, by Mr. E. V. Knox. **9.35** :—The Bainton-Wall-Fuchs Trio : Alfred M. Wall (violin), Carl Fuchs (violoncello), Edgar L. Bainton (pianoforte) ; Dorothy Silk (soprano). **11** :—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11.30-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3 :—Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke ; Richard Merriman and Ernest Middleton (cornet duet) ; Charles Woodford (violoncello) ; Eva Floyer (the entertaining soprano), from Birmingham. **4.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **5.30** :—Children—"Scotch Broth," another Puppy Dog Tale, by Margaret Madeley ; songs by Harold Casey (baritone) ; Charles Woodford (violoncello) ; "Another interrupted Interlude," by Mabel France, from Birmingham. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather ; News. **6.30** :—Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Irene Bonas (soprano) ; Frank Venton (viola), from Birmingham. **8** :—"Milestones," a play in three acts, by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock, produced by Howard Rose. **9.25** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10** :—Weather ; News. **10.15** :—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **10.30** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **11-11.15** :—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. 3 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—See London. 6.30 :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe : Horticulture. 6.45 :—See London. 9.15 :—See Glasgow. 9.20-12 :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. 12-1 :—Gramophone Records. 3 :—See Daventry. 3.45 :—Band, relayed from the Plaza, Belfast. 4.15 :—The Orchestra ; Adelaide Beattie (soprano). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mr. William Moore—Irish New Year Customs. 6.15 :—See London. 9.35-11 :—The String Orchestra ; Eerena Caldwell (contralto) ; Doris Bates (violin).

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. 3 :—See Daventry. 6.15 :—See London. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.). 10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. 1.15-2 :—National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 3 :—See Daventry. 3.45 :—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman ; Lilian Keyes (soprano) ; Dorothy Evans. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—See Swansea. 6.15 :—See London. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) (1kw.). 1.30 :—Time Signal ; Weather ; Stock Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Records. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Programme for Women. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time Signal 7.32 :—Irish Language Lesson. 7.45 :—German Language Lesson. 8 :—Special New Year's Day Concert : Vocal and Instrumental Programme. 11 :—Time Signal ; News ; Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 3 :—See Glasgow. 4 :—See Daventry. 5.15 :—See Glasgow. 6 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—See London. 6.30 :—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). 6.45 :—See London. 9.15 :—See Glasgow. 9.20-12 :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 3 :—The Bonnybridge Brass Band, conducted by Gregor J. Grant ; R. Izatt (euphonium) ; William Robertson (trombone) ; May Blyburn (contralto). 4 :—Orchestra, relayed from the Playhouse Ball room. 4.30 :—Helen McKay (soprano) ; Ernie Gower (syncopated pianoforte solos) ; Quentine Pettigrew (mouth organ). 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6 :—An Eye-Witness Account by Mr. A. Y. Wilson (Alan Breck of the "Daily Express") of the Association Football Match—Rangers v. Celtic. 6.15 :—See London. 6.30 :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm : Planting Wall Trees and Topical Gardening Notes ; from Edinburgh. 6.45 :—See London. 9.15 :—Scottish News. 9.20-12 :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 3 :—Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Gwladys Roberts (soprano) ; Ronald Settle and Thomas A. Johnson (pianists). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—See Daventry. 6.15 :—See London. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.20-11 :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 3 :—See Daventry. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—See Daventry. 6.15-11 :—See London. 9.15 Mid-Week Sports Bulletin ; Local News.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 1.15-2 :—See Cardiff. 3 :—See Daventry. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6 :—Mr. W. H. Jones : Adelina Patti and Swansea. 6.15 :—See London. 9.15 :—See Cardiff. 9.30-11 :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). 10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. 3 :—See Manchester. 4 :—See Daventry. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—See Daventry. 6.15 :—See London. 9.15 :—See Manchester. 9.20-11 :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes from the Cathedral, followed by Meteorological Report. 11.10 a.m.-1 :—No Transmission. 1 :—Gramophone Concert, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes. 3-5.30 :—No Transmission. 5.30 :—Partial relay of an Opera (not yet announced) from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. In the Interval : Fortnightly Health Report. 8 :—Orchestral Selections. 9 :—Sports Notes, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—7.25 a.m.-11.30 :—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 6.30 :—Programme relayed from Leipzig, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.20 :—Concert of Light Music. 5.10 :—Programme from Breslau. 5.40 :—Talk : Wireless in the New Year. 6.5 :—Choral Concert from the Works of Berlin Composers. 6.35 :—Jacob Springer reads his own Poems. 7 :—Carmen—Opera in Four Acts (Bizet), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.3kw.—8.55 a.m. :—Report on the Arrival of Diplomats and Magistrates at the New Year's Reception of the Swiss Federal Government. 9.30 :—New Year Address. 11.15 a.m.-6.25 :—No Transmission. 6.25 :—Sports Results. 6.28 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Chamber Music Concert. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert (from Basel, 1,010m.) :—Dominik Müller reads from his own Works. 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—4.30 :—Programme from Brünn. 5 :—Children. 5.15 :—Humorous Talk. 6 :—Concert of Operetta Music. 7 :—Concert and Dance Music from Brünn (342m.). 9 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Concert from Brünn. 9.55 :—Announcements of Programme Notes for Thursday.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—3.35 :—Children. 2.40 (from Gleiwitz) :—Concert of New Year Music. 3.20 :—In Memoriam—Theodor Fontane. 4.30 :—Concert of Selections from Modern Operettas. 4.30 :—Weather for Farmers. 4.50 :—Review of Art and Literature. 5.10 :—The Village Speaks—Poem for Wireless (Werner Rothe), Music by Ernst Prade. 5.40 :—Weather. 5.45 :—Two Talks on the Marvels of Technique—(a) England's Giant Airship ; (b) With a Submarine Beneath the Ice to the North Pole. 6 :—Carmen—Opera in Four Acts (Bizet), relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 9.30 :—News. 10 :—Dance Music relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

BRÜNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—Dance Music and Song Selections. 7 :—Orchestral Concert. 8 :—Dance Music. 9 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Concert. 9.55 :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. 6 :—Talk, Notable Dates in 1930. 6.15 :—Talk, The Centenary of Belgian Independence. 6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal parlé. 8.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—3.15 :—Talk by the Director of Agriculture. 4.10 :—Literary Programme. 4.55 :—Gipsy Band Concert. 5.50 :—Sports Notes. 6 :—A Folk Play. 8.40 :—Béla Bartók Pianoforte Recital. 9.45 :—Concert by the Nándor Sovánka Tzigane Orchestra, relayed from the Café Baross.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—2.30 :—Concert by the Wind Instrument Ensemble, conducted by Johannes Andersen. 5.20 :—Talk (to be announced). 5.50 :—Weather. 6 :—News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk (to be announced). 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Gutter on Board, a Picture of Maritime Life, with songs, choral and instrumental music, in five acts (Blichfeldt, Thies, and Marcussen), music by Carl Gottschalcksen. 9.30 :—Relay of Foreign Stations. 11 :—Chimes, relayed from the Town Hall.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—3.30 :—Talk by Professor Bogatyrsky, Historic Bells in Poland. 3.55 :—Programme from Warsaw (1,411m.). 6 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. 6.25 :—Talk by Mr. K. Kumaniecki, The Main Types of States. 6.50 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. 7.5 :—Programme from Warsaw. 11 :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—3 :—Orchestral Concert—First part, Well-known Marches ; second part, Selections from the Works of Weber. 5 :—Notes. 6.10 :—Programme from Stuttgart. 6.15 :—Sports Notes. 6.30 :—Organ Recital, followed by Spook, a farce from family life (Karl Behr). 8.30-12 :—Programme from Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (246m.).—2 (from Kiel) :—Orchestral Concert of Norwegian Music. 4 :—Talk, Humour of the North German Handicraft Worker. 4.25 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert of Light Music. 6.10 :—Sports Notes and Weather. 6.30 :—Concert from Leipzig. 8.30 :—New Year Variety. 10 :—News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, Local and Criminal News and North Sea and Baltic Weather Report. 10.30 :—Dance Music. 12.30 a.m. (Thursday) :—Flames in the Night—Vocal Concert of Nocturnal Sketches by the Great Masters.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—11.40 a.m.-11.40 p.m. :—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). 11.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. 11.42 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Nico Treep. 2.40 :—Talk (to be announced). 2.55 :—Concert (continued). 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.10-4.40 :—Interval. 4.40 :—Vaudeville Programme. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 5.42 :—Concert by the Radio Quartet. 6.55 :—Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Time Signal, Weather, and News. 7.55 :—New Year's Greetings. 8.25 :—The Dollar Princess, operetta in three acts (Leo Fall), followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—8.5 a.m. till Close Down :—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). 8.5 a.m. :—Divine Service. 12.10 :—Instrumental Concert. 1.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.25 :—Selected Reading. 2.55 :—Concert (continued). 3.55 :—Organ Recital. 4.40 :—Gramophone Records. 5.10 :—Concert by the N.C.R.V. Orchestra. 7.10 :—Talk, by Dr. J. P. Beerens. 7.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, relayed from the Mission Chapel, Amsterdam : Talk in the interval, by Mr. v.d. Deure, President of the N.C.R.V. After the Concert, News.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), and MÜNSTER (234m.).—12.5 :—String Quartet Concert. 1.30 :—Talk : Wireless Literature. 2 :—Talk for Chess Players. 2.35 :—Talk : The Stars in January. 3 :—Programme for Women. 3.30 (from Frankfurt) :—Evening Concert. 5.10 :—Men and Their Callings : Talk by a Miner : The Midday Shift. 5.40 :—Talk : News from America and Russia. 6.10 :—Little Gems of World Literature. 6.45 :—Sports Notes. 7 :—The Magic Flute—Opera in Two Acts (Mozart). After the Programme, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music. 11 :—Programme of Jazz Gramophone Records.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—2 :—Königskinder—Musical Fairy Play in Three Acts (Humperdinck), from the Stadttheater, Halle, A.S. 5 :—Concert by the Erfurt Motet Choir. 6 :—Lulu von Strauss und Torney, of Jena, read from their own Ballads. 6.30 :—New Year's Concert, from the Gewandhaus, Leipzig. 8.30 :—Youth greets the New Year—Representatives of the Younger Generation at the Microphone. 8.45 :—Concert, Liebeslieder-Walzer (Brahms), relayed from the German National Theatre, Weimar. 9.45 :—News. 10 :—Gramophone Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—2 :—Chimes, Time Signal, and Concert. 3.25 :—Press Review. 3.30-7 :—No Transmission. 7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 8.30-10 :—No Transmission. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert, relayed from the Hotel Nacional.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—4.30 :—Programme from Prague. 6 :—Concert and Dance Music, relayed from Brünn (342m.). 9 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Popular Music, relayed from the Café Avion, Brünn. 9.55 :—Programme Announcements for the following Day and Theatre Notes.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—2.45 :—Concert of Trio Music, with Soprano Solos. 4.15 :—Children. 5.15 :—Organ Recital, by Gustav Schoedel. 6 :—Josef Magnus Wehner reads from his own works. 6.30 :—Programme not yet announced. 7 :—Orchestral Concert, with Baritone Solos, followed by Dance Music, from the Odeon Casino. 9.20 :—News.

OSLO (493m.), 1.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (315.3m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (283m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Talk (to be announced). 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Orchestral Concert. 8 :—Arnulf Overland reads from his own Works. 8.30 :—Weather and News. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Gramophone Dance Records. 10.45 :—Gramophone Records of Classical Music.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,455m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). 9.26 a.m. :—Time Signal (2,650m.). 5.45 :—Le Journal Parlé. 7.10 :—Meteorological Report. 7.20 :—Concert. At 7.56 :—Time Signal (32.5m.). 10.26 :—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Petit Parisien) (329m.), 0.5kw.—9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. 9 :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 3.45 :—Concert. 6 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7 :—Economic and Social Review and News. 8 :—Concert. 9.15 :—Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—4.30 :—Talk for Workers. 5 :—German Transmission, News. Talk on Offenbach and Selections from his Work. 5.59 :—Time and Brass Band Concert. 6.45 :—Talk—The Life of Samberk. 7 :—Programme from Brünn. 8 :—Concert of Choral Selections. 9 :—Time, News, Sports Notes, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GÖTEBORG (322m.), HÖRBY (257m.), ÖSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—2 :—Military Band Concert. 3 :—Flute and Harp Recital. 3.30 :—Reading. 4 :—Children. 5 :—Divine Service. 6.15 :—Markurells i Wadköping, Play (Bergman). 8.15 :—News and Weather. 8.40 :—Concert of Swedish Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—3 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 5 :—Talk on Ernst Barlach on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of his Birth on January 2. 5.30 :—Pianoforte Recital. 6.30-8.30 (Approx.) :—Programme from Frankfurt. 8.30 :—New Year's Concert of Marches and Dances from the Works of Famous Composers. 9.45 :—News and Sports Notes. 10 :—Dance Music from the Café Cazino, Mannheim.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), LINZ (245.9m.).—3.30 :—Johann, Joseph, and Eduard Strauss Programme, relayed from the Musikverein-saal. 5.20 :—'Cello Recital. 5.55 :—Austria, Speech on Austria. Dedication to the Well-Beloved Landscape, and Elegy on the Rosenberg, spoken by Anton Wildgans. 6.25 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Workers' Symphony Concert, followed by Evening Concert and Phototelegraphy Transmission.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9 a.m.
KÖNIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—7.55 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (291.3m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—1.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m. (approx.)
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—4.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—10 a.m.

MOTOR TRIALS AT NIGHT

SOMERSET JOINT COMMITTEE'S ACTION

The Somerset Standing Joint Committee, at Taunton, on Monday, passed a resolution, to be forwarded to the Home Office and the County Councils Association, calling attention to serious complaints of disturbance caused at night by processions of motor-cycles and cars taking part in reliability trials. The matter arose on a resolution forwarded by the Wiltshire Standing Joint Committee, which suggested that trials should not be allowed to take place during the night and that the routes should not be through towns or other populous places.

Mr. F. H. BERRYMAN said that while he was in entire sympathy with the object of the resolution, it should be remembered that there were certain regulations in force dealing with noisy vehicles. He suggested that the Chief Constable should present a report on any steps which were taken to deal with the nuisance under the existing regulations, and stating whether the law was adequate to deal with the matter.

The CHIEF CONSTABLE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Metcalfe) undertook to ascertain the number of prosecutions in regard to noisy motor-cycles and cars.

Mr. J. C. HURLE said that it would be very difficult for the police to hold up 400 or 500 motorists passing through a place like Williton, for example, at night. The only effective way to deal with the matter was by a law providing penalties for the organizers of the trials.

MAJOR F. M. KENNEDY said that they were not quite justified in saying that there should be no more of these trials.

Mr. H. HOBHOUSE drew attention to the increase in the number of cases of housebreaking, burglary, and larceny in the county in which no detection or arrest of the offenders had taken place. He said that there had been over 40 of such crimes, and in only 12 instances had the offenders been detected.

The CHIEF CONSTABLE said he was afraid that burglary was on the increase in some parts of the county.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. A. F. Somerville) said that the increase in such crimes was partly due to the fact that the police were taken from their regular duties to control road traffic.

JUDGE W. B. LINDLEY said that the cases which came before Quarter Sessions showed that many houses were entered while they were left empty from Saturday to Monday. It would be a wise precaution if householders going away for week-ends gave notice to the police.

The CHAIRMAN said that many thieves used motor-cars, which enabled them to get away quickly.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday charter business was quiet, and in many sections of the homeward market rates were not tested. The River Plate branch, however, was steadier for steamers of handy size open for January loading, shippers paying 15s. from Villa Constitucion and 15s. 9d. from Rosario, basis U.K./Continent. The North Pacific section was unchanged, and from the Gulf another steamer was chartered for U.K. ports at 2s. 6d. per qr., with the customary Continental options. For tonnage for coal from the United States $2.15 was paid for January shipment to Porto Ferraio, and for lumber from Norfolk-Charleston $14.25 was paid for Buenos Aires. The inquiry on South Russian account was on broader lines, and 12s. 3d. was paid for large British steamers for both January and February shipment.

Fixtures included the following :—Villa Constitucion.—Cairnhill, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 15s., Jan. San Lorenzo.—Mirach, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 15s. 6d., Jan. Rosario.—Bradesk, 5,000 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 15s. 9d., Jan. Rio de Janeiro.—Str., 7,000 tons max., Baltimore, $2.50, manganese, Jan. Gulf.—Westbury, 35,000 qrs., 10 per cent., U.K., 2s. 6d., with options, Jan. ; Hopedene, 5,250 tons, Mediterranean basis, 20s. 6d. one port, asphalt, Feb. Black Sea.—Str., 7,200 tons, Continent, 12s. 3d., Jan. ; str., 7,000 tons, Continent, 12s. 3d., Feb.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Las Palmas).
NOON.—To China (all parts),* Japan.*
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), China (all parts),* Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan, Madagascar, Straits Settlements,* West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).
8 P.M.—To Guiana (British).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts),‡ Colombia (Santa Marta), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland,‡ United States,‡ Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Gautemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay,†† Brazil (Rio and Santos).††
7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands.
9 A.M.—Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan.*
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay,†† Brazil (Rio and Santos),†† Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities).§
8 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio, Santos, Para and Manaos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London		
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Fr. pkt. (Lutetia)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
B. Star†† (Avila Star)	Jan.	2	6 a.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Almanzora)	Jan.	2	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Jan.	4	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Jan.	6	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)			
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Macedonia and Comorin)	Jan.	9	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Otranto)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails§	Jan.	9	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Lutetia)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star†† (Avila Star)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Almanzora)	Jan.	2	6 a.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Jan.	2	5.30 p.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Jan.	2	8 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : L & H.††(Herschel)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Jan.	3	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Jan.	4	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Jan.	4	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Jan.	6	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y.‡ (Olympic)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(exc. New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Bremen)	Jan.	3	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Jan.	8	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Jan.	2	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan.	3	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Aberdeen (Demosthenes)	Jan.	1	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B. Star (Avila Star)	Jan.	4	6 p.m.
B. Star (Avila Star)	Jan.	2	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Macedonia and Comorin)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
Orient (Otranto)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
CHILE (Magallanes) : P.S.N. (Orduna)	Jan.	9	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Jan.	8	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Menelaus)	Daily		Noon
(all parts) : Via Suez (Macedonia)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	8	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Elder Branch)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Insulinde)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
P. & O. (Macedonia)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Macedonia)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
Gulf (Elder Branch)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Macedonia)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails§	Jan.	2	9 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan.	4	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Avila Star)	Jan.	7	6 p.m.
P.S.N. (Orduna)	Jan.	8	9 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Booker (Amakura)	Jan.	2	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Crynssen)	Jan.	6	8 p.m.
Harrison (Ingoma)	Jan.	1	8 p.m.
Harrison (Gladiator)	Jan.	4	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Macedonia)	Jan.	6	Noon
	Jan.	7	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails§	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
IRAK, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad) : (Desert Motor Route)	Jan.	4	6 a.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Daily		Noon
Via N.Y. (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Bremen)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Jan.	8	2 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Jan.	3	11.30 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Jan.	3	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Kenilworth Castle)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y.‡ (Olympic)	Jan.	3	11.30 a.m.
Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan.	6	6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Tamaroa)	Jan.	6	5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Jan.	4	7.30 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*§	Jan.	9	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Jan.	3	11.30 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Menelaus)	Jan.	3	11.30 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Macedonia)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star‡ (Olympic)	Jan.	2	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Jan.	3	11 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Crynssen)	Jan.	4	2 a.m.
Harrison (Gladiator)	Jan.	4	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Jan.	7	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan and Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	Jan.	11	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Touareg)	Jan.	8	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Jan.	1	6 p.m.
Br. Cameroons, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Jan.	8	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Apapa)	Jan.	4	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan.	15	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Crynssen)	Jan.	2	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Jan.	4	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Gladiator)	Jan.	6	Noon
	Jan.	7	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ... 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq ... 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf and India ... 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Letters and postcards only.
†† Printed papers, letters and postcards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Olympic to Canada, Newfoundland, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on January 2 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To China (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island only), Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (via Canada), Colombia (Pacific Coast), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Estonia, Fiji (via Canada), Japan (via Canada), Latvia, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, Penang, Straits Settlements, Singapore, &c. **11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands, Dahomey, Dutch West Indies, Fiji (via New Zealand), Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. President Harding. **TO-MORROW.**—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almeda Star, Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Nova Scotia, Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, Japan, China, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Mauretania.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CHANGUINOLA (E. & F.), from Santa Marta ; Avonmouth, 9 p.m.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Ellerman), from South Africa ; East India Dock.
CORINTHIC (S.S. & A.), from New Zealand ; Southampton. Passengers land, 8 a.m.
ORFORD (Orient), from Australia ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 11.30 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ALMEDA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; London, 2 p.m.
CITY OF EXETER (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee, p.m.
CITY OF LILLE (Ellerman), from Australia ; London.
MAURETANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due Southampton, 6 p.m.
VICEROY OF INDIA (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 11.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN
BATHURST .. For Duala, left Lagos 28th.
BODNANT .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 30th.
BOUTRY .. For U.K., left Accra 27th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For N.Y., left Philadelphia 29th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
MARYLAND .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Baltimore 29th.
MINNEWASKA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 30th.

BEN LINE
BENAVON .. For Far East, left Suez 29th.
BENLEDI .. For Far East, left Pt. Said 30th.

BLUE FUNNEL
ADRASTUS .. Fm. Philippines, arr. Singapore 28th.
AGAMEMNON .. For Japan, left Singapore 28th.
ANCHISES .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 28th.
ATREUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Suez 30th.
AUTOLYCUS .. For L'pool, left M'seilles 28th.
AUTOMEDON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Ldn. 29th.
BELLEROPHON .. For Japan, left Swatow 27th.
CYCLOPS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 27th.
DIOMED .. Fm. Japan, arr. Shanghai 28th.
DOLIUS .. For Japan, left Singapore 28th.
IDOMENEUS .. For Ldn., left Belawan 27th.
MENELAUS .. For Japan, left L'pool 29th.
MENTOR .. For Japan, cld. Perim 29th.
MYRMIDON .. For Middlesbro', left Pt. Said 27th.
NELEUS .. Fm. China, arr. Havre 30th.
NESTOR .. For Australia, left Cape Town 29th.
PHILOCTETES .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 26th.
TELAMON .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Pt. Said 30th.
TYDEUS .. For Ldn., left Sabang 28th.

BLUE STAR
ALMEDA STAR .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 30th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, arr. Barcelona 30th.
VIKING STAR .. For Ldn., left St. Vincent 31st.

BOOTH
BASIL .. Fm. Maranham, arr. Para 28th.
BONIFACE .. For Ceara, left L'pool 31st.
JUSTIN .. Fm. Hampton Rds., arr. Para 29th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
ABA .. For Accra, left Takoradi 30th.
ACCRA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 27th.
BADAGRY .. For S. Leone, left Dakar 29th.
BOMA .. For Grand Bassam, left Takoradi 28th.
GAMBIA .. Fm. Cont., arr. Lagos 28th.
NEW GEORGIA .. For Hamburg, left Bathurst 28th.

BULLARD, KING
UMLAZI .. For Pt. Natal, left Beira 30th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
BEAVERBURN .. For L'pool, left Halifax 29th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Fm. Kingston, arr. Colon 30th.
EMPRESS OF CANADA Fm. Vancouver, arr. Hong-kong 29th.
E. OF RUSSIA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Honolulu 27th.
MONTROSE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. John 30th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS
ADEN .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Saigon 29th.
AMERIQUE .. For Matadi, left Pte. Noire 25th.
AMIRAL VILLARET DE JOYEUSE ..
ASIE .. For Konakry, left Dakar 29th.
DAHOMEY .. For Bordeaux, cld. Dakar 28th.
D'ENTRECASTEAUX For Dunkirk, arr. Libreville 28th.
FUREE .. For Rio Grande, left Santos 28th.
FORT BINGER .. For B. Aires, left Rio Janeiro 29th.
FORT DE TROYON .. For Hamburg, left Kribi 25th.
LINOIS .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Libreville 27th.
.. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 28th.

CLAN LINE
CLAN GRANT .. For N.Y., arr. Algoa B. 31st.
CLAN LINDSAY .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mchstr. 30th.
CLAN MACBEAN .. Fm. N.Y., arr. B. Aires 29th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. Fm. Newport, arr. Glasgow 30th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON For L'pool, left Glasgow 30th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. For Ldn., left Coconada 31st.
CLAN MORRISON .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Ldn. 31st.
CLAN MURDOCH .. For U.S.A., left Kilwa Kisiwani 30th.
HALIARTUS .. For Glasgow, left Newport 31st.
HARMODIUS .. For U.S.A., left Iquique 30th.
HARMONIDES .. For Tuticorin, left Cochin 30th.
HESPERIA .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Middlesbro' 30th.
HYACINTHUS .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. Norfolk 29th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
CALIFORNIE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 30th.
DE LA SALLE .. Fm. Havre, arr. N. Orleans 30th.
GEORGIE .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Panama 30th.
JACQUES CARTIER .. Fm. Havre, arr. Galveston 30th.
MEXIQUE .. Fm. Vera Cruz, arr. Havre 30th.
MICHIGAN .. For Dunkirk, left Houston 29th.
ST. JEAN .. For Valparaiso, left Antofagasta 30th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
ANTONIA .. For N.Y., left Halifax 30th.
AURANIA .. For N.Y., left Halifax 30th.
BERENGARIA .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 31st.
CARINTHIA .. Cruise, arr. Havana 29th.
CARMANIA .. Cruise, arr. Havana 30th.
CARONIA .. For Havana, left Nassau 29th.
MAURETANIA .. For Sthmtn., 1,413 miles east of N.Y. noon 30th.
ANCHOR
CAMERONIA .. For Glasgow, left N.Y. 28th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. N.Y. 29th.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
LETITIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Glasgow 29th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT BRISBANE .. For N. Plymouth, left Gravesend 31st.
PORT CAMPBELL .. Fm. Auckland, arr. Timaru 31st.
PORT DARWIN .. For Ldn., left Dunedin 31st.
PORT FAIRY .. Fm. U.K., arr. Sydney 30th.
PORT HUNTER .. For Ldn., left Colon 22nd.
PORT SYDNEY .. Fm. U.K., arr. Brisbane 30th.

DONALDSON
GREGALIA .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Seattle 28th.
MOVERIA .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Glasgow 29th.
PARTHENIA .. For Pacific Cst., left Panama 29th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
BAYANO .. For Kingston Ja., left Dartmouth 30th.
CAMITO .. For A'mouth, left Pt. Limon 29th.
CAÑARE .. Left Trinidad 28th.
CHAGRES .. Fm. S. Marta, arr. R'dam 29th.
CHIRRIPO .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Bremerhaven 29th.
OROTAVA .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool 30th.
TELDE .. For Teneriffe, left L'pool 31st.
TETELA .. Cld. Kingston, Ja. 29th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
CITY OF HONGKONG For L'pool, left Pt. Said 28th.
KAZEMBE .. For Ldn., left Oran 29th.
MATOPPO .. For Lourenco Marques, left Fremantle 31st.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 30th.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Karachi 29th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. Fm. Table B., arr. Suez 30th.
CITY OF YORK .. For Karachi, left Suez 30th.
NEWBY HALL .. For Alleppey, cld. Perim 31st.
WALTON HALL .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Mormugao 30th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP ARCONA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 31st.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For B. Aires, left Santos 31st.

HARRISON
COLONIAL .. Fm. Tampico, arr. N. Orleans 28th.
COUNSELLOR .. Arr. Mombasa 31st.
DRAMATIST .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kingston, Ja., 30th.
INANDA .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Trinidad 29th.
WANDERER .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 30th.

HENDERSON
AMARAPOORA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 31st.
HENZADA .. For U.K., cld. Perim 31st.

HOLLAND AMERIKA
EDAM .. For R'dam, left Coruna 29th.

HOULDER
ELSTREE GRANGE .. For M'video, left L'pool 31st.
GAMBIA RIVER .. Fm. Newport, arr. Santa Fe 30th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
BIELA .. For N.Y., left Rio Janeiro 30th.
BONHEUR .. For N.Y., left Barbados 29th.
BROWNING .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Santos 30th.
BRUYERE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'video 30th.
MEISSONIER .. Fm. Hamburg, left Shanghai 29th.
RAPHAEL .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 30th.
STRABO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 30th.
THESPIS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Santos 29th.

LEYLAND
DELILIAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 29th.
NITONIAN .. For Cartagena, left Savanilla 29th.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MCHSTR. BRIGADE .. For Halifax, left St. John 29th.
MCHSTR. CITIZEN .. Fm. Norfolk, arr. Mersey 30th.
MCHSTR. HERO .. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 28th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
BALI .. For Rangoon, left Sourabaya 30th.
BENGKALIS .. For Macassar, cld. Honolulu 28th.
JOHAN DE WITT .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Said 29th.
MADOERA .. Fm. N.Y., left Norfolk 28th.
SALABANGKA .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Ldn. 31st.

NELSON
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. For B. Aires, left Vigo 30th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
AKITA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Kong-kong 30th.
ANYO MARU .. For Valparaiso, left Kobe 30th.
ASAMA MARU .. For 'Frisco, left Honolu'u 28th.
DELAGOA MARU .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Nagasaki 31st.
GINYO MARU .. For Iquique, cld. Arica 30th.
HAKODATE MARU .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 31st.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 29th.
KANAGAWA MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Mossel B. 30th.
KASHIMA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 30th.
KITANO MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 31st.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. Fm. Hongkong, arr. Seattle 29th.
TAKAOKA MARU .. For N.Y., left Yokohama 30th.
TANGO MARU .. For Brisbane, left Manila 28th.
TOYAMA MARU .. Arr. Tientsin 31st.
TOYOOKA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Valencia 30th.
TSUSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Antwerp 30th.
WAKASA MARU .. For Lourenco Marques, left Mombasa 29th.
YAMAGATA MARU .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Shanghai 30th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
AACHEN .. For Mejillones, left Antofagasta 30th.
ALSTER .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Shanghai 29th.
AUGSBURG .. For Bremen, left Kobe 28th.
BERENGAR .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Tsingtao 31st.
BREMERHAVEN .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Manila 30th.
CREFELD .. For Bremen, left Norfolk 29th.
GOTTINGEN .. For Arica, cld. Mollendo 30th.
HAVEL .. For Los Angeles, left Colon 27th.
HOLGER .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Philadel. 29th.
ILMAR .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Belawan 31st.
ISAR .. For Shanghai, left Tsingtao 31st.
MUELA .. For Ilo, left Tocopilla 30th.
SAARBRUCKEN .. For Dairen, left Tientsin 31st.
SCHWABEN .. For Hamburg, left V'couver 28th.
WITELL .. Fm. Bremen, arr. V'couver 28th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
BURDWAN .. For Calcutta, left Malta 30th.
CATHAY .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 31st.
CHITRAL .. For Sydney, left Fremantle 31st.
JEYPORE .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 31st.
KASHMIR .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 31st.
MOLDAVIA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 29th.
NAGPORE .. Fm. Japan, arr. Hull 30th.
PERIM .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 30th.
RAJPUTANA .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 31st.
RANCHI .. For Bombay, left Malta 29th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 30th.
BRITISH INDIA
KARAPARA .. For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 30th.
KAROA .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar es Salaam 30th.
MADURA .. Arr. Antwerp 30th.
MASULA .. For Karachi, left Suez 30th.
MORVADA .. For Calcutta, left Gravesend 31st.
NEURALIA .. Fm. Shanghai, arr. Sthmtn. 31st.
NEVASA .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Bombay 31st.
NUDDEA .. For L'pool, arr. Antwerp 30th.
TAKADA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Amoy 31st.
TALAMBA .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 30th.
FEDERAL
DEVON .. Fm. Rockhampton, arr. Suez 31st.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
LIMERICK .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Brisbane 31st.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
KAREPO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Colon 29th.
TAHITI .. For 'Frisco, left Wellington 31st.

PRINCE.
CASTILIAN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 28th.
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Mersey, arr. Al'andria 30th.
INDIAN PRINCE .. For Beira, left L. Marques 29th.
KOREAN PRINCE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Al'andria 30th.
SAILOR PRINCE .. Fm. Middlesbro', arr. Ldn. 30th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 28th.

RED STAR.
BELGENLAND .. Fm. Havana, arr. Colon 28th.
LAPLAND .. For Havana, left N.Y. 28th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
SITOEBONDO .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Genoa 31st.
TOBA .. For R'dam, left Padang 31st.
TOSARI .. For R'dam, left Perim 30th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
FLANDRIA .. For B. Aires, cld. Rio Janeiro 30th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
LOCHKATRINE .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. R'dam 29th.

SUD ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE
MASSILIA .. For B. Aires, left Santos 29th.

UNION-CASTLE
GRANTULLY CASTLE For Ldn., left Algoa B. 29th.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MER-CHANT .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 30th.

YEOWARD LINE
ALCA .. For Las Palmas, left Mersey 31st.
AVOCETA .. For Las Palmas, left Lisbon 28th.

MARINE INSURANCE

NEWS OF THE WINSLOW

The rate on the British steamer WINSLOW, reported in distress in latitude 45.26 N., longitude 7.47 W., was easier yesterday, 5 per cent. being quoted, as against 30 per cent. on Monday. The rate fell on receipt of a message stating that the weather was improving, and that it was hoped the vessel would be able to resume her voyage. At the time of the casualty she was bound from Braila for Emden.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
ELENI STATHATOU	Swansea, Oct. 11, for Ibicuy. Ashore Santo Antonio, Fernando Noronha	80
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
BENWYVIS	Ashore at Terschelling	12
CONSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	40
MADIOEN	Batavia, Dec. 7, for New York. Ashore Mismari Reef	15*
WINSLOW	Braila, prev. Dec. 5, for Emden. In distress Dec. 29, lat. 45.26N., long. 7.47W.	5
MAROC	Antwerp, Dec. 12, for Smyrna. Ashore Ras el Amar, near Tunis	25
AGIA MARINA	Braila, for Hamburg. In distress Dec. 29, lat. 46.40N., long. 7.40W.	10

* News received last night showed that the Dutch steamer MADIOEN, lately ashore at Mismari Reef, had been floated. The vessel went ashore on Friday, and 20 per cent. was first quoted for reinsurance, after which the rate hardened to 25 per cent. and then eased to 15 per cent., at which it stood during business hours yesterday. The MADIOEN, a vessel of 6,804 tons, owned by the Rotterdam Lloyd Line, was built in 1913.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALCANTARA .. For Sthmtn., left Madeira 31st.
AMAZONE .. For Beirut, left Piraeus 29th.
ARRACAN .. Fm. S. Australia, arr. Wallaroo 27th.
AUDITOR .. For S. Africa, left Antwerp 27th.
CALUMET .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Table B. 31st.
CARONI RIVER .. Fm. Curacao, arr. Stromness 27th.
CHANTILLY .. For M'seilles, left Saigon 28th.
CHINDWIN .. For Clyde, left Pt. Said 29th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. For Yokohama, left Takao 31st.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. For Beira, left Lourenco Marques 31st.
CITY OF MANDALAY .. Fm. Shanghai, arr. Chinwangtao 31st.
CITY OF RANGOON .. Fm. Busreh, arr. Colombo 30th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For Hong-kong, left Suez 31st.
CITY OF SHANGHAI .. For Ldn., left Colombo 24th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. For Calcutta, left Bombay 30th.
CUSTODIAN .. For L'pool, left Demerara 23rd.
D'ARTAGNAN .. For M'seilles, left Shanghai 28th.
DORIC .. For L'pool, left Halifax 31st.
DORSETSHIRE .. For Karachi, left Sthmtn. 31st.
EGBA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Teneriffe 30th.
FLANDRE .. For Colon, left Plymouth 30th.
GUIDO .. For Pt. Said, left Cardiff 31st.
HARDWICKE GRANGE For Ldn., left Santos 30th.
HARUNA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Aden 28th.
KEELUNG .. Left Batavia 31st.
LAMARTINE .. For Marseilles, left Al'andria 28th.
LECONTE DE LISLE For Mauritius, left Majunga 28th.
LIMA MARU .. For Japan, left Clyde 31st.
LYONS MARU .. For Yokohama, left Aden 29th.
MAPIA .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Sudan 31st.
MARIETTE PACHA .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Alexandria 28th.
MELISKERK .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Zanzibar 31st.
MERCIAN .. For Barbados, left Mersey 31st.
METAGAMA .. For Ldn., left St. John 27th.
MIN .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Antwerp 29th.
NAGOYA .. For Ldn., left Gib. 29th.
NIJKERK .. Fm. Beira, arr. Tanga 29th.
NUBIAN .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. M'chester 31st.
PEI-HO .. For Haiphong, left La Pallice 28th.
PIAKO .. For Ldn., left Newport N. 29th.
PILSNA .. Fm. Fiume, arr. Aden 31st.
PORT ALMA .. For Launceston, left Suez 28th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 31st.
PORT NAPIER .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Gib. 31st.
SENATOR .. For L'pool, left Demerara 22nd.
SIKIANG .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Shanghai 29th.
SKAGERN .. For Australia, left Panama 30th.
TARANTIA .. For Bombay, left Mchstr. 30th.
THEO. GAUTIER .. Fm. Beirut, arr. M'seilles 29th.
UMONA .. For Ldn., left Table B. 31st.
URPINO .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Davao 31st.
VILLE D'AMIENS .. Left Sydney 24th.
WALMER CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 31st.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

GEORGE WATTS.—Steamer George Watts reported ashore west side of the mouth of the river at Calabar, position very critical, surf breaking over vessel. Munchi has gone to assistance, but cannot get nearer than 1,000ft., longer hawser has been sent. Further attempt to refloat will be made to-day.

MADIOEN.—Following is copy of radio received from Port Sudan dated Dec. 31 :—Dutch s. Madioen (previously reported), has been refloated. Draft forward 18.5ft., aft 21.5ft. Remaining anchored Mismarie Reef for to-night. Wind, North, favourable.

MAZORCA.—Montevideo, Dec. 31.—Sub-agent South Georgia reports by wireless :—Motor-vessel Mazorca, from Cardiff, arrived under own power Monday morning ; port engine disabled, crankshaft broken. Temporary repairs are being effected here in one week.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gravesend, Dec. 30.—British motor Mississippi has arrived here accompanied by tug Transylvania.

ROSETTA, Newry, Dec. 31.—Steamer Florence, of Liverpool, and ketch Rosetta, of Portmadoc, collided about 25 miles off Carlingford Bar last night. Rosetta towed by Florence into Warrenpoint.

THEOFANO.—Greek s. Theofano, Montevideo to Chile, in ballast. The owners' agents advise that they have received a radio from the master, dated Dec. 31, as follows :—Grounded on rocks on the west part of the Huambiln or Socoro Island ; No. 1 full water, also stokehold and engine-room. Ship in dangerous condition.

TOURACO.—Kirkwall, Dec. 31.—Steam trawler Touraco, of Aberdeen, left here last night but stranded Thieves Holm, Kirkwall Bay. Local steamer Orcadia gone to assistance.

WILLIAM ASHBURNER.—Fowey, Dec. 31.—Motor-schooner William Ashburner, Par for London, cargo china clay, stranded outside Par Harbour. May be necessary lighten some cargo.

Lerwick, Dec. 30.—Wooden sailing vessel apparently 90-100ft. long, bottom up, found to-day floating off cliffs at Coubal, Dunrossness, Shetland. One end ship, supposed bow, away, from which cargo battens and dressed wood floating out. No name or port discernible.

QUARANTINE NOTICE

Lloyd's agents at Tunis telegraph, Dec. 30 :—Plague broken out in Tunis. Authorities delivering only foul bills of health.

A Prosperous New Year!

Yes — But —

NATIONAL PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON OUR ABILITY TO STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. DOLES AND UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEMES AT BEST ARE PALLIATIVES, NOT REMEDIES. A 10% ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT IN INDUSTRY WOULD GO FAR TO SOLVE THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

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CITY NOTES

THE REVENUE FIGURES

CAUSES OF DECLINE IN SILVER

Revenue returns for the first nine months, which ended yesterday, of the financial year show a decrease in ordinary revenue of £18,086,287 and an increase in ordinary expenditure of £17,717,449. The total ordinary revenue is £418,474,175 and the total ordinary expenditure £551,908,469. The falling off in revenue is due partly to less financial activity, and to excise duties, which show a decrease of £5,335,000, although the decrease in the excise revenue for the year was estimated at only £3,670,000. Mr. Churchill's remission of the tea duty was estimated to cost no less than £6,150,000, but the total customs revenue to date is actually higher than it was last year, and seems likely to confirm the Budget estimate. A heavy fall (£3,180,000) is shown in the yield from stamp duties, the result of the diminution in Stock Exchange activity and the smaller number of capital issues, and also in the product of the death duties. The profits of the Post Office show the large increase of £1,350,000, and the receipts from sundry loans are also appreciably higher. Receipts from property and income-tax have been fairly well maintained, and the same is true of the supertax.

A Deficit Probable

The increase in expenditure is mainly accounted for by the higher cost of the supply, chiefly civil, services. It will be noted that repayments of National Saving Certificates have considerably exceeded the sales of new certificates. Sales at £29,150,000 show a slight increase on last year, but the encashments at £33,800,000 have increased much more. An increase in encashments, however, was to be expected, for every year the number of certificates which become 10-year maturities increases. It is impossible to form any positive conclusions as to the results of the financial year from the figures for the first nine months, owing to the fact that revenue collections are heaviest in the final quarter. But it is reasonably safe to conclude from the figures that are now published that Mr. Churchill's estimate of a surplus of £4,096,000 will not be realized. On the contrary, a substantial deficit seems unavoidable. Fortunately, the deficit will not be a real insufficiency of revenue to meet expenditure, but will involve, once again, a raiding of the sinking fund to which Mr. Churchill in his optimism had hoped to apply £50,400,000. To the sinking fund £36,363,292 has been applied, against £40,148,592 in the same period of 1928.

Floating Debt Position

The Exchequer Returns covering the 10 days ended December 31 show that expenditure amounted to £14,891,741, and exceeded receipts by £4,586,900. The Treasury borrowed £24,240,000 from the Bank of England and £750,000 from Public Departments in the form of Ways and Means advances; maturities of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £24,400,000. Payments in respect of the new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan amounted to £2,400,000. As the following table shows, the floating debt was increased during the period by £590,000:—

000's omitted

Floating Debt	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 21, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Bank of England	24,240	—	—
By Public Departments	53,130	52,380	28,340
Treasury Bills outstanding	780,245	804,645	787,985
Total	£857,615	£857,025	£816,325

The debt shows an increase of £41,290,000 compared with a year ago and of £120,270,000 since the beginning of the current financial year.

New Year Business Appointments

As usual the New Year has brought with it a number of changes in the *personnel* of well-known companies and private firms. To the list of men who, after distinguished political careers, have joined the boards of commercial concerns must be added the name of Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner for Egypt, who has accepted an invitation to join the board of the International Sleeping Car Company. There is no name with which the business community is more familiar, for Lord Lloyd is a member of the famous banking family, a name that has survived to form one of the banking "Big Five." The post of Chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, so long occupied by Lord Harris, is being filled by Lord Brabourne. As a director, not only of the Gold Fields company but of a number of other undertakings, mostly mining, Lord Brabourne has gained wide knowledge and experience that should be of great value to him in his new appointment. The new partnerships just announced affect several prominent merchant banking houses. Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co. have admitted as a partner Mr. Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, son of their Mr. Vivian Hugh Smith. Another Anglo-American banking firm—Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.—are admitting a new partner in the person of Mr. John Grinnell Wetmore Husted. Mr. Husted, who is of American nationality, has for some years been associated with Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co., of New York. Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons have admitted into partnership Mr. George Ernest Korn, who has been associated with them for many years, and Messrs. Seligman Brothers intimate that Mr. Douglas David Seligman, son of Mr. Charles David Seligman, has been appointed a director.

Banca Italo-Britannica

The Italian newspapers contain an interesting report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Banca Italo-Britannica held at Milan on December 21. Shareholders were reminded of the fact that, thanks to the intervention of the English group—namely, the shareholders in the British Italian Corporation—the affairs of the Banca Italo-Britannica had been put in order, thus enabling it not only to meet its liabilities in full but also to carry on its business without interruption. This intervention involved considerable sacrifices and the formation and financing of the Societa Finanziaria I.B., which had enabled the bank to consolidate its position and to enjoy adequate liquid resources. The balance-sheet submitted to the meeting showed that the capital of 75,000,000 lire and the reserves of 7,500,000 lire were intact, and that the bank was therefore in a position to continue its work. The financial year closed on September 30, and the accounts showed a small diminution in the balance of undistributed profits—namely, from 982,055 lire to 966,990 lire. The entire board having been elected at the extraordinary general meeting held in August last, the shareholders were not called upon to proceed with the nomination of any new director. The comments of the Italian Press upon the proceedings show that confidence in the institution, which was shaken in February last for reasons which are now common knowledge, has now been fully restored, and that the sacrifices made by the English group are duly recognized.

The Foreign Exchanges

A table giving the highest and lowest rates touched by the foreign exchanges in the past year appears in another column. It shows some interesting instances of depreciation, the result of departing from the gold standard. Thus the Spanish rate rose to the record level of 36.92p. on the last day of the year. The closing quotation of 36.50p. shows a heavy fall in the value of the peseta, for it compares with 29.74½p. on December 31, 1928. Another unfavourable feature was the weakness of Canadian dollars; in the absence of exports of gold the Montreal rate on London rose at the end of October to $5.01, and as parity is $4.86 2-3 the Canadian dollar stood at a heavy discount. The Turkish exchange has moved adversely, and at one time stood at 1,115p. to the pound. Towards the end of the first half of the year the German and New York exchanges moved below the gold export points from London, and large amounts of the metal were withdrawn from this centre. In the second half of the year, however, the French exchange proved the most threatening to London's gold stock, and for several months past it has hovered around the gold export point. Among the Eastern exchanges the Chinese rates declined with silver, but the measures taken to restore Japan to the gold standard resulted in a recovery in the Kobe rate from the low point of 1s. 9 3/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d., the latter rate prevailing on the last day of the year. A suspension of gold exports led to a sharp break in the Argentine exchange, which in the last month of the year fell to 44½d.

Causes of the Decline in Silver

The past year has proved an extremely unfavourable period for silver, the price of which established a new low record. The price declined almost continually throughout the year, the highest price, 26 7-16d. per oz., being quoted on January 7 and the lowest, 21 5-16d., on December 30. The previous low record was 21 11-16d. in January, 1903. In commenting on this pronounced weakness in the white metal, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, in their annual circular, point out that with the exception of 1928 the price has shown a steady decline since 1924, the total fall in the average price of the three succeeding years amounting to nearly 8d. This, they naturally contend, indicates an excess of supply over demand as a chronic feature of the market. In 1928 the decline in the average price was arrested owing to abnormal political disturbances in China. Various reasons are assigned for the depression in the silver market. Sales on the part of the Indian Government have been among them, and the authorities mentioned estimate the total sales by the Indian Government at about 30,000,000oz. Further, it is estimated that about 10,000,000oz. of demonetized British silver has been used for coinage or sold in the market and a similar quantity of French silver has come on offer, so that the amount of silver additional to the current production from the mines which has been dealt with in the market during the year was not less than 50,000,000oz. The mining production, on the other hand, is expected to show a decrease of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 oz. Imports into China will probably approximate to the record total of 141,000,000 in 1928. But this figure has only been attained as a result of the fall in prices and the stocks in Shanghai at the end of the year are stated to be the largest ever known, amounting to 85,500,000 taels of sycee, 126,000,000 dollars, and 7,620 bars of silver; compared with 62,000,000 taels of sycee, 102,000,000 dollars, and 5,740 bars at the end of 1928. Even the present low price of the metal is not expected to have any material effect on production, but it is thought that demand in India and China should in consequence be stimulated.

Costly Marine Casualties

Although most of the vessels whose names were entered in the Loss Book at Lloyd's yesterday were small, there have been a number of important casualties during recent weeks which have caused the end of the year to be rather depressing for the Marine Insurance Market. It was learned that the dredger A.B.17, lost on Saturday night off Ushant, while being towed from Holland to Port de Boue, was valued at about £40,000. The craft was in tow of the German tug Max Berendt, which was towing a new dredger, valued at £70,000, that sank at sea early in October while bound from Havre for Suez. Another recent towage risk which also ended unfortunately was that of a floating dock, valued at £35,000, which sank while being towed from Hamburg to Rotterdam early last month. Three such casualties within so short a time are likely to cause underwriters to consider with especial care in future towage risks in the autumn and winter months.

The Risk of Total Loss

Another piece of unfavourable news for the market was that the little steamer Lairdselm, of 687 tons, which capsized in Lochryan on December 22, while bound from Glasgow for Belfast, was carrying machinery valued at £50,000 for the new motor-ship Achimota, a value which represents about half that of all the machinery for the new vessel. It is understood that the machinery was covered for the voyage at a rate of only 1s. per £100 and, although doubtless there should be a considerable salvage, the cost may be expected to be substantial. Altogether, December has proved to be an expensive month for the market, owing to such accidents as the collision off New York which resulted in the sinking of the British liner Fort Victoria, the wreck of the New Zealand steamer Manuka, and the sinking of four important cargo steamers during the violent week-end at the beginning of December. In the last few years the rates to cover the risk of total loss have been much reduced, owing to factors including improvements in aids to navigation and the assistance of wireless in summoning help, but the losses that have lately occurred show that the effect of particularly violent weather has still to be taken into account. Even though the total loss risk may not be as serious as it was a few years ago, the improvement does not represent a complete gain to underwriters, since claims have to be met in respect of vessels towed into port in a damaged state and of depreciated cargo, and the amount of damage lately done by wild weather has clearly been very heavy.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

	PAGE
Agricultural and General Engineers	20
Bogotá Telephone	20
De Havilland Aircraft	20
Salvador Railway	20
John Shaw & Sons, Wolverhampton	20
Waterfall (Selangor) Rubber	21

STOCK EXCHANGE

A MILD RALLY

INDIA STOCKS AGAIN LOWER

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was very quiet, but the tendency in several directions showed a slight improvement. British Funds again advanced, and Home Rails moved in sympathy. India Government stocks exceptionally remained weak, on the political situation. A number of leading Industrial shares recovered to a small extent, the rally being fostered in the afternoon by New York. In the Foreign market a demand was reported for some of the European loans. South African shares were firmer, and a few Tin shares improved on the rise reported in the price of tin. To-day the Stock Exchange will be closed for the usual New Year holiday.

The Five per Cent. War Loan advanced at one time to 100 5-16, closing 1-16 higher on balance at 100 3-16. Conversion "Fives" were firmer at 99 13-16 for the fully paid "A" and 100⅛ for the "B." The Three-and-a-Half and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loans rose to 74½ and 93¾ respectively. Treasury Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds, 1932-34, hardened to 98½. Further falls of ¾ to 1½ took place in India stocks; the Three per Cents. declined to 50¾, the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. to 60¾, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1950-55, to 80¾. In the Home Railway market the tone was steady to firm. There were fractional gains in L.M.S. (54½) and Southern Preferred (72½), as well as in some of the Preference and debenture stocks.

In the Foreign market there was continued inquiry for the higher-yielding European loans, among which Belgian Seven per Cents. rose to 109, Hungarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. to 102½, Greek Refugee Seven per Cents. to 101½, Saarbruecken and Westphalia Seven per Cents. to 99¼ and 100 respectively, and Bulgarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. to 86½. French railway bonds were also in demand, and the Rumanian group was firm, the Consolidated Four per Cents. being 45½, the 1913 loan 50½, and the Seven per Cents. 83½. Berlin Six per Cents. fell a point to 93, and, in sympathy with the weakness of the American portion of the loan, Peruvian Six per Cents. dropped to 79, at which they showed a fall of 3 points. One or two Brazilian loans declined, including the 1903 (72), but the Coffee bonds and Santos Seven per Cents. were better at 83½ and 80 respectively. Argentine Rescission Four per Cents. were lower at 85½. The Japanese group showed some small falls. Siamese Six and Seven per Cents. were firmer, at 101½ and 103½ respectively. The Chinese group was steady, with the German issue of the 1896 loan a little better at 96. Peruvian Corporation Preference stock was ½ lower at 55. South American Railway stocks were steady. San Paulo fell 1 to 188-193; the traffic showed a decrease of £22,820. The Cordoba Central return showed a decrease of £14,000, and the aggregate decrease since July 1 now amounts to £181,000.

Oil shares were quiet, and in one or two cases rather firmer. Shell hardened to 4¾ and V.O.C. Holding to over 2⅞.

A more hopeful feeling prevailed in the Rubber market, and, while business was very limited, prices were higher in the cases of such leading shares as Rubber Trust, United Serdang, Telogoredjo, United Sua Betong, and Allied Sumatra. Rubber was firmer at 8½d. a lb. Tea shares were idle and steady.

MINING SHARES IN DEMAND

The Industrial market was firmer in tone, but business was very quiet. There appeared to be some bear closing in progress. Courtaulds hardened to 2 11-16, while Imperial Chemical, which opened at 25s. 3d., advanced to 26s. 1½d., bid, before easing to 26s.; Chemical Deferred hardened to 8s. 10½d. The tobacco group was steady to firm, Carreras showing a small gain. Margarine shares hardened, the Union rising 3-32 to 3½. Anglo-Newfoundland Development were strong at 6 or more, this comparing with 5½ on Monday. The American group showed a general advance, advices at the opening of Wall-street being favourable. International Nickel rose to $32¾ (a rise of $¾), Columbia Graphophone to 5 11-16, Gramophone to 4⅞, Brazilian Traction to $39, and Hydro-Electric Securities to about $38½. International Holding, after being $4¼, rallied to $5½. Tate and Lyle were dull, closing at 35s. 6d., and Manbré and Garton Deferred declined to 23-32. The Celanese group was firmer, British Celanese being 13-16 and American Celanese 7. In the brewery group Guinness were maintained at 96s. Dublin having sent supporting orders. Insurance shares had an easier appearance, an exception being Sun Life (51½). Hongkong and Shanghai Banking shares fell 2 to 119½.

French buying caused a fairly general rise in South African shares, among which Central Mining bearer advanced ½ to 17 and De Beers Deferred 3-16 to 9⅞. Gold Fields were ⅛ higher at 2 5-32 and T.C.L. 3-16 higher at 1⅞, while East Rand rose 1s. to 11s. 3d. Johannesburg Consolidated, Rand Mines, Union Corporation, and Springs all advanced. In the Rhodesian group Congo Border rose further to 7¼, while Bwana M'Kubwa touched 21s. 6d. and closed at 21s. 3d. Chartered recovered to 37s. 9d., and other Rhodesian shares hardened. Tanganyika Concessions rose to 1 15-16. Tin rose £3 a ton, this causing a further rally in leading shares; Malayan rose 6d. to 25s. Kampar Malaya advanced 1s. 6d. to 17s. and Hong-kong 1s. to 19s. 9d. Rio Tinto were ½ higher at 42⅜. Silver shares remained weak, Burma Corporation falling at one time to 15s. offered. Santa Gertrudis declined to 10s. 3d. and San Francisco to 1 5-16.

THE ZINC CONVENTION

FAILURE TO ACHIEVE OBJECT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31

In spite of attempts to prolong it, the Zinc Convention expired to-day. It came into force on May 6, 1928, between producers in Europe, and was extended to include American producers in the following December. It has been unanimously denounced at Brussels by its signatories on the ground that it has not given the expected results. By the terms of the pact production of zinc was to be limited as soon as stocks exceeded 50,000 tons, or as soon as price in London dropped below £27. However, stocks have continually exceeded the total and the world's production has increased month by month instead of lessening.

AMERICAN STOCKBROKERS SUSPENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 31

The New York Stock Exchange to-day suspended for insolvency the firm of Roberts and Hall, one of the most important brokerage houses in Cincinnati. Yesterday a suit for a receivership was filed against the firm in that city.

BLUEMEL BROS.' CAPITAL PROPOSAL

Meetings of Bluemel Bros., cycle and motor accessory makers, are called to alter the articles of association and to extinguish the uncalled liability of 6s. 8d. on each of the £1 Ordinary shares. This liability is to be extinguished by capitalizing £30,000 of the reserve fund, making the Ordinary shares £1 fully paid, and restoring the Ordinary capital to £90,000, at which it stood before the capital return of 6s. 8d. per share which was made in 1928.

A revaluation of the property is being obtained, and the necessary adjustments will be made in the next published accounts. This will cause some delay in the publication of the accounts for the year ended September 30 last.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31.—Wheat closed firmer at 5c. to 10c. advance. Maize was steady, unchanged to 5c. up. Oats were easy at 25c. decline. Linseed closed barely steady at 5c. decline. Argentine markets closed at noon to-day and will not reopen until Thursday morning.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, February delivery	11.25	11.20
March delivery	11.40	11.30
Maize, January delivery	6.80	6.80
May delivery	6.85	6.80
Oats, February delivery	5.80	6.05
Linseed, January delivery	19.50	19.55
February delivery	19.60	19.65
March delivery	19.75	19.80
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	11.25	11.20
Maize, January delivery	6.60	6.60
Linseed, February delivery	19.50	19.50

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 8d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Although trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was not very active, the market fluctuated a good deal, but developed strength in the latter part of the session, when a demonstration against the short interest caused sharp advances in various stocks. Sales were returned at 2,666,000 shares.

The opening was firm, with overnight buying orders causing rises in most of the speculative leaders, with Steel Common and General Electric prominent. Wall-street was relieved by the completion of income-tax selling in a regular way, any further business of this character having to be a cash transaction in to-day's market. A speculative demand for motor issues appeared soon afterwards based on expectations that the opening of the motor show in New York on Saturday next will stimulate sales, especially as reports were received of increasing production in the industry. There was also a continued demand for public utility stocks. Later in the morning, however, a large amount of cash sales for income-tax purposes, with many transactions at half or a full point below sales in the regular way, checked the advance and caused irregularity in the list, though early gains were generally maintained. The market quietened around midday and began to show the effects of the New Year holiday.

Activity revived somewhat in the afternoon, chiefly in the shape of "bear" covering, which was particularly noticeable in merchandising issues and Steel Common. Strength was derived from the prospects of easier credit conditions in the New Year, and buying of public utility issues was encouraged by the more favourable outlook. The close was firm.

The year's sales of stocks totalled 1,127,734,620 shares, as compared with 926,353,800 shares in 1928, while the sales of bonds reached $3,030,000,000 par value, against $2,927,709,000 in the previous year.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	$4.86⅔	$4.92⅞	$4.93⅜
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.87⅝	4.87⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88⅛	4.88⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅛	4.83⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.87 9/16	4.87 9/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.86 9/16	4.86 9/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.94⅛	3.94
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.30½	40.30⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.81
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.92	26.92½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.81½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.97
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89¾	23.89⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	14.00	14.00
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.42½	19.42¾
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	13.39	13.37½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09¾	14.09¾
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.52¾	17.52¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¾	1.77¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30¼	1.30¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires, cables	1 peso	42.54	41.41	41.50
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.05

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Atchison	221	219	Int.C.Amer	25½	25¾
Atl. Coast	167	167	Kansas C.S.	81*	81
B. & O.	116	114¾	Louisville	130	127⅝
Do. Pref.	79½	79	Minn. S.P.	31	28
Brooklyn M. T'sit	63*	63½	Mis. Pac.	86½	87
Can. Pac.	190	187	Do., Pref.	135½	135
Cent. N.J.	275*	260	N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Ches. & O.	203	200¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	14	14	N.Y. Cent.	170¼	167
Do. Pref.	37½	37½	Nflk. & W.	226¼	227
Ch. N. W.	84¼	83¼	N. Pacific	85*	84
Ch.Mil.St.P	25	24	Pennsylv'a	74⅛	73¾
Ch.Rock Is.	114	111½	Reading	122½	122
Del.&Hud.	161½	161½	S.L. & S.F.	107½	107½
Del., Lack.	141	141	S.L.& S.W.	60	60
Erie	56¼	56	S. Pacific	123¾	118
Do. 1st Pf.	61½	61½	Southern	136	135
G. N., Pf.	95	92½	Do. Pref.	96⅛	96⅛
Ill. Cent.	129	128	Un. Pacific	215	211
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	21	20½	Do., Pref.	82½	82½
			Wabash	53	53½
			Do., Pf., A	86½	86½

INDUSTRIALS

	Dec. 31	Dec. 30		Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Air Reduct.	124*	119½	Int. Nickel	32⅝	30⅝
Allied Chem	262	260	Int. Paper	27½	26
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	26	25	Int. Tele.	74½	71⅝
Am. and F. Pwr.	95¾	89⅝	Kennecott	58½	56⅛
Am. Can.	122¼	118⅞	Kresge S.S.	33½	32¼
Am. Loco.	101	98½	K'ger. 5%	24⅛	23⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	82*	80	Liggett&M.	96	93¼
Am. Smelt.	72⅞	70½	Loose-Wile	50	49
Am. Sug. R.	60	58½	Mack Tcks.	69¾	68¼
Am. Tel.	222½	217	Montg'y W.	48¾	48
Am. Tob.	200	193¾	Nash M'trs	53½	51⅞
Am. Wool'n	7	6¼	Nat. Bisct.	179*	179
Anaconda	75	73	Nat. Cash R.	76	74*
Armour D.	80	80	Nat. Dairy	48¼	46⅝
As. Dry Gds.	28½	27¾	N. Amer.	97¾	93½
Atl'tic R'f	37⅝	36¾	Packard	16⅛	15⅞
Baldwin	31	30	Pan.A.Pet.	59⅝	58
Barnsdall A	23⅝	23⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	83⅝	80½
Beth. Steel	94½	93⅞	Pullman	84	84½
C.de Pascoe	63⅞	64	Radio Corp	43⅞	41⅞
Chile Cop.	53⅝	53⅜	R'm'g'n Rd	26⅝	25⅞
Chrysler	36⅜	35⅜	Ryl. Dutch	52¾	52¾
Col. Fuel	36¾	35	Sears R'b'k	89¼	85¾
Colum. Gas	74⅞	73	Shell Trans.	43	44⅛
Col. Graph.	28¼	26¾	Shell Un.	23¼	22⅞
Cons. Gas	100	96	Sloss S.Stl.	36	35
Cont. Can.	51¼	49⅜	Std. Brands	27	26⅝
Cont. Oil	23¼	22½	Std. Gas	118½*	114⅞
Corn Prod.	92⅛	87⅞	Std. Oil of Cal.	61	60
Crucible	90	88½	Do., N.J.	66⅛	64¾
Davison Ch.	29	28	Do., N.Y.	33¼	32¾
Drug Inc.	78	75	Studebaker	42⅞	41½
Du Pont	116½	114	Texas Corp.	56⅛	55½
Eastman K.	176	172	Tex. G. Sul.	54⅝	53¼
Elec. P.&L.	52½	50⅝	Tidewater	12	11⅝
Electric Storage	71½	69	Un. Carbide	78¾	77
Fox Film	22*	21½	Un. Fruit	103	100½
Gen. Elec.	243¼	234½	United Gas	33½	32⅛
Gen. Foods	47⅛	46⅝	U.S. L'ther	8	8
Gen. Motors	40½	39⅞	U.S. Rbr.	23⅝	23½
Gillette	102¾	99	U.S. Steel	171	166¼
Goodrich	42	40⅛	Do., Pref.	141¼	141¼
Goody'r R.	61½*	61½	W. Un. Tel.	196	182
Hou. Oil Tx.	57	54	Whse. Mfg.	144*	139
Hud. M'trs	48¼	45¼	Woolworth	70½	69
Ind. Rayon	117	116	Worth'n Pump	69	66
Int. Harv'r	79	77¼	Youngst'n Sheet	110	106
Int. Match	66½	65¼			

KERB STOCKS

	Dec. 31	Dec. 30		Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Au.-Am. Oil	16⅞	17	Mid. West Utilities	26½	25½
Assoc. Gas	36¾*	38¼	Pennroad	13½	13
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	27½	27½	Silica Gel.	17¾	16
Celanese	33¾	32½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53¾	53¼
Elec. Bond	84⅝	82⅝	Swift Int.	35⅞	36½
Gulf Oil	137½	133¼	Vacuum Oil	94⅝	93¾
Int. Pet.	21⅝	21½			

BONDS

	Dec. 31	Dec. 30		Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Libty. Ln. 3½%	99 16/32	99 15/32	Finl. 6%, 1945	92	91¾
Do. 4¼%	101 6/32	101 6/32	Fren. 7½%, 1941	118⅞	118⅝
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101 14/32	101 11/32	Do. 7, '49	113¼	113
U.K. 5½%, 1937	103	103⅛	Ger. 7, '49	106¼	106¼
Do. 4%, 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek 7%, 1964	98	98
Arg. 6%, 1959	95	95⅝	Hamb'g 6, 1946	92½	92½
Aust. 5%, 1957	93¼	92½	Hungary 7½%, '44	99	99
A'tria 7%, 1943	103¾	104	Ital. 7%, 1951	94⅛	94
Belg. 6%, 1955	101	100⅞	Jap. 6½%, 1954	102	101¾
Do. 7%, 1955	109¾	109¾	Nord Rly. 6½%, '50	102¾	102¾
Bordeaux 6%, '34	102½	102½	Norway 6%, 1952	102⅜	102
Brazil 7½, 1952	100	100	P.L.M. 6%, 1958	101¾	101¾
Bulg. 7, '67	75¾	75¾	Do. 7%, 1958	104¾	101½
Canada 5, 1931	100	100½	Poland 7%, 1947	77¼	79
Chile 7, '42	99½	99½	Do. 8%, 1950	93	92½
Do. 6, '60	89¼	90¼	Rio do Sul 8%, '46	94	94
Czech. 8%, 1951	109⅜	109⅜	San P. 8%, 1960	91	90¾
Denm'k 6%, 1942	103¾	103¾	Seine 7%, 1942	108	108⅛
Dutch E.I. 6%, '62	101½	101½	Swed. 5½%, 1954	105¾	105½
Do. 5½%, 1953	101	101	Tokio City 5½%, '61	87¼	88
Est. Rlys. 7%, '54	104¾	104¾			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Atchison, Pref.	102½	102½
Lehigh Valley	74	70¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	49¾	44
New York, Ontario and Western	13½	13¾
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	117	117
National Lead	136½	134

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was in good demand over the holiday, and 6 per cent. was the ruling rate throughout the session. Rates for commercial paper range from 5 to 5¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 4½ to 4¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet and unchanged at 4.88⅛ for cable transfers.

Silver rallied ⅛c. to 46⅛c. for foreign bullion.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,607,700 barrels, against 2,633,800 barrels in the previous week and 2,581,100 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow, New Year's Day.

Bonds had a quiet but steady market. Sales reached $7,837,000.

The directors of the Union Assurance Society announce the retirement of Mr. A. Makins from the position of secretary of the society as at December 31. Mr. Makins has completed 42 years' insurance service, having commenced his business career in 1887.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

All American markets will be closed to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Wheat.—The cash market closed firm and 3¼c. to 1½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 148c.; No. 2 amber Durum, 139c.; No. 2 hard winter, 139c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 157⅛c. Maize easy, 1¼c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 99⅞c., f.o.b. New York. Oats steady at ⅛c. advance. White clipped, 54¼c., f.o.b. New York. Rye steady, ⅛c. lower. No. 2 Western, 113⅛c., f.o.b. New York. Barley firm and 1c. higher for No. 2 malting at 74c., f.o.b.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 2,501,000 bushels smaller on the week at 409,085,000 bushels, which compares with 344,082,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,221,000 bushels larger on the week at 8,469,000 bushels, against 17,790,000 bushels; and that of oats is 508,000 bushels smaller on the week at 51,153,000 bushels, compared with 34,926,000 bushels a year ago.

Flour was steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day l'st yr†	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	813	—	1,565	321,021	379,033
Do., Atlantic	100	—	126	58,407	80,797
*Exports, ditto	152	—	630	45,256	57,719
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,219	—	3,003	119,723	145,835
Do., Atlantic	19	—	30	2,568	9,405
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	9	3,822
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	84	—	156	13,501	14,314
Receipts, Atlantic	71	—	151	10,602	11,764
*Exports, ditto	10	—	41	1,787	2,693
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	258	—	639	88,043	81,198
Do., Atlantic	18	—	23	3,891	7,525
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	80	3,223

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. † Holiday.

Lard was steady and unchanged. Prime Western, steam, $10.45; Middle West, spot, $10.35.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed firm, 21 to 25 points up. Sales were estimated at 18,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 7.50; March, 7.46; May, 7.31; July, 7.31; Sept., 7.33. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 15 to 40 points up. Sales, 7,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 12.10; March, 11.35; May, 10.58; July, 10.43; Sept., 10.35. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9⅛c. to 9⅞c. Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14⅞c.

Cocoa futures closed steady, 1 point up to 4 points down. Sales, 24,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.21c.; March, 9.56c.; May, 9.90c.; July, 10.10c.; Sept., 10.35c.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed firm, 3 points higher to unchanged. Sales, 24,000 tons. Closing prices:—Jan., 1.91c.; March, 1.98c.; May, 2.06c.; July, 2.11c.; Sept., 2.17c.; Dec., 2.25c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was quoted 3.80c. per lb. Sales comprised 15,000 bags of Porto Rico, Jan. shipment, at 3.80c. per lb., c.i.f., and 7,000 bags of Philippine, Feb.-March shipment, at 3.82c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willatt and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 33,000 tons, against 26,000 tons last year; stocks amount to 181,000 tons, against 124,000 tons a year ago.

Cotton on the spot closed 5 points lower at 17.25c. The futures market opened with a loss of 2 to 5 points under various selling orders and poor advices from Liverpool, but afterwards rallied on shorts covering and buying by trade interests. Later in the session realizing caused a setback, and in the absence of fresh support the market closed quiet at 3 to 5 points decline on the day. New Orleans, spot, middling, closed without change at 17.01c., and the futures market ended steady at 2 points advance to 3 points decline, compared with previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
January	17.06	17.06	17.11	17.11
February	17.19	17.19	17.24	17.24
March	17.32	17.32	17.37	17.37
April	17.44	17.44	17.49	17.49
May	17.57	17.56	17.61	17.61
June	17.64	17.64	17.69	17.69
July	17.73	17.73	17.77	17.77
August	17.75	17.75	17.78	17.78
September	17.76	17.76	17.79	17.79
October	17.78	17.78	17.82	17.81
November	17.88	17.88	17.91	17.91

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	23,000	108,000	6,832,000	7,112,000
Exports, Gt. Btn.	3,000	28,000	837,000	1,089,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	22,000	81,000	3,419,000	3,711,000

Copper closed steady and unaltered. Electrolytic, domestic, spot, and export, spot and Jan. delivery, quoted 18c. per lb., asked. Tin firm at ⅛c. advance. Straits metal, spot and Jan. delivery, quoted 39⅛c. and 39⅞c. respectively. Spelter steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Jan. delivery, 5.45c. per lb., asked. Lead.—Spot unchanged at 6.25c. per lb. Pig Iron steady, No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard copper futures were:—March, 16.00c.; May, 15.90c.; July, 15.85c. Sales, one lot. Closing prices for standard tin futures were:—March, 40.00c.; May, 40.40c.; July, 40.80c. Sales, 21 lots.

Rubber.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher. Spot and Jan., 16½c.; Jan.-Feb., 16⅞c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. higher. Spot and Jan., 17c.; Jan.-Feb., 17⅛c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 to 20 points up. Jan., 16.00c.; March, 16.50c.; May, 17.00c.; July, 17.40c.; Sept., 17.80c. Sales, 268 contracts.

Cotton Oil closed barely steady. Refined futures were 5 to 2 points down. Closing prices.—Crude, spot, 7.12½c.; yellow, spot, 8.45c. to 8.65c. Futures.—March, 8.85c.; May, 9.06c.; July, 9.23c.; Aug., 9.28c.

Petroleum.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $3.00 to $3.05 per barrel.

Turpentine was steady and unchanged at 52½c. to 53½c. The Jacksonville and Savannah markets were closed to-day.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—Linseed closed irregular, 1c. down to 2½c. up. Dec., 306½c.; May, 314½c.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 31.—Wheat closed firm, ⅛c. to ⅞c. up. Dec., 122¼c.; May, 129⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Wheat closed firm, ⅛c. to 1c. up. Dec., 130c.; May, 136⅞c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—Cloverseed closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.10; March, 11.50.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 31.—Wheat opened firm and ⅛c. to ⅜c. higher on firmer advices from Liverpool and Buenos Aires, and further advanced on reports of an improved export demand from Manitoba, with continued light country offerings. Declines occurred afterwards owing to commission houses selling, but the market rallied again on predictions of cold weather and shorts evening-up over to-morrow's holiday. The close was firm and 1c. to 1½c. higher. Dec., 141⅞c.; May, 147⅞c.; July, 149⅞c. Oats closed firm, 1⅛c. to ⅜c. up. Dec., 62⅞c.; May, 65⅞c.; July, 66⅞c. Barley futures steady, ⅛c. higher to unchanged. Dec., 62⅞c.; May, 67⅞c.

Linseed closed easy, 2c. to 2½c. lower. Dec., 260c.; May, 268⅞c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Wheat opened steady at a rise of ⅛c. and improved afterwards on the firmness of foreign markets together with reports that the world's stocks of wheat were decreasing. Realizing occurred afterwards owing to continued favourable weather conditions in the south-west, and mostly favourable foreign crop advices, but after a slight reaction the market rallied owing to rumours of export inquiries, a small interior movement in the north-west and buying by eastern interests. Reports of a better cash demand and predictions of cold weather in the south-west stimulated further support later, and the market closed steady at an advance of ⅞c. to 1½. Dec., 127⅞c.; March, 133c.; May, 137c.; July, 136⅞c.

Maize closed irregular, 1⅛c. lower to ⅛c. higher. Dec., 85⅞c.; March, 92⅞c.; May, 95⅞c.; July, 97⅞c. Oats closed irregular at ⅛c. decline to ⅛c. advance. Dec., 43⅞c.; March, 48c.; May, 49⅞c.; July, 48⅞c. Rye, No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, irregular, 1⅛c. higher to ⅜c. lower. Dec., 106⅞c.; March, 104⅞c.; May, 103⅞c.

Provisions closed barely steady with lard 7½ to 10 points, and pork 5 to 10 points lower. Closing prices:—Lard.—Jan., 9.95; March, 10.15; May, 10.40. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Jan., 11.45; May, 12.05.

Bacon was easy at 25 points decline. Hogs easy, light 15 points and heavy sorts 20 to 35 points down. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since November 1 total 5,588,000, against 5,754,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Heavy
To-day	12.25	9.25 to 9.75	9.15 to 9.40
Previous day	12.50	9.40 to 9.90	9.35 to 9.75
Last year		Holiday	
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		127,000	29,000
Previous day		137,000	53,000
Last year		Holiday	

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 31.—The market opened barely steady, ½ to ¼ lower, and closed steady, although ¼ down on the day. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 34½ (previous, 34¾); May, 34¼ (34½); July, 34¼ (34½); Sept., 34¼ (34½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

The dividend of 10 per cent. recently announced by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company will be paid on and after January 8 against the deposit of coupon No. 67, by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

COMPANY RESULTS

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

Hunters the Teamen.—Interim Ordinary dividend of 3¾ per cent. actual (the same).

Schill Brothers.—Dividend on Six-and-a-Quarter per cent. Preference shares Deferred in arrear since July, 1926.

Walker and Homfray.—Quarterly interim dividend of 3 per cent. actual on increased capital, against 5 per cent. on smaller capital.

Cornbrook Brewery.—The net profit for the year ended September 30 was £39,831. Ordinary dividend of 10 per cent. (the same). Net profits for previous year, £44,690.

Union Bank of Australia.—Interim dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., amounting to 6s. 3d. per share, free of tax. Dividend warrants will be transmitted on January 29. The dividend a year ago was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or 7s. 6d. per share, tax free.

Anglo-Norwegian Holdings.—Dividend on the Preferred shares at the rate of $5.25 Canadian currency per share for the period from April 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929. Coupon No. 1 detached from certificates to bearer issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will be payable on January 7.

COCKSHUTT PLOW

A cablegram received in London from Montreal states that the annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Company shows earnings of $3·29 on the Common stock, as against $2·68 last year, and improvement in net working capital position from $6,100,000 to $6,480,000 this year. Net liquid assets are stated to be equivalent to $22 per share of Common stock outstanding.

SOEMBER AJOE RUBBER

The profit on revenue account of the Soember Ajoe Rubber Estates for the year ended September 30 amounted to £9,841 (against £9,576 for 1927-28), in addition to which £5,735 was brought forward. After deducting £2,000 written off expenditure on development of estate, the directors propose to pay on January 11 a dividend of 7½ per cent. (the same), leaving £7,766 to be carried forward. Crops harvested were 590,297lb. of rubber and 685cwt. of coffee (against 441,152lb. rubber and 777cwt. coffee). Of the rubber, 480,854lb. realized an average gross price of 11.03d. per lb. (against 11.92d.). The proportion of the coffee sold realised an average gross price of 77s. 6d. (against 77s. 9d.) per cwt. Meeting, January 7.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Dec. 31

The market opened firm, but with trading on a small scale. There was little disposition to sell owing to the firmness of New York, but the general absence of news restricted interest, and although public utility issues were firm transactions were few and far between. The close was dull but firm.

Reuter's Quotations

—	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Abitibi	35	35	Dom. Bridge	73½	73½
Alberta Pac. Grain	27½	27¾	Dom. Textile	75	76
Asbestos	2½	2½	Fam. Players	41	38½
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fraser Cos.	17	15¾
B.C. Packers	13	12¾	Hollinger	4¾	4¾
Braz. Tract.	39⅛	37⅞	Int. Nickel	32¼	31¼
B.C. Pwr., A	36	36	Massey H.	43¾	43
Do., B	20⅛	18¼	Montreal L'gt	128	126
Brit. Emp. Steel	1⅛	1½	Nat. Brew.	118⅛	118⅞
Do., 1st Pref.	26	26	Nat. Steel Car	59½	57½
Do., 2nd Pref	5	5	Port Alfred Pulp	No bid	No bid
Brompton	29	28½	Do., Pref.	94	91
Calgary	158¾	158¼	Power Corp.	74½	73½
Can. Car	27	26¼	Price Bros.	79⅞	No bid
Do., Prefd.	30¼	30	Quebec Pwr.	66½	64¾
C. Cement	18¼	17½	Shawinigan	77⅞	76⅝
Do., Pref.	93	93	S. Canada Power	33	32½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bd*	Steel Co. of Canada	43½	No bid
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	12	12¼	Wayagamack	No bid	No bid
Do., B	10	11	W'peg Elec.	51½	50
C. Power	19¾	17¾	B'k Montreal	315	311
C. Steamship	18½	18½	Can. Bank Com.	245	240
Do., Prefd.	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank	296	296
Cockshutt	24	23⅞			
Cons. Mining	254	250			

* Ex dividend.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Exchange on London was unchanged at 5 15/32d. The Coffee market closed easy with No. 7 New York standard 200 reis lower at 14$975. Receipts 11,000 bags, which makes for the season to date 1,621,000 bags, against 1,611,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 7,000 bags to the United States, 21,000 bags to Europe, and 3,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 333,000 bags, and compares with 359,000 bags a year ago. At Santos No. 4 New York standard remained at 21$000. Receipts 33,000 bags, making 4,664,000 so far this season, against 4,131,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 23,000 bags to the United States. The stock is estimated at 1,155,000 bags, against 1,097,000 bags a year ago.

City News in Brief

Mr. Charles Mervyn Hill has joined the board of British Drug Houses, Limited.

As usual on January 1 the London Stock Exchange will not be opened to-day.

Lord Brabourne has been elected chairman of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Company.

Particulars of Anglo-Nigerian Corporation, Limited, having a capital of £600,000 in 2s. shares, are given in the latest issue of Messrs. Jordan's daily register of new companies.

Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Co., announce that Mr. Ralph Gore, Captain R. Gordon Munro, and Mr. D. H. Scott, have been appointed assistant directors of the company.

The National Bank of Egypt announce the appointment of Mr. H. S. Posgate as assistant manager of their London agency in place of Mr. A. F. Gillbee, retired on attaining the age limit.

The registration of Consolidated Tin Smelters Limited, having a capital of £3,000,000 in £1 shares, is now announced. Particulars of the company were given in our issue of December 18.

Mr. R. L. Jolliffe has been appointed chairman and managing director of Bertram and Co.; the following have also been appointed to the board:—The Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Cornwall and Sir Alfred James Hawkey.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Walker Roylance has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's Underwriters' Fire and Non-Marine Association for 1930, and Mr. E. F. Warren has been elected deputy-chairman.

A holding company has been formed entitled the Standard Electricitäts Gesellschaft A.G. with a capital of Mk.25,000,000. The International Standard Electric Corporation, New York, the A.E.G. and the Felten and Guilleaume Company have participated in the formation of the company, which holds the majority of shares in the Ferdinand Schuchhardt Berliner Fernsprech und Telegraphenwerk A.G. and the Mix and Genest Aktien Gesellschaft, Berlin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN 1929

HIGHEST AND LOWEST MOVEMENTS

The following table shows the highest and lowest points touched by the foreign exchanges as quoted in London during 1929, and also compares the rates current on the last day of each of the past two years:—

Place	Par of Exch'ge	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec 31, 1928	Highest 1929	Lowest 1929
New York	4.86⅔	4.88⅛	4.85¼	4.88 15/32	4.84 9/16
Montreal	4.86⅔	4.93⅜	4.86½	5.01	4.85⅜
Paris	124.21	123.87	124.03	124.37½	123.69
Brussels	35.00	34.86½	34.88½	34.97	34.84½
Milan	92.46	93.22	92.68	93.30	92.52
Zurich	25.2215	25.12½	25.18¼	25.24¾	25.08⅝
Athens	375	375	375	375½	374½
*Helsingfrs.	193.23	194⅛	192⅞	194⅜	192½
Madrid	25.2215	36.50	29.74½	36.92	29.67
Lisbon	4.50	108¼	109¼	111½	107½
Amsterdm	12.107	12.09⅝	12.07 15/16	12.13	12.06⅞
Berlin	20.43	20.42½	20.38½	20.58	20.31⅜
Vienna	34.58½	34.65½	34.45½	34.75	34.41
Budapest	27.82	27.86	27.83½	27.95	27.76
Prague	§164.25	164¾	163¾	164⅞	163⅛
Warsaw	43.38	43½	43½	43.55	43.18¾
Riga	25.2215	25.21	25.18	25.30	25.10
Bucharest	813.6	818	808½	822	803
Const'ople	110	1,030	987½	1,115	975
Belgrade	25.2215	275½	275 15/16	277	274¼
Kovno	48.66	48¾	49	49½	48½
Sofia	673.659	675½	672	680	665
Reval	18.159	18.19½	18.08½	18.25	18.05
Oslo	18.159	18.20⅝	18.19¼	18.21	18.18¾
Stockholm	18.159	18.13¼	18.13	18.18¾	18.08¼
Cop'nh'g'n	18.159	18.20⅝	18.17¾	18.22¼	18.17½
Alex'ndria	97½	97½	97½	97 9/16	97 7/16
Bombay	18d.	1/5 15/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16	1/5 25/32
Calcutta	18d.	1/5 15/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16	1/5 25/32
Madras	18d.	1/5 15/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16	1/5 25/32
Hongkong	—	1/8	2/0 17/32	2/0 15/16	1/7
Kobe	24.58d.	2/0 11/64	1/10 45/64	2/0 5/16	1/9 [illegible]
Shanghai	—	2/1 5/16	2/7½	2/7⅞	2/1
Singapore	2/4	2/3¾	2/3 29/32	2/4 3/32	2/3 [illegible]
Batavia	12.107	12.13¼	12.08¾	12.16¼	12.06⅜
Manila	24.666d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16	2/0 7/16	2/0 [illegible]
R. de Jan.	5.899d.	5 25/64	5 57/64	5 15/16	5 11/32
B. Aires	47.577d.	46 5/16	47 11/32	47 17/32	44½
Valp'ri'so†	40	39.79	39.64	39.79	39.37
Montevid.	51d.	46¾	50¾	51¼	44¼
Lima†	Par	20⅛%‡	19⅞%‡	20½‡	18⅞‡
Mexico	9.76	10.10	—	10.52	9.75

† 90 days § Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.63 to 100kr. ‡ Premium.

POLISH DEBT PAYMENT

The Polish Government has paid to the British Treasury the sum of £193,044, being a further instalment of the repayment of the Polish debt to Great Britain for Relief Debts in accordance with the funding agreement of 1924.

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Association Limited
with which are associated
The Clergy Mutual Assurance Society
The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society
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MONEY MARKET

AN EASY FINISH TO THE YEAR

FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNTS

The last day of 1929 provided an easier experience for the short loan market than any end-of-the-year within recent memory. After 6 per cent. had been paid at the start for fresh loans for the night and the market had made early application at the Bank of England for the loan of a further large amount, stringency passed off and the rate for night advances rapidly declined, being finally only 3½ per cent. Old day-to-day advances carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 5 per cent. Many explanations were offered for the unwonted ease on the last day of the year. One of the most popular reasons was the recent collapse in speculation both here and in the United States, which had caused a diminution in the money required to finance Stock Exchange positions. Other causes of yesterday's comparative ease included a heavy return of currency from the country following the Christmas holiday, Monday's large maturity of Treasury bills, and the tendency for the banks to be content with lower cash ratios. Market supplies were increased by purchases of bills by certain of the clearing banks, which brought February bills at about 4⅝ per cent. and March bills at 4½ per cent. The rate for January bills fluctuated with the loan rate, and after being 4¾-4⅞ per cent. at the start declined to a much lower level in the afternoon. Discount rates generally were weak and the rate for three months' fine bank bills again declined, brokers frequently quoting 4½ per cent. at the close of the day, while for forward business still lower rates prevailed. Another Continental central bank has reduced its rate, the National Bank of Belgium lowering its discount rate from 4½ to 3½ per cent. The Bank of England obtained all the South African gold available at its statutory price, but on the other hand, the French exchange moved against sterling in the afternoon closing at 123.87f.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3½-5½	4—5½	4½—4⅝	4½—4 9/16	4½	4½
Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %		3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
4½—4 9/16	4½		5—5½	5¼—5½	5½—6

BELGIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

The National Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 3½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After being 123.92f. in the early hours the French exchange declined in the afternoon and closed at 123.87f., compared with 123.89½f. on Monday. The feature of the dollar-sterling exchange was lack of pressure for sterling for the end of the year. The New York rate, after being $4.88⅛, declined slightly and finished at $4.88⅛, against $4.88 1/32 on Monday. Belgian currency was cheaper, the Brussels rate closing at 34.86⅛b. Violent fluctuations occurred in the Spanish exchange, which reached the new record of 36.92p. Later a recovery occurred in the peseta, the Madrid rate closing at 36.50p., compared with 36.30p. Dutch florins appreciated, the Amsterdam rate being 12.09⅞fl., against 12.09⅞fl. The Swiss rate continued to move in favour of sterling, closing at 25.12⅛f., and the Stockholm rate also moved in favour of London, being finally quoted at 18.13⅛kr. A sharp decline occurred in the Hong-kong exchange, which was quoted about 1s. 8d. The Japanese yen moved nearer to parity, the Kobe rate hardening to 2s. 0⅛d. A slight reaction, to 46 5/16d., took place in the Argentine exchange.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.88-4.88¼	4.87 31/32-88 7/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.98¼-98¾	4.92¾-93½
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.86-123.92	123.87-123.92
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86-34.86¾	34.84¾-86¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	93.20-93.25	93.17-93.27
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11¾-12¼	25.10-25.13
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375¼	374½-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	194-194¼	194.10-194.30
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.45-36.92	35.95-36.31
Lisbon	Escu.to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¼-12.10	12.09-12.10½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42-20.43	20.40½-20.42
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.63-34.67	34.64-34.68
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84-27.88	27.84-27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164 7/16-164⅝	164⅜-164⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.42-43.50	43.42-43.50
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.25	25.17-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'pole	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,040	1,020-1,040
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275-275½	274¾-275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-49¼	48½-49¼
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	672-677	672-677
Reval	E.Kr.to £	18.159	18.17-18.22	18.17-18.22
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.20¾	18.19½-20½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12½-13⅛	18.11-18.12¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19⅝-20¼	18.19⅝-20¼
Alexand'a	Pst. to £	97½	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 1/32	1/5 15/16-5 1/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 1/32	1/5 15/16-5 1/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 1/32	1/5 15/16-5 1/32
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/7½-1/8 3/16	1/7½-1/8¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 1/16-⅛	2/0 1/16-⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/1-2/1¼	2/1-2/1 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16-2/3 13/16	2/3 11/16-2/3 13/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞-13⅛	12.12⅝-13⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.666d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 11/32-5 15/32	5 11/32-5 15/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	46 5/16-46 9/32	46 5/16-46⅜
Valpar'so†	$ to £	40	39-79	39-73
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	46½-47	46¼-46¾
Lima†	£p.to £r.	Par	20½% prem.	20½% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	9.95-10.25	9.95-10.25

† 90 days. § Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

BAR GOLD amounting to £576,304 was bought by the Bank of England yesterday and £24,875 in SOVEREIGNS was received from abroad. On the other hand, £250,000 in SOVEREIGNS was set aside. The day's movements therefore resulted in a net influx of £351,179, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Dec. 27—		Dec. 27—	
Bar gold	5,364	Bar gold	362,960
		Sovs.	4,000
Dec. 28—		Dec. 28—	
Sovs.	298,626	Bar gold	314,956
Foreign gold coin	17	Sovs.	2,000
Dec. 30—		Dec. 30—	
Sovs.	197,240	Bar gold	188,522
Bar gold	2,990	Sovs.	2,000
Dec. 31—		Dec. 31—	
Bar gold	576,304	Sovs. set aside	250,000
Sovs.	24,875		
Net efflux	19,022		
Total	£1,124,438	Total	£1,124,438

Efflux for 1929 to date, £8,228,489; efflux for 1928 (according to the published movements of gold), £1,321,956.

In the bullion market £658,000 of South African gold was available. Demand was on a small scale, and the Bank secured £576,000 of the amount at its statutory buying price—namely, 84s. 9.81d. per oz. The balance was disposed of at 84s. 10d. per oz., India taking £30,000, the home trade £23,000, and the Continental trade £25,000.

SILVER recovered slightly after its recent fall, the cash price rising ⅛d. to 21 7/16d. per oz., and the forward quotation 1/16d. to 21 7/16d. India gave support, and there was less Chinese selling.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on December 24 to midday on December 30 amounted to £3,209,511, of which £2,052,807 came from the United States, £585,594 from British South Africa, and £504,601 from Argentina, while exports amounted to £154,275. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £102,404 and exports amounted to £87,535.

REVENUE RETURNS

NINE MONTHS' FIGURES

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for the last 10 days of December, together with the aggregate amounts for the first nine months of the financial year and the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period of 1928:—

REVENUE	10 days to Dec. 31	April 1 to Dec. 31	April 1 to Dec. 31. Inc. or dec.
ORDINARY REVENUE	£	£	£
INLAND REVENUE:			
Property, and Income-tax	2,693,000	73,240,000	– 73,000
Supertax	600,000	15,120,000	– 20,000
Estate, &c., Duties	1,590,000	58,700,000	– 1,660,000
Stamps	440,000	17,280,000	– 3,180,000
E.P.D. and Corp. Profits Tax	—	10,000	– 570,000
Land Tax, Hse. Duty, &c.	20,000	190,000	+ 20,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:—			
Customs	2,216,000	90,787,000	+ 383,000
Excise	919,000	98,400,000	– 5,335,000
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE	3,135,000	189,187,000	– 4,952,000
Motor-Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	—	1,760,824	+ 203,757
Post Office (net receipts)	200,000	8,550,000	+ 1,350,000
Crown Lands	30,000	1,010,000	+ 90,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans	475,000	23,454,093	+ 3,161,820
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	121,440	8,348,745	– 3,329,431
Do., Special Receipts	401	19,523,513	– 9,127,438
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	9,304,841	418,474,175	– 18,086,287
SELF-BALANCING REVENUE			
Post Office	1,000,000	42,350,000	+ 1,350,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportioned to Road Fund	—	8,247,176	+ 184,243
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING REVENUE	1,000,000	50,597,176	+ 1,534,243
OTHER RECEIPTS			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts. 1920 to 1928	100,000	2,040,000	+ 1,265,568
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues:—			
Und. Tele. (Money) Act, 1925, and P.O. and Tele (Money) Act, 1928	2,850,000	7,750,000	+ 100,000
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	240,000	3,930,000	– 4,010,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	64,184,000	2,381,866,000	+360,995,000
By 5% Conver. Loan, 1944-64	2,400,000	65,550,280	+ 65,550,280
By Nat. Savg. Certs.	600,000	29,150,000	+ 50,000
Ways and Means Advances	46,665,000	531,685,000	+ 80,675,000
EXPENDITURE			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
NAT. DEBT SERVICES:—			
Interest, &c.	2,134,334	272,383,229	+ 1,921,792
Payts. to N. Ireland Exch.	178,571	3,401,426	+ 367,459
Other Cons. Fund Services	84,336	2,376,892	+ 703,992
Supply Services (excludg. P.O.)	10,574,500	266,274,628	+ 15,383,126
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	12,971,741	551,908,469	+ 17,717,449
Sinking Fund	920,000	36,363,292	– 3,785,300
SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE			
Post Office	1,000,000	42,350,000	+ 1,350,000
Road Fund	—	8,247,176	+ 184,243
TOTAL SELF-BALANCING EXPENDITURE	1,000,000	50,597,176	+ 1,534,243
OTHER ISSUES			
TEMPORARY ADVANCES:			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts. 1920 to 1928	240,000	3,930,000	– 4,010,000
Road Fund, und. Sect. 27 of Fin. Act. 1928	330,000	2,111,000	– 1,714,000
ISSUES TO MEET CAP. EXPEND.:			
Und. Tel. (Money) Act. 1925, and P.O. and Tele. (Money) Act, 1928	700,000	7,750,000	+ 100,000
UNEMPL. INSURANCE ACTS 1920 to 1928:—			
Repaymt. of Amts. Borrowed	100,000	2,040,000	+ 1,265,568
REDEMPTION OF DEBT:—			
Treasury Bills	88,650,000	2,301,940,000	+342,060,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs.	600,000	33,800,000	+ 2,850,000
Securities surrd. for duties und. Sect. 34 of Fin. Act, 1917	10,139	45,506	+ 45,506
Ways and Means Advances Repd.	21,675,000	491,365,000	– 93,155,000
Depreciation Fd. und. Fin. Act. 1917	109,931	5,135,424	+ 5,135,424

The total INCOME for the 10 days was £127,343,841, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £127,306,811. Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by £37,030 to £2,578,176.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 84.35 (previous closing 84.30); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 107.75 (107.60); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.15 (99.10); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.40 (99.25); 5% Rentes, 1920, 131.40 (131.05); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.90 (104.75); 6% Rentes, 1927, 110.50 (110.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 610 (606); 5% Credit National, 1920, 540 (540); 6% Credit National, 1921, (550 (550); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 537 (538); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 561 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 560 (556); 4% Egyptian Unified, 393.25 (393.25); 3½% Italian Rentes, 90.25 (90.25); 4% Japanese, 1905, 485.50 (485); 5% Russian, 1906, 9 (8.90); 4½% Russian, 1909, 5 (4.60); Banque de France, 24,690 (23,940 x.d.); Banque de Paris, 3,030 (2,955); Banque Parisienne, 2,205 (2,140); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,045 (2,000); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,020 (3,980); Credit Lyonnais, 3,290 (3,235); Banque d'Orient, 342 (340); Banque Ottomane, 1,145 (1,414); Suez Canal Shares, 20,590 (19,825); Chargeurs Reunis, 755 (745); Messageries Maritimes, 220 (215); Transatlantique, 1,053 (1,022); Raffinerie Say, 2,085 (2,035); Sucreries d'Egypte, 849 (845); Wagons Lits, 642 (635); Thomson Houston, 1,148 (1,121); Lautaro Nitrate, 344 (342); Ford of France, 194 (195); Rio Tinto, 5,260 (5,290); Tharsis, 572 (562); De Beers, 1,235 (1,205); De Beers Preferred, 1,530 (1,532); Jagersfontein Estate, 250 (251); Central Mining, 2,105 (2,070); Chartered, 236 (230); Brakpan, 480 (477); Crown Mines, 411 (397); East Rand, 71 (66); Geduld, 434 (409); General Mining, 88 (84); Consolidated Goldfields, 271 (259); Johannesburg Consolidated, 263 (258); Randfontein Estate, 37 (34); Rand Mines, 374 (362); Tanganyika, 334 (320); Transvaal Consolidated, 204 (172); Union Corporation, 450 (432); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 88 (85); Mozambique, 74 (70); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 38 (35); Caoutchoucs, 198 (190); Eastern International, 130 (120); Gula Kalumpong, 155 (144); Kuala Lumpur, 221 (210); Malacca, 216 (212); Mexican Eagle, 170 (165); Royal Dutch, 40,750 (40,500); Shell Transport, 587 (582); Platine, 1,940 (1,915); Lianosoff, 125 (120); Baku (Napthe), 608 (600); Oceana Consolidated, 23.50 (21.25). Exchange on New York, 25.38 (25.39); exchange on London, official average, 123.89 (125.89½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.90 (123.90); private discount rate, 3½% (3½%). The Bourse will remain closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 91.25 (previous, 93.25); Dynamit Nobel, 80.50 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 171.50 (170.50); Salzdetfurth, 313.50 (316); Rheinbraunkohlen, 232.50 (238.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 176.50 (—).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7 (previous, 7.12); Reichsbank, 270.50 (273.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 171.75 (172); Commerz und Privat Bank, 146 (148.25); Darmstaedter und National Bank, 223.25 (227.25); Deutsche Bank und Disconto, 140.50 (141.90); Dresdner Bank, 141 (142.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 128.25 (129.50); Harpener, 138.75 (140.25); Allgemeine Elekt., 155.75 (157); Farbenindustrie, 169.50 (172.10); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 101.75 (101.50); Hamburg Amerika, 95.25 (97); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 95 (96.90); A.K.U., 110.60 (116.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 103.60 (104.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 311.50 (311.50); Polyphon, 249 (253.25); Siemens und Halske, 270.75 (275.75); Schuckert, 170 (174.75). Exchange on London, 20.42½ (20.42⅛); Paris, 16.47⅛ (16.49); Amsterdam, 168.81 (168.81); New York, 4.18⅛ (4.18⅝). Private discount rates, short term (30-55 days), 7% (7%); long term (55-90 days), 7% (7%); call money, 9%-11% (7½%-10%).

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian issue), 107 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 7.64 (7.75); Oest. Nationalbank, 300 (300); Wiener Bankverein, 21.30 (21.30); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 93.25 (93.10); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 32.25 (32.75); Oest. Brown Boveri, 160.25 (162); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 179.50 (179.25); Salgo-Tarjaner-Steinkohlen, 54.75 (54.80); Oest. Alpine Montan, 32.90 (32.85); Felten und Guilleaume, 53.90 (53.80); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 10.50 (10.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.20 (4.39). Exchange on Amsterdam, 286.46 (286.12); London, 34.66 (34.63½); New York, 699 (696); Paris, 27.96 (27.94½). The Bourse will remain closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 31.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 93.24 (previous, 93.24½). Consolidato, 5%, 81.90 (81.85); Banca d'Italia, 1,940 (1,949); Banca Commerciale, 1,365 (1,363); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 550 (551); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 783 (780); Cosulich Navigazione, 88 (84); Meridionali, 1,220 (1,210); Navigazione Generale, 527 (530); Cantoni Cotn., 900 (895); Sole Chatillon, 197 (196½); Snia Viscosa, 60 (58); Ilva, 226 (215); Monte Amiata, 262 (261); Montecatini, 246 (245); Fiat, 552 (545); Adriatica, 240½ (240); Edison, 788 (792); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 103¼ (104); Terni, 401 (396½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 803 (802); Adamello, 337 (340).

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

OFFERS OF RUSSIAN WHEAT

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 31.—The Exchange is closed until Thursday morning.

WHEAT.—The cargo market opened quietly on featureless North American over-night advices, but while the tone was steady, any further advance in prices was checked by reports of offers of Russian qualities for early shipment. West Australian, 6,700 tons, per Dorrington Court, shipping/shipped, sold at 48s. 9d.; and 2,000 tons and 1,100 tons, per Anglo-Saxon, afloat to U.K. port, at 48s. 9d. and 49s. respectively. For 6,500/7,000 tons (half soft and half Western white) Pacific, Jan., 47s. 6d. was paid, and 46s. 3d. for 5,000 tons. Rosafe, 63½lb., about loading/loaded. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, 53s. 3d. and 52s. 6d. was asked respectively, while for Rosafe, 63½lb., on the way and Jan., 46s. 4½d. was required; 49s. for Australian shipping/shipped, and 49s. 3d. for Jan. Parcels were in fair milling demand at steady rates. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Challenger, afloat, sold at 52s. 1½d.; No. 2 hard winter, half Dec., half Jan., at 46s. 4½d. net; South Australian, afloat, at 48s. 9d.; Rosafe, 65lb. (old), per Maplegrove, afloat, at 46s. 6d.; and 63½lb., Jan., at 45s. 9d., and at 45s. 10½d. net. Hull paid 51s. for No. 3 Northern Manitoba, Jan.; and to Avonmouth, Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan., made 46s. 3d.

The wheat futures market closed with futures 4d. to 1½d. up, as compared with yesterday.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	Business done Hghst.	L'west	Closing values	Prev. Closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	50 3½	50 5	—	—	50 9	50 5
Jan.	50 5½	50 7	50 10½	—	50 11	50 7
March	51 3	51 4½	51 6	51 3	51 6	51 4½

MAIZE continued quiet at about late rates. La Plata, on passage and Jan., was offered at 29s. 9d., and Feb. at 30s. 3d. Parcels were in poor request at about recent prices. La Plata, per Maplegrove, afloat and Jan.-Feb., sold at 29s. 3d.; and Feb.-March at 29s. 6d. For Bessarabian, Dec., Bristol Channel paid 30s. 9d.

BARLEY remained inactive. For Danubian (3 per cent.), Jan., 24s. 9d. was asked, and 25s. for March-April. Azoff-Black Sea, Feb., was obtainable at 24s., and March at 24s. 3d.

OATS were quiet and easier. La Plata, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., 17s.; and March, 17s. 3d. Danubian, Dec.-Jan., 16s. 3d.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended December 28, and for the season to date (19 weeks):—

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week	133,319	141,466	20,376
Average price	9s. 6d.	8s. 8d.	7s. 0d.
Same week last year	140,920	188,948	45,599
Average price	9s. 6d.	10s. 2d.	8s. 11d.
This season	4,693,065	7,334,261	1,060,739
Average price	9s. 8½d.	9s. 9½d.	7s. 8¼d.
Last season	4,968,220	8,562,843	1,474,731
Average price	9s. 6¾d.	11s. 3d.	9s. 0d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels continued in fair demand at unchanged prices to 6d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan., was was quoted at 53s. 7½d.; No. 3, 51s. 7½d.; No. 5 Manitoba, Jan., 47s. 7½d.; No. 6, 40s. 9d.; Rosafe (64lb.), afloat, 46s.; 63½lb., Feb., 46s. 6d. Business covered Rosafe (63½lb.), Jan., at 45s. 9d.; soft white Pacific, shipping-shipped, 47s. 4½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, week-end sailing, 50s. 4½d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, Jan., 52s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, Jan., 47s. 1½d. and 47s. 3d.; Baril (63½lb.), arrived, 45s. 7½d., also a part cargo of West Australian, per Anglo Saxon, at 48s. 9d. and 49s. Spot parcels were firm with a good demand. Graded wheat futures opened ⅛d. to ⅛d. per cental lower in sympathy with over-night American advices, but afterwards improved on active support, due to a continued demand for actual wheat on the spot, near-at-hand, and for forward shipment. The market closed quiet, but steady and ⅝d. to ⅜d. per cental higher. Sales were 250 loads. Tenders against December, 13 loads, making a total of 1,251,112 (original) centals, since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 59,086 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
December	—	9 5⅝	9 5	—	9 5⅝
March	9 10¼	9 11⅝	9 10¼	9 11⅛	9 10⅝
May	10 0¼	10 1⅛	10 0¼	10 1	10 0½
July	10 0½	10 1⅛	10 0⅝	10 1	10 0⅝

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet but steady. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 28s. 4½; Dec.-Jan., 28s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb., 29s. 4½d.; Feb.-March, 29s. 9d.; May-June, new crop, 29s. 9d.; Dan./Gal./Fox, Dec.-Jan., 28s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, Jan.-Feb., 31s. bags, 30s. 6d. bulk. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., sold at 29s. 4½d.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull with sellers of La Plata, Jan.-Feb., at 17s. and Chilean tawny, March, at 20s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR.—New business was restricted. PEAS and BEANS were quiet and unchanged. OATMEAL remained dull at late rates. WHEATFEED.—Local makes were in better demand at previous rates.

KING'S LYNN, Dec. 31.—There was a very small supply of wheat, which ruled rather firmer at 42s. to 43s. per 4½ cwt. A fair supply of barley was on offer, with best still in demand, but medium and common were neglected; best, 48s. to 52s.; medium, 33s. to 40s.; common, 28s. to 31s. per 4cwt. No oats were offered.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Business for most varieties was rather slow at about unchanged rates. Quotations:—Sitland King Edward, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; second quality and Blackland, £3 15s. to £4; best Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; and Darksoil, £2 15s. to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were good supplies at market, and the demand was fairly brisk. Quotations:—English cooking apples, 3s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 14s. to 22s. per barrel; Oregon Newtown apples, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; Jonathan apples, 11s. 6d. to 13s.; British Columbian apples, 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per box; English Alicante grapes, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; Muscat grapes, 3s. to 10s. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 15s. to 25s. per barrel; Kent cobnuts, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per 12lb.; Grenoble walnuts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pocket; Naples chestnuts, 25s. to 35s. per bag; South African apricots, 5s. to 8s.; plums, 5s. to 9s.; peaches, 6s. to 16s. per box; Canary bananas, 14s. to 25s. per crate; Tunis dates, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per dozen cartons; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each; American cranberries, 17s. to 18s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 18s. to 22s. 6d. per box; Spanish oranges, 10s. to 35s.; Californian oranges, 30s. to 35s. per case; tangerines, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per box of 96; Messina lemons, 11s. to 16s. per box; Californian Comice pears, 14s. to 15s. per half-case; Winter Nelis pears, 18s. to 21s. per case; Florida grape fruit, 25s. to 32s. 6d.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 24s. to 28s. per case; forced seakale, 5s. to 7s. per box; Valencia oranges, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per case; Canary tomatoes, 15s. to 18s. per package; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 6s.; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; celery, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; horseradish, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per bundle; parsnips, 5s. to 7s.; swedes, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; carrots, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; beetroots, 5s. to 7s. per cwt.; turnip-tops, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—A moderate demand was experienced for the light supplies on offer, and prices remained steady. Best meadow hay was quoted at £7 5s. to £7 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 5s. to £8; best clover, £7 10s. to £8 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The market will be closed until 11 a.m. on Thursday.

Business on the spot market to-day was a little more active, but the turnover was only moderate and quotations of American were further reduced 8 points; middling, 9.42d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 8 points lower. Pernam fair, 9.07d.; g.f. smooth, 10.07d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 10.37d. Egyptian were unchanged to 5 points lower; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.15d. African declined 8 points; middling West, 9.42d.; and g.f. East, 9.97d. East Indian closed 5 points easier; fine m.g. Broach, 7.70d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 7.05d.

American futures ruled dull in the absence of any speculative interest. After an opening decline of 1 point to 2 points, values further eased, owing to hedge selling and scattered liquidation. The close was quiet and 3 to 4 points lower.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 1 point higher, and after some irregularity closed quiet at 2 points decline to 8 points advance. Upper contracts closed quiet, unchanged to 2 points higher. Closing values:—Jan., 10.29; Feb., 10.43; March, 10.49; April, 10.68; May, 10.68; June, 10.81; July to Sept., 10.86; Oct., 10.90; Nov., 11.00; Dec. and Jan., 11.13.

Empire futures finished quiet, 1 point lower to 1 point higher on the day. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.08; Feb., 9.06; March, 9.12; April, 9.14; May, 9.21; June, 9.19; July, 9.29; Aug., 9.27; Sept., 9.23; Oct. to Dec., 9.27.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,550	6,040	100	200	6,772	24,998
Brazilian, &c.	750	1,100	—	—	193	23,615
Peruvian, &c.	250	600	—	—	1,298	2,193
African, &c.	350	550	—	—	8,882	8,882
Egyptian, &c.	100	650	—	100	—	—
E. Indies, &c.	—	60	—	—	540	10,857
Totals:—						
This week	4,000	9,000	100	300	17,685	70,745
Last week	2,000	9,000	100	300	23,755	53,778

Amer. Futures Delivery—	To-day Hghst.	L'west	Closing	Previous day Hghst.	L'west	Closing
January	9.12	9.09	9.10	9.15	9.12	9.13
February	—	—	9.15	9.20	9.18	9.18
March	9.25	9.23	9.23	9.28	9.26	9.26
April	—	—	9.26	—	—	9.29
May	9.35	9.33	9.33	9.38	9.35	9.36
June	—	—	9.34	—	—	9.37
July	9.41	9.39	9.39	9.43	9.42	9.42
August	—	—	9.38	—	—	9.41
September	—	—	9.38	—	—	9.41
October	9.40	9.38	9.38	9.42	9.41	9.41
November	—	—	9.39	—	—	9.43
December	—	—	9.41	—	—	9.44
January	9.41	9.40	9.40	—	—	—

The Alexandria cotton market was closed.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 31.—The market was very quiet on the closing day of the year. Indian demand was interfered with by holidays in that country, and only a few small sales of dhooties, light bleachers, prints, and twills were reported. China bids for whites and fancies were hopeless owing to the low rate of exchange. Egypt sent improved bids for bleachers for Feb.-March delivery, and a few minor lots were booked. Both West Africa and South America bought finishing cloths in small quantities, but Colonial transactions were few in number and for trifling lots, while operations for home consumption were conducted very sparingly. Some good weights of medium American yarns were sold at low prices. Egyptian yarns moved slowly and prices showed wide variations.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will remain closed until Thursday morning.

SUGAR.—British refined was in moderate demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. 6d.; T L granulated, 22s. 3d. Home-grown granulated, Jan., ex Ely, Cantley, and Ipswich, quoted 21s. 4½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 21s. 4½d. to 21s. 9d., ex factories; T L ex refinery, quoted 21s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 21s. 3d. to 24s.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 20s. 3d.; 99 per cent., Dec.-Jan., 12s. 6d., c.i.f. White Java, Dec.-Jan., quoted 11s. 4½d., c.i.f. Europe; Jan.-March, 11s. 1½d., c. and f. India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 10s., value, f.o.b. Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, 10s. 6d., f.o.b. Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, 9s. 6d., f.o.b. Danzig. Raw easier; preferential, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., arrived and afloat, sold at 8s. 0¾d.; Brazil, 96 per cent., Feb., at 8s. 3d.; Cuban, 96 per cent., nominal, c.i.f. White futures were steady; March delivery sold at 10s. 0¾d.; May at 10s. 7½d.; Aug. at 11s. 1½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
Dec.	9 9¾	9 6	9 9	9 6	not quoted	
Jan.	9 10½	9 6	9 9¾	9 6	9 9¾	9 6
March	10 0¾	10 0	10 1½	10 0	10 1½	10 0¾
May	10 8¼	10 7½	10 7½	10 6¾	10 7½	10 6¾
Aug.	11 2¼	11 1½	11 3	11 1½	11 3	11 1½

Raw futures were easier under continued selling; March delivery sold from 6s. 9¾d. to 6s. 9d.; May at 7s. 8¼d. and at 7s. 8¼d. and 7s. 7½d. (combined); Aug., from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 2¼d.; Dec. at 8s. 4½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
Dec.	8 0	6 3	8 0	6 0	not quoted	
Jan.	6 6¾	6 5¼	6 6	6 4½	6 6	6 5¼
March	6 9¾	6 9	6 9	6 8¼	6 9	6 8¼
May	7 9	7 8¼	7 8¼	7 7½	7 8¼	7 7½
Aug.	8 3¾	8 2¼	8 3	8 2¼	8 3	8 2¼
Dec. (1930)	8 6	8 4½	8 5¼	8 4½	8 5¼	8 4½

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons quoted 27s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 39s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Jan.-March delivery, quoted 22s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—Accra easier; fair fermented, Jan.-March, quoted 39s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; Feb.-April, 40s., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were easier; March delivery sold from 44s. 1½d. to 44s.; May, at 44s. 9d.; July, at 45s. 1½d. Sales, 130 tons. Calls:—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	44 9	44 3	44 6	44 1½	—	—
March	44 4½	44 0	44 0	43 10½	—	—
May	45 0	44 9	44 9	44 6	—	—
July	45 6	45 3	45 1½	45 0	—	—
Sept.	46 3	46 0	46 0	45 9	—	—
Dec.	46 1½	45 9	46 0	45 7½	—	—

TEA.—The market is closed until Monday next.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. 3d. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 12s. 6d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 13s., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, Jan.-Feb., doubles, quoted 14s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—Pepper for shipment was firm but irregular. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 11¾d. per lb.; Lampong, 11¾d., sellers; white Muntok, 1s. 4¾d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Jan.-March, quoted 11d., value; Lampong, Jan.-March, sold from 11¼d. to 11⅛d. to 11¼d.; March-May from 11⅜d. to 11¼d. to 11⅜d.; white Muntok, Jan.-March, from 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¼d. March-May from 1s. 4⅝d. to 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 112s. per cwt.; Aleppy, 108s., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10¼d.; Jan.-March, 9⅝d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento steady, spot quoted 10d.; Dec.-Jan., 86s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened with a firm tone on a sustained demand, but at the close the market was quieter. Smoked sheet, spot and Jan., sold from 8d. to 8⅛d. to 8d. per lb., and buyers; Jan.-March, from 8⅛d. to 8 3/16d. to 8⅛d., and value; April-June, from 8 7/16d. to 8½d. to 8 7/16d., and sellers; July-Sept., from 8 13/16d. to 8 11/16d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec., from 9 1/16d. to 8 15/16d., and value; Jan.-Dec., 1931, from 9 11/16d. to 9⅝d., and value; crepe, spot, at 7 15/16d., and buyers. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 29s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 152s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 200s., sellers. Futures were firmer; T N, March delivery, sold at 146s.; May delivery, from 146s. to 148s. to 147s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Jan.-Feb., quoted 141s., sellers, c.i.f. The Calcutta market was closed.

HEMP.—Manila grades maintained a steady tone and a quiet trade was done at last rates to an advance of 5s. per ton. Grade J., Jan.-March, sold at £35 10s. per ton and value; K., at £32 and sellers; L., No. 1, quoted £30, value; No. 2, £26 15s., buyers; M. No. 1, £27, buyers; No. 2, £25, value, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Jan.-March, quoted £37, f.a.q., £36, sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal steady, unchanged.

JUTE was dull in the absence of buying interest and prices declined a further 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. First marks, spot, Hamburg, sold at £28; Dec.-Jan., from £27 10s. to £27 12s. 6d. and value, with £27 15s. paid to Antwerp; Jan.-Feb., from £28 to £27 17s. 6d., and sellers; Feb.-March, at £28 5s., and buyers; lightnings, Dec.-Jan., quoted £26, sellers; Jan.-Feb., £26, value; hearts, Jan.-Feb., quoted £23 5s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Jan.-Feb., quoted £23 5s.; Tossa, 2 and 3, Jan.-Feb., £26 10s., sellers, c.i.f. The Calcutta market was closed.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS steady, 10oz., spot, quoted 27s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 27s. 6d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Jan.-March, 22s., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 69s. 6d.; B., 62s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA was steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 10s. per ton value, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £24 2s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 10s., value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Jan.-Feb., quoted £21 10s., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £21 10s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

IVORY.—Messrs. Hale and Son give the arrivals to date, since the last auctions, as follows:—East Indian, 9 tons 12cwt.; Egyptian, 2 tons 4cwt.; West Coast African, 12cwt.; rhinoceros horns, 2cwt., making a total of 12 tons 10cwt. Deliveries for the same period were 22 tons 6cwt.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 31.—COPPER.—On the standard market sellers were reserved and a sharp advance was asked for near metal. Trading was confined to three months which closed 8s. 9d. higher, while cash advanced 15s. Sales, 500 tons, three months at £66 15s. to £67 7s. 6d. Settlement price, £68. At the second session, January sold at £68 2s. 6d., and three months at £67 6s. 3d. Refined sorts were irregular with electrolytic 10s. to 5s. higher, wire bars 5s. dearer and best selected 7s. 6d. lower.

TIN.—The East reported 250 tons sold at £182, c.i.f., a rise of 20s. The market here was firmer at the opening, and in spite of a little realising, cash and three months closed 60s. higher. Sales, 300 tons, cash at £177 15s. to £177 12s. 6d.; January, £177 15s. to £178; February, £180 and three months £181 to £180 10s. to £181 15s. Settlement price, £178 5s. In the late trade three months sold at £182 15s. to £182 5s. Options.—B.O.D. sold yesterday at £186. English common tin closed firm at £180. The premium on Straits tin now stands at £2, with Banca nominal at £8.

Shipments of tin from Batavia from Nov. 25 to Dec. 25 totalled 1,278 tons, against 880 tons in the previous month.

LEAD was moderately active; near dates advanced 5s. and forward was unchanged. Sales, 800 tons; Dec., at £21 15s. to £21 18s. 9d.; January, £21 8s. 9d. to £21 10s.; and March, at £21 10s. Settlement price, £22. The afternoon market was idle. English remained steady, at £23 5s.

SPELTER continued to display an easy tendency, and closed with near dates, 3s. 9d. and forward, 2s. 6d. lower. Sales, 900 tons; January, at £19 12s. 6d.; February, at £20 and March, at £20 5s. Settlement price, £19 12s. 6d. In the afternoon, March sold at £20 5s.

TINPLATES were steady at 18s. 9d., basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English, £30 to £31 per ton, ex-warehouse. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars, £95 per ton, for home delivery. ANTIMONY quiet. English regulus, £45 to £52 10s.; foreign, spot, £31 5s. to £32 per ton, ex-warehouse, with shipment from China, about £28 5s., c.i.f. NICKEL, £175 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Straits quoted, 33s. to 35s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined, £12 10s. to £13 per oz. QUICKSILVER, £23 per flask, full terms.

Stocks in Metal Exchange warehouses at the end of Dec. are given as follows:—

—	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
	Tons	Tons
Copper, refined	2,893	2,252
" rough	3,611	3,934
Tin	12,154	9,542
Lead	2,036	368
Spelter	4,440	2,401

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day	Prev. day
COPPER—	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Std. Cash	67 17 6 to 68 2 6	67 3 9 to 67 6 3
Three mths.	67 5 0 — 67 6 3	66 16 3 — 66 17 6
Electrolytic	83 0 0 — 83 15 0	82 10 0 — 83 10 0
Wirebars	83 15 0 —	83 10 0 —
Best selected	74 10 0 — 75 15 0	74 15 0 — 76 5 0
Strong sheets	110 0 0 —	110 0 0 —
TIN—		
Std. cash	178 2 6 — 178 5 0	175 2 6 — 175 5 0
Three mths.	181 12 6 — 181 15 0	178 12 6 — 178 15 0
*LEAD— Good soft pig. pet	21 18 9 — 21 10 0	21 13 9 — 21 10 0
*SPELTER	19 12 6 — 20 5 0	19 16 3 — 20 7 6

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £68 2s. 6d.; three months, £67 6s. 3d. TIN, cash, £178 15s.; three months, £182 5s. LEAD, near, £21 18s. 9d.; forward, £21 10s. SPELTER, near, £19 12s. 6d.; forward, £20 5s.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDEX NUMBER

CHANGES IN THE PAST YEAR

Our index number of wholesale prices at the end of December was 128.8 (1913=100), being 1.0 per cent. below November and 6.3 per cent. below December, 1928. The December index is the lowest monthly figure of the year and brings the general level of prices to only 28.8 per cent. above the pre-War level.

The general decline in prices recorded in November was continued in the past month, with the exception of the cereals and the other metals and minerals groups, which both have higher index figures owing, in the first instance, to some recovery in wheat prices, and, in the second, to firmer prices for lead and spelter. Notable movements during December were declines in cotton (2.9 per cent.) and in other textiles (3.6 per cent.), which are shown in the following comparison of the group index figures for December with those of the preceding month and a year ago:—

GROUP	Dec. 31, 1928	Nov. 30, 1929	Dec. 31, 1929	Inc. or Dec. per cent. on Nov., 1929	Dec., 1928
Cereals	140·5	128·8	131·0	+ 1·8	– 6·8
Meat and fish	137·7	154·2	152·3	– 1·2	+ 10·6
Other food	146·0	125·4	122·3	– 2·5	– 15·5
Total food	141·6	135·6	134·6	– 0·7	– 4·9
Iron and steel	120·5	124·3	124·1	– 0·2	+ 3·0
Other metals and minerals	112·0	111·9	113·2	+ 1·2	+ 1·1
Cotton	164·0	143·7	139·6	– 2·9	– 14·9
Other textiles	157·1	124·6	120·1	– 3·6	– 23·6
Other materials	135·3	136·1	134·6	– 1·1	– 0·5
Total materials	135·2	126·9	125·4	– 1·2	– 7·2
Total all commodities	137·5	130·1	128·8	– 1·0	– 6·3

Below are given the highest and lowest monthly index figures for 1929, with the average of the monthly indices for 1929 and 1928:—

GROUP	1929 High	1929 Low	Average 1929	Average 1928
Cereals	144·3	128·8	138·8	149·3
Meat and fish	155·1	130·4	143·0	139·0
Other food	146·7	122·3	132·7	150·7
Total food	145·3	131·5	137·9	148·5
Iron and steel	124·4	120·8	122·8	120·6
Other metals and minerals	128·8	111·9	116·5	109·0
Cotton	164·3	139·6	153·7	166·1
Other textiles	159·7	120·1	139·3	167·3
Other materials	138·2	129·4	133·4	143·2
Total materials	137·7	125·4	131·5	138·4
Total all commodities	138·9	128·8	133·8	141·4

In the cereals group the *Gazette* average price of English wheat was 3d. per cwt. higher, No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat rose 2s. 6d. per qr., and flour was advanced 2s. a sack. In meat and fish English beef was dearer, while bacon was cheaper, and there was a sharp drop in the price of eggs. In other food sugar, Danish butter, and English potatoes were all cheaper.

The iron and steel group again showed little change. In other metals and minerals copper was unchanged, tin was again lower, while lead and spelter advanced. Coal prices remained unaltered. All prices in the cotton group were lower. A rather sharp fall in wool values accounted for the lower level of other textiles.

The course of the index number, with the percentage changes as compared with the preceding date, is shown in the following table, which includes April, 1920, when the highest point was reached:—

—	Food	Materials	Total Index Number	Inc. or Dec. per cent.
April, 1920	301·2	382·8	352·9	—
Dec., 1921	168·1	158·8	162·1	– 54·0
Dec., 1922	163·0	156·1	158·6	– 2·2
Dec., 1923	169·1	169·1	169·1	+ 6·7
Dec., 1924	178·1	180·1	179·3	+ 6·0
Dec., 1925	160·1	148·6	152·8	– 14·8
Dec., 1926	148·4	138·5	142·1	– 7·0
Dec., 1927	147·7	138·5	141·9	– 0·1
Jan., 1928	147·0	138·5	141·6	– 0·2
Feb.	147·4	138·5	141·8	+ 0·1
March	148·9	140·7	143·7	+ 1·3
April	151·8	142·5	145·9	+ 1·5
May	154·2	141·6	146·2	+ 0·2
June	150·1	140·8	144·4	– 1·2
July	145·1	138·9	141·3	– 2·1
Aug.	144·1	137·6	140·0	– 0·9
Sept.	141·6	135·6	137·8	– 1·6
Oct.	143·8	134·4	137·9	+ 0·1
Nov.	142·3	136·0	138·3	+ 0·3
Dec.	141·6	135·2	137·5	– 0·6
Jan., 1929	140·1	135·1	136·9	– 0·4
Feb.	145·3	134·8	138·7	+ 1·3
March	140·9	137·7	138·9	+ 0·1
April	139·6	133·2	135·5	– 2·4
May	131·5	132·0	131·8	– 2·7
June	132·9	131·6	132·1	+ 0·2
July	139·0	131·2	134·0	+ 1·4
Aug.	138·8	131·3	134·0	—
Sept.	137·3	129·7	132·5	– 1·1
Oct.	139·6	128·5	132·6	+ 0·1
Nov.	135·6	126·9	130·1	– 1·9
Dec.	134·6	125·4	128·8	– 1·0

The subjoined table gives the wholesale price of 60 of the principal commodities at the close of the last six months and at the close of December, 1928; also index numbers for the two sections—food and materials—and a total index number based on the average prices for the year 1913, which are taken as 100:—

COMMODITIES		Dec. 31, 1929	Nov. 30, 1929	Oct. 31, 1929	Sept. 30, 1929	Aug. 31, 1929	July 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
FOOD								
Wheat, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112lb.	9/6	9/3	9/7	9/8	10/11	11/3	9/6
Do., No. 2, N. Man.	496lb.	55/6	53/-	52/9	54/9	58/6	64/9	49/3
Flour, Ldn., Straights	280lb.	41/-	39/-	38/6	38/6	41/-	45/-	35/6
Barley, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112lb.	8/8	8/11	10/2	10/-	10/1	10/1	10/2
Oats, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112lb.	7/-	7/3	7/9	7/11	8/4	9/7	9/-
Maize, La Plata, ex ship	480lb.	30/3	30/9	33/-	34/-	36/6	39/9	40/9
Rice, No. 2 Burma	cwt.	14/3	14/-	14/3	15/-	14/6	14/6	15/9
Beef, English sides	8lb.	5/8	5/-	5/-	5/1	5/4	6/6	5/4
Do., S. Amer., chilled	8lb.	5/2	5/2	4/10	5/4	5/2	4/10	4/2
Mutton, N.Z., frozen	8lb.	4/10	4/4	4/6	4/7	4/6	4/6	5/-
Bacon, Irish lean	cwt.	104/-	110/-	106/-	112/-	116/-	125/-	106/-
Do., Amer. Cumb.	cwt.	78/-	91/-	92/-	83/-	85/-	90/-	78/-
Fish*	stone	6/6	6/-	6/11	5/3	4/11	4/7	5/6
Eggs, English	120	22/-	26/-	24/-	20/-	19/-	15/-	17/-
Sugar, Eng., ref., cubes	cwt.	26/-	26/9	26/9	27/9	26/9	27/6	27/3
Do., W. Ind. cryst.	cwt.	22/9	23/-	23/-	22/6	21/3	22/3	24/3
Tea, Ind., Auctn. Avg.	lb.	1/1⅞	1/1⅛	1/2½	1/3⅜	1/4	1/1¼	1/5½
Cocoa, Trinidad, mid.	cwt.	58/-	58/-	58/-	59/6	58/-	58/-	58/-
Cheese, Eng. Cheddar	cwt.	90/-	90/-	88/-	85/-	85/-	85/-	126/-
Butter, Danish, fine	cwt.	180/-	188/-	194/-	200/-	184/-	171/-	200/-
Lard, Amer., ref., pails	cwt.	64/9	68/6	68/6	70/6	73/-	71/9	67/-
Potatoes, English, good	ton	£3/15/-	£4	£5	£4/10/-	£5	£4	£6
MATERIALS								
Pig Iron, Hemt., M'bro	ton	79/-	78/6	78/-	76/6	76/-	75/-	70/-
Do., Cleve'd, No. 3	ton	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	66/-
Iron, marked bars, Staff.	ton	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12	£12	£12	£12
Do., Com. bars	ton	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10	£10	£10	£10
Steel, rails, heavy	ton	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-
Do., boiler plates	ton	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-
Do., galvnd. sheets	ton	£12/10/-	£12/15/-	£13	£13/7/6	£13/7/6	£13/7/6	£13/10/-
Do., tinplates	box	18/9	18/9	18/9	18/10½	18/6	18/1½	18/-
Copper, electrolytic	ton	£83	£83	£83/10/-	£84/5/-	£84/5/-	£84/5/-	£77
Do., strong sheets	ton	£110	£110	£110	£110	£110	£110	£98
Tin, stand., cash	ton	£178/2/6	£179/17/6	£189	£203/2/6	£208/15/-	£213/10/-	£225/15/-
Lead, English	ton	£23/5/-	£22/15/-	£24	£25	£24/15/-	£24/5/-	£23/5/-
Spelter, foreign	ton	£21/18/9	£19/12/6	£22/1/3	£23/10/-	£24/13/9	£25/2/6	£26/17/6
Coal, lge. steam, C'diff	ton	20/-	20/-	20/-	19/9	19/9	19/9	19/3
Do., best gas, Durham	ton	16/9	16/9	16/9	16/9	16/9	16/9	14/9
Do., best hse., Yorks.	ton	20/6	20/6	20/6	20/6	19/6	19/6	20/6
Petlm., Amer., rfd., brl.	gal.	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-
Cotton, Am., mid.	lb.	9.42d.	9.62d.	9.88d.	10.14d.	10.58d.	10.60d.	10.59d.
Do., Egypt, f.g.f. Sak.	lb.	14.15d.	14.60d.	15.20d.	16.50d.	17.25d.	17.10d.	19.49d.
Do., yarn, 32's twist	lb.	15¼d.	13⅞d.	14¼d.	14⅛d.	15d.	14¼d.	15½d.
Do., do., 60's, dd., Egp.	lb.	22⅛d.	24d.	24¼d.	25d.	24d.	24d.	27⅛d.
Do., shirtings, 8¼-lb.	piece	11/6	11/7½	11/9½	11/11	12/-	12/1	12/6
Do., print, 17×17, 32in. 125 yards	piece	30/-	30/3	30/9	31/-	32/-	32/-	32/6
Wool, gsy., merino, 60's	lb.	14½d.	15d.	15d.	14d.	17d.	17d.	20½d.
Do., gsy., crossbd., 46's	lb.	13½d.	14½d.	14d.	13½d.	15d.	15d.	18d.
Do., tops, 64's	lb.	31d.	33d.	33d.	32d.	35d.	37d.	46d.
Do., tops, 40's	lb.	18½d.	20½d.	20d.	20d.	21d.	21d.	25d.
Flax, Livonian, Z.K.	ton	£58	£59	£62	£66	£68	£70	£90
Hemp, N. Zeal., h.p. fair	ton	£34	£34	£34	£34/10/-	£34/10/-	£34/10/-	£30
Jute, firstmarks, shipmt.	ton	£27/17/6	£26/15/-	£28/7/6	£29/17/6	£31/15/-	£30/5/-	£32/5/-
Hides, Eng., Ox, first	lb.	6⅛d.	7⅛d.	7⅛d.	8d.	7⅛d.	7⅛d.	8½d.
Do., Cape, dry	lb.	10⅛d.	10⅛d.	11¼d.	11½d.	11¼d.	11½d.	15⅛d.
Timber, pd. deal, 3×9	stand.	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24
Do., W'est oak, 1in.	foot	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Cement, best Portland	ton	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-
Rubber, Plant., sheet	lb.	8½d.	8½d.	9½d.	9½d.	10½d.	11d.	8½d.
Linseed oil	ton	£45	£45/10/-	£44/10/-	£44	£38	£36/10/-	£29
Soda Crystals, bags	ton	£5/5/-	£5/2/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-
Index number, Food		134.6	135.6	139.6	137.3	139.2	139.0	141.6
Index number, Materials		125.4	126.9	128.5	129.7	131.2	131.2	135.2
Total index number		128.8	130.1	132.6	132.5	134.2	134.0	137.5

*Average price of plaice, cod, and haddock.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN 1929

STATEMENTS OF NEW BUSINESS

A number of assurance offices announce, as follows, their figures of new life business transacted last year:—

ATLAS ASSURANCE.—New life business completed by the Atlas Assurance Company amounted, after deduction of reassurances, to approximately £3,800,000, which is about £300,000 more than in 1928. Capital redemption policies were issued for £3,400,000, compared with £220,000, and £160,000 was received for the purchase of annuities, compared with £111,000. The directors have declared an interim bonus on "with-profit" policies for 1930 at the rate of £2 8s. per £100 per annum calculated on the sum assured and existing bonuses (if any). An interim bonus at this rate in respect of all premiums due and payable since December 31, 1928, will be payable in the case of claims arising during 1930, whether by death or by maturity, and its cash value will be taken into account in calculating loan and surrender values. The profits earned by the life department during 1929 were again, it is stated, large, and a bonus at the rate of 48s. per £100 per annum requires less than 65 per cent. of such profits.

BRITISH GENERAL.—Announcement is made by the British General Insurance Company of the following life department results:—Number of policies issued, 1,101 (against 1,012 for 1928); new sums assured, gross, £530,531 (against £413,616); new sums assured, net, £482,131 (against £405,616); new premiums, net, £28,171 (against £23,210); premium income, net, £128,000 (against £113,978); claims and maturities, net, £39,500 (against £50,596). The result of the triennial valuation as at December 31, 1929, will be published during the current month.

EQUITABLE LIFE.—During 1929 the Equitable Life Assurance Society issued new policies assuring over £960,000, in addition to sinking fund assurances of £175,000 and deferred annuities amounting to £97,500. The annual premiums for this new business were £55,000, and the single premiums for insurances were £103,000. The single premiums for annuities (immediate and deferred) exceeded £71,500. These figures are after deduction of amounts reassured. The new annual premium revenue was appreciably in excess of that of 1928, and the increased amount of deferred annuity business is due to the society having obtained substantial business in connexion with superannuation schemes. The claims by death announced for the year amount, after deduction of reassurances, to £247,000.

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE.—Policies to the number of 490 were issued by the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, assuring a gross amount of £2,043,719, and a net amount of £1,708,219.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT.—The aggregate sums assured with the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office under whole-life and endowment assurances amounted to £1,617,000, after deduction of reassurances. This compares with £1,567,000 for the year 1928 and is the largest in the history of the office.

LEGAL AND GENERAL.—There were issued byt he Legal and General Assurance Society 14,890 policies for £8,850,000. The number was larger than that for 1928 by 1,575. Deferred annuities were granted for £97,000 per annum, as compared with £90,600 in 1928. Total net sums assured last year were £7,881,150, as compared with £7,646,900 in 1928, an increase of £234,250.

LONDON LIFE.—The net new life business of the London Life Association amounted to £2,927,608 and represented a record for the association and showed an increase of over £400,000 over the figures for 1928. The number of policies issued was 2,031. Annual premiums amounted to £96,879 and the single premiums to £217,373. Sixty immediate and 1,779 deferred and reversionary annuities were effected. The amount of the former was £6,250, for which single premiums amounting to £62,647 were paid, while the reversionary annuities were £118,974, for which £30,281 was paid in single premiums, the annual premiums being £27,579. New capital redemption insurances numbered 54 and amounted to £611,163; single premiums amounted to £2,255 and annual premiums to £9,799.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE OF CANADA.—New business issued by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Canada exceeded £19,000,000, which compares with £17,940,000 for 1928.

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE.—It is announced by the National Mutual Life Assurance Society (of London) that 710 new policies were issued for gross sums assured of £1,080,375 (net £862,635). With the exception of 1928 the new business was the largest in the society's history. It is also announced that the ordinary annual reversionary bonus to be declared for the year 1929 on full with-profit policies will be maintained at the rate of 45s. per cent. compound. To whole-life policies an additional bonus of 6s. per cent. will be allotted for the fourth year in succession, making for such policies 51s. per cent. compound in all. The rate of bonus for policies in the new low premium series ("Reinforced") will be 15s. per cent. The society contemplates celebrating its centenary by distributing to all with-profit policies effected before January 1, 1929, a special reversionary bonus in addition to the annual bonus referred to above.

NATIONAL MUTUAL OF AUSTRALASIA.—New policies issued by the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia amounted in sums assured to £9,868,350. The corresponding figures for the previous year were £9,807,845. The new business thus shows an increase of £60,505.

PEARL ASSURANCE.—The new ordinary life business effected with the Pearl Assurance Company (including business abroad) consisted of 40,308 policies assuring £11,652,887, with yearly renewal premiums of £626,414. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 42,133 policies assuring £12,080,366, with yearly renewal premiums of £670,334. The average sum assured last year was £289 as compared with £287 in 1928.

PRUDENTIAL.—New sums assured which were written in the ordinary branch of the Prudential Assurance Company exceeded £17,600,000, an increase of about £200,000 over the new sum assured for 1928. Included in this total are policies for £500 and upwards aggregating a total sum assured of about £7,700,000.

UNIVERSITY LIFE.—The net new assurances completed by the University Life Assurance Society amounted to £165,133, compared with £160,356 for the previous full year. The claims by death amounted to £56,713, after deducting reassurances.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 31.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 1,041 tons, made up of 231 tons of British and Irish produce and 810 tons of imported. Imports formed 77.8 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—English, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. to 5s. 8d.; English hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Kosher), 6s. to 6s. 8d.; Irish, ditto (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 4s. 4d.; crops, frozen, 3s. 4d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 8s.; ewes, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; New Zealand, wethers, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; Argentine, wethers, 4s. to 4s. 8d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 9s. 8d. to 10s.; (10st. to 15st.), 9s. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; Argentine, 6s. to 7s.; sows, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—New Zealand (new season), 7s. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine, 5s. to 5s. 8d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; country, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 10d. to 11d.; ducklings, country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; English geese, 10d. to 1s.; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 7½d.; pheasants, best (each), 2s. 9d. to 3s.; Scotch hares, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; English leverets, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; hares, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; partridges, English, best, 3s. to 3s. 3d.

EGGS (per 120).—Ordinary packing, grade 1, 21s. to 22s.; Belgian, 15½lb., 19s. to 20s.; Dutch, 15lb., all brown, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; 16lb. to 16½lb., all brown, 21s. to 22s.; 16lb., mixed, 19s. to 19s. 6d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Consignments totalled 593 tons. Quotations:—Soles, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.; slips, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 2d.; crabs, 4d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Dory, 6s. to 7s.; turbot, 18s. to 24s.; brill and halibut, 16s. to 18s.; lemon soles, 14s. to 24s.; witches, 7s. to 16s.; live cod and skate, 8s. to 9s.; plaice, 10s. to 18s.; dry haddock, 12s. 10d. to 17s. 6d.; haddock, 7s. to 9s.; mackerel, 4s. to 8s.; whiting, 2s. to 6s. 6d.; gurnet, 2s. to 5s.; roker, 9s. to 11s.; hake, 12s. to 14s.; conger eels, 2s. to 5s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 5s. to 8s. per stone. Live eels, 10s. to 38s. per draught. Bloaters, 9s.; kippers, 6s. to 8s.; red herrings, 5s.; fillets, 2s. 3d. per box. Whitstable native oysters, 33s. to 46s.; Brittany, 16s. to 28s.; Dutch, 13s. to 23s.; Pyefleet, 25s. to 50s.; Portuguese, 7s. 9d.; blue-point, 10s. to 12s. per 100. English pink shrimps, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and Dutch, 1s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Dec. 31.—FISH.—Forty-three North Sea, two Iceland, and three Faroe Islands trawlers and four liners landed a poor supply. Demand was good. Plaice, 18s. 6d.; lemon soles, 27s.; halibut, 10s. to 14s.; cod, 4s. to 10s.; skate, 12s. to 13s.; small haddock, 6s.; large haddock, 11s.; ribbed haddock, 12s.; dabs, 12s. to 16s.; codling, 6s. to 8s. per stone. Soles, 1s. 11d.; turbot, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; and brill, 1s. 1d. per lb.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

GOLD MOVEMENTS IN 1929

LARGE FRENCH DEMAND

The annual bullion circular of Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid contains a useful review of the movements of gold during 1929. These were exceptionally large and interesting, the features being the large exports to France, Germany, and the U.S.A. The circular states that the demand for the U.S.A., which was largely ascribed to the high money rates offered to finance stock market speculation, started in the third week of January, and so keen was the inquiry for that quarter during the next two weeks that it became necessary to raise the Bank rate to 5½ per cent. on February 7. This checked the demand for over three months, and by bidding above their statutory price the Bank of England secured a large proportion of the weekly arrivals from South Africa until the beginning of June. Towards the end of May the German and American exchanges moved towards gold point, and soon afterwards the demand began for these quarters, which persisted all through the summer, the exports to the two countries in June being over £4,000,000 and £2,500,000 respectively.

THE FRENCH DRAIN

The first gold shipment of the year to France was made in July, and the demand for this country proved to be the largest and most persistent, continuing intermittently until the end of the year, the total shipments thence amounting to over £34,000,000. The withdrawals to France and Germany were very heavy in the last weeks of this month, and the open market rate of discount rose to Bank rate, a rise in the latter being expected every week. After the first week of August there was a slight slackening in the demand for France and Germany, but the New York exchange once more fell to a point allowing shipments to be made to that quarter, and the inquiry for the two Continental countries stiffened again before the end of the month.

Shipments continued throughout September, and the Bank rate was raised to 6½ per cent. on the 27th. This step turned the German and U.S.A. exchanges in our favour and only the French demand continued. The withdrawals of gold for France were hardly made good by the Bank of England's purchases of South African gold and other gold in October; but in this month a serious break occurred in the New York stock market, and the Bank of England saw their way, somewhat unexpectedly, to reduce the Bank rate by ½ per cent. on the last day of that month.

November witnessed the most fundamental improvement in the international money market conditions, continues this authority, for in that month occurred the final collapse of the boom in the American stock markets. The Bank of England reduced its rate again to 5½ per cent. on November 21, and to 5 per cent. on December 12. These successive falls only temporarily checked the movement in our favour of the New York exchange, and in November the Continental demand for gold was largely diverted to that quarter, while by the beginning of December the exchange permitted a shipment of about £4,500,000 to London. These arrivals reduced the net efflux for the year to about £8,000,000.

The large receipts in London from South Africa are due to the fact that the direct exports from that country to other quarters show a reduction of over £10,000,000 compared with 1928. There were no exports to South America, while the exports of bar gold and sovereigns to the East show a reduction of over £5,000,000, the requirements of India and the Straits being largely satisfied by shipments from Australia.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 31.—LINSEED was inactive at about previous rates. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., to London, £22 13s. 9d.; April-May (new), £20 12s. 6d., sellers. Bold Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £23 5s.; Feb.-March (new), £20 18s. 9d., sellers. La Plata, Dec., to Hull, £17 7s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan. to April-May, £19 2s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull/Continent, £18 5s.; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £17 15s., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Bombay, Dec.-Jan. (new), to Hull, £7 15s., sellers. Egyptian, black, Jan., £8 5s.; March, £8 7s. 6d.; Sakellaridis, Jan., £7 1?s.; March, £7 15s. 9d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £16 5s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull. Coromandel (machined), Jan.-Feb., £17 10s.; Feb.-March, £17 10s., taken; March-April, £17 12s. 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS quietly steady. To Hull, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., £16 17s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £17, sellers. LINSEED OIL was firm and 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton higher, with spot, ex mill, exceptionally unchanged at £45. January was held for £41 12s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £40 5s.; and May-Aug., £39 5s.; naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude, extracted, £41; technical refined, £42 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £29; refined common edible, £33; deodorized, £36, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was firm and 6d. to 3d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 42s. 6d.; and Jan.-April, 43s.

HULL, Dec. 31.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot and Jan., £43 10s.; Jan.-April, £42 5s.; May-Aug., £39 17s. 6d. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £29; Dec., £28 10s.; edible refined, spot, £32 5s.; technical, spot, £31 15s.; deodorized, spot, £34 5s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £31 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £35; deodorized, spot, £39. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £40 10s.; refined spot, £42 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 44s. per cwt., net cash terms, ex mill.

PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION LIMITED

First Annual Ordinary General Meeting.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, will be held in the Pillar Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report with the Statement of Accounts to the 15th November, 1929, and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

Every holder of a Share Warrant or Warrants to Bearer of the Company who desires to attend or vote at the Meeting must deposit his Warrant or Warrants and a written statement of his name and address with Messrs. Josolyne, Miles, Page & Co. (the Registrars of the Company) at the Registered Offices of the Company at No. 28, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2, not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1930.

In exchange for the Warrant or Warrants the Registrars will hand the Shareholder (a) a Deposit Certificate stating his name and address and the number of shares represented by the Warrant or Warrants so deposited; (b) a card of admission to the Meeting; (c) a copy of the Directors' Report and Accounts, and (d) a Proxy Form. Such Certificate will entitle the person named therein to attend and vote (in person or by proxy) at the above Meeting in respect of the shares specified therein.

The card of admission must be signed by the person named in the Deposit Certificate and produced on entrance to the meeting. The names of more than one person or company as joint holders of a Share Warrant will not be received, and therefore, in cases where there are joint holders of Warrants, only one should supply particulars of his name and address.

Proxy Forms must be lodged at the Registered Office aforesaid not later than noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1930. Proxies can only be given in favour of a Member of the Company. Notices of this Meeting are being served on the Registered Shareholders in the usual manner.

The attention of every holder of a Warrant to Bearer is directed to the facts that he will not be entitled to vote at the Meeting unless he leaves his Warrant or Warrants upon deposit with the Company until after the close of the Meeting and any adjournment thereof, that his Warrant or Warrants will be delivered up to the bearer of the relevant Deposit Certificate only against delivery to the Company of such Certificate, and that delivery to the bearer of a Deposit Certificate of the Warrants specified therein shall be deemed to be a good discharge to the Company and the Registrars in respect of such Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
R. C. F. BESCH,
Secretary.

1st January, 1930.

COMPANY MEETINGS

DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

CONTINUED EXPANSION

HOME AND OVERSEA ACTIVITIES

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE "MOTH"

NEW MACHINES AND ENGINES

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, Stag Lane Aerodrome, Edgware.

Mr. A. S. BUTLER, the chairman, said:—You have all received copies of the directors' report and accounts and I hope are well pleased with the result of our first year's working as a public company, and with your permission I should like to take them as read, according to our usual practice.

THE NEW CAPITAL

Although generally the figures given are self-explanatory, there are one or two matters to which I would like to refer. In the first place, when addressing the shareholders last year I pointed out that we were calling for £120,000, and 121,743 £1 fully-paid shares were therefore issued at par on January 2 of this year, bringing the total capital up to £300,000. On April 19 a further offer of 100,000 shares was made to shareholders at 23s. a share, bringing the paid-up capital to its now present amount of £400,000, and it is interesting to note that both these issues were oversubscribed. From this it will be seen that a large proportion of the present capital was not brought into the company until nearly half-way through the financial year, making the average amount of capital for the year approximately £326,000, on which amount we have been able to earn the same proportion of profit.

USE OF THE PROCEEDS

Secondly, the sum received as premium on the last issue of shares has been retained intact, save for the cost of stamp duties and tax on the new capital; in other words, not one penny has been paid as underwriting or other commission on any money subscribed for the company. Thirdly, part of the proceeds of the last issue of shares has been utilized to pay off the mortgage on the company's property, which is now absolutely unencumbered. Fourthly, we have increased our holding in De Havilland Aircraft of Canada. Fifthly, we have expended over £80,000 in land, building, and plant, &c., and for the rest I would refer you to the sum shown as invested in Treasury Bills and balance at the bank. Lastly, so far as the accounts are concerned, I would point out that the value of buildings, plant and machinery, &c., has been written down again in accordance with our usual practice, the amount thus provided being over £11,000, and the development which has taken place in this locality has considerably appreciated the value of the company's freehold land, which still stands on the balance-sheet at actual cost.

GENERAL POLICY

When addressing the shareholders last year I pointed out that that period under review had been one of continued expansion. This year has been the same except that our business has been bigger and more profitable. We have improved our manufacturing facilities, we have extended our sales organization in this country and abroad, and we have produced new machines for which our extended connexions should provide an increasing market.

THE "MOTH"

The "Moth" has made great strides during the last year, a large proportion of our turnover being derived from this model coupled with the Gipsy engine. Last year has seen the greatest advance yet made in private flying in this country, and in this connexion we are much gratified by the excellent example that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has set by owning and using his own "Moth." Many movements are on foot for the establishment of more aerodromes throughout the country, which are realized as being essential for the expansion of flying generally. Several new types of light aircraft have appeared in the field, and it is gratifying to find that we are maintaining our lead in this business, as 85 per cent. of the light aeroplanes now registered as being privately owned in this country are "Moths."

"A FINE RECORD"

As a large part of the success of the "Moth" is undoubtedly due to our ability in being able to keep ahead of our competitors in general qualities and performance, you will no doubt be interested in hearing of some of its achievements during the past year. The list is a very long one, and I am afraid I shall only be able to refer to some of the more important events:—

King's Cup Air Race.—"Moths" second, third, fourth, and fifth, including the fastest time for light aeroplanes at an average of 118.7 m.p.h.

Siddeley Trophy Tour.—"Moth" first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth.

Challenge Internationale de Tourisme, France—Commonly called the Orly Meeting.—Captain H. S. Broad secured first place for the larger type light aircraft and was placed second in the entire event, which included, among many other things, a race of nearly 4,000 miles.

The Zenith Cup in France.—Captain H. S. Broad again secured first place with his "Moth" in a full-throttle race over a distance of some 1,150 miles.

At the International Flying Meeting at Rotterdam "Moth" received a premier award and beat all comers in speed, take off, climb, landing, &c.

South African Aerial Derby.—"Moth" first.

In Canada and the United States the "Moth" secured many firsts in the numerous races held there during the year.

In the Australian East to West Air Race Major H. de Havilland secured second place on handicap with the fastest time at an average of 107 m.p.h. "Moths" also finished third, fourth, fifth, and sixth.

In addition to the above the "Moth" gained innumerable firsts, seconds, and thirds in races, landing, handling, and aerobatic competitions against all comers.

THE GIPSY ENGINE

In considering the extraordinarily fine record of the "Moth" during last year, it is necessary to realize that this has largely been made possible by our Gipsy engine. The production of the Gipsy engine has gone ahead in an extremely satisfactory way, and considering that the engine production shop was only really established this year I think we can congratulate ourselves on this highly successful branch of our business. The record that one of these engines established by doing 600 hours in the air, or twice round the world in distance, untouched with the exception of general routine and maintenance, reflects great credit on its designers, Major Halford and Captain de Havilland, and is a record that we may be justly proud of, and will, I feel confident, ensure the success of this engine in the future. It is interesting to note that many other aircraft manufacturers are now considering the fitting of this engine to their types.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE UNDER LICENCE

Last year I told you that a licence had been granted to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of the U.S.A. to manufacture the Gipsy engine under licence, and, while there have been considerable delays on the other side which have been entirely beyond our control, I am glad to be able to report that our American friends are now in a position to be able to supply the American market with this type. The Moth Aircraft Corporation, who are manufacturing the "Moth" under licence for the United States, have now joined the Curtiss-Wright group, the largest and most powerful aircraft constructors in the United States, and have got well into production during the past year, and, although the unfortunate slump in American business has given them a temporary setback, in common with all American aircraft manufacturers, they look forward confidently to a marked improvement in the spring. Certain sums have already been received as royalties from the above companies, and I feel sure we may look forward to an increase in the next year.

PROMISING NEW TYPES

We have not, however, contented ourselves with relying upon the "Moth" alone for our future sales, and we now have three extremely promising new types, two of which are still undergoing trials. The first of these is a four-six-seater cabin monoplane, the "Hawk Moth," which, for various unavoidable reasons, has been somewhat delayed, but has now appeared in a form which we believe will have a great appeal to buyers in the Dominion and overseas markets. The second is a small two-three-seater cabin monoplane, which may perhaps best be described as a "de luxe" version of the "Moth." Although this machine is still in its initial stage, it has more than fulfilled our most sanguine expectations, and will, we are convinced, prove a wonderful seller.

The third machine is a military type, but, being on the secrets list, I regret that I am unable to say more than that it has exceeded our expectations in every quality that counts for a military machine of that type, and I think we now really do stand a better chance of qualifying for Air Ministry contracts than ever before in the history of the company. In addition, also, to the above developments which will give new models to our sales organization to handle, we have made considerable developments in our engine programme, and two new types of Gipsy engine are being produced.

PUBLICITY VALUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AERO EXHIBITION

In July this year an International Aero Exhibition, at which we were well represented, was held at Olympia and was extensively visited by interested persons and delegates from all parts of the world. The publicity value was undoubtedly very considerable and will, I am confident, reflect itself in our trading during the next two years. In the last 12 months, for example, our sales of "Moths" on the Continent of Europe have increased by nearly 300 per cent., and at least some part of this can be attributed to this exhibition. Those of you who were present at the exhibition must have been impressed by the map we then exhibited showing the widespread distribution of "Moths" over the world, and I need not assure you that once we have established a market we lose no opportunity of still further extending it.

It has long been the policy of the board, and I have referred to it on previous occasions, to foster our Empire and overseas trade, and in this we may perhaps claim to be in the forefront of the aircraft constructors of the world. We have added to our interests in the great Dominions by this year opening a branch in India, and although it will probably be a little while yet before very considerable business can be expected from that quarter, we are meanwhile consolidating our position, and adding to our prestige by offering first-class service facilities to the large number of "Moths" operating in that territory. We have also done considerable business in China, through the medium of agents who are strongly established in that country. Within the last few weeks arrangements have been concluded by which the "Moth" will be manufactured under licence in France and Norway.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Turning now to our subsidiary companies. Progress in Australia has continued steadily, and the De Havilland Aircraft Proprietary, Limited, have been able to show a satisfactory profit on their last year's working. In addition to their business in "Moths," the chief item of interest was the supplying to Western Australia Airways of four large three-engined Hercules machines for that company's service between Perth and Adelaide.

The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, have had a very successful year, the volume of business showing a tremendous increase during the last 12 months; so much so, indeed, that it became obvious that the company would have to be reconstructed with a Canadian management to cope with this increasing business, and at their request Mr. Hearle, the general manager, and myself went out to advise them. In January they were turned into a public company with your company's money and Canadian money side by side to finance them. It is the opinion of the board that with this Canadian interest the company will be assured of most wholehearted Canadian support. The company has built a new plant on the edge of an aerodrome which it owns just outside the city of Toronto, on a siding of the Canadian National Railways, where it will be in an excellent position to handle its business.

CANADIAN COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

In a report from the Canadian company the general manager states:—

"I think that the results of the activities of the De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, during the 12 months just ended may be regarded as satisfactory.

"During the year the company delivered approximately 130 'Moth' aircraft, mostly of the metal fuselage type with 'Gipsy' engines. A considerable proportion of these machines were seaplanes.

"In quantity, if not actually in value, the number of sales effected by the company was far in excess of any other aircraft manufacturer or distributor in the Dominion, and the year's deliveries have brought the total number of 'Moths' in operation up to about 220, which are located from Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west, with fairly even distribution across the country."

Further points of particular interest in this report, which I regret is too long to include in this review of our company's workings, are that they have established a series of distributors throughout the Continent to handle and service De Havilland products. The "Moth" has played a very important part in forest, fire, patrol and detection on many occasions, saving vast territories from being laid waste by one of Canada's greatest enemies, fire. Much work has also been done by the "Moth" prospecting in the vast northern territories, and two of the most important mining discoveries made in the last year were made by prospectors using this machine.

WORK OF THE FLYING SCHOOL

To return again to our activities at home, our Flying School has again done excellent work, exceeding its previous year's figures in hours flown, but owing to air congestion in the vicinity of Stag Lane work has had to be turned away and increase has not been as great as in past years. Your directors are considering the purchase of another aerodrome in the vicinity which should overcome this difficulty and allow of the necessary expansion that this part of our business warrants.

An innovation made during the year is the establishment of a technical school for the training of future executives and operatives in the industry. This is a considerable development of the company's former apprenticeship scheme, and you will be able to judge for yourselves the work it is doing when I tell you that the course of lectures, &c., run in connexion with it has been approved and subsidized by the Middlesex County Council.

The superannuation scheme instituted to encourage thrift among the staff and employees has also proved a very material success, and its appeal to our employees is such, we believe, as to account very largely for the spirit of good will, enthusiasm, and cooperation which is a most pleasing feature in the company.

THE COMPANY'S FUTURE

In conclusion, I think it only right to say, lest anything I may have said should lead you to feel unjustifiably sanguine as to the future prospects of the company, that your directors realize that the company has a hard and difficult time before it. The light aeroplane may now be claimed to have justified itself as a potent force in the world industry and development and as a very strong factor in the promotion of civilization and international peace. Competition may, therefore, be expected on a scale which we have not hitherto experienced, and in the struggle for the world's markets from which hitherto so much of our business has come we may find ourselves at a serious disadvantage against countries less handicapped than we by the wholly unnecessary restrictive regulations governing the construction and licensing of aircraft in this country which at present absorb much of our vital energy which should be directed elsewhere.

It was said by a former Cabinet Minister that our industry must "fly by itself," and I think that we can justly claim to have proved this statement, but unless, however, the Government can be made to realize that the only way we can continue is to fly by ourselves I am afraid that this restrictive legislation and regulation will prevent our business from developing along rational and normal lines and the Empire and foreign trade which

(Continued at foot of next column)

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS

INCREASED TURNOVER

CURRENT YEAR'S FURTHER ADVANCE

SUBSTANTIAL SURPLUS OF ASSETS

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Agricultural and General Engineers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. G. E. ROWLAND (chairman and financial adviser) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. Macpherson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Since our last meeting we regret that Mr. Geoffrey Howard and Mr. Charles Burrell—two greatly honoured and respected members of our concerns—have passed away.

In welcoming Major Aveling as a director of the board we desire to record our appreciation of the services rendered to this company since its inception by his father, Mr. T. L. Aveling, whom he has succeeded.

The report and accounts which you are considering not only conform with the Companies Act, 1929, but, following our practice since 1923, are in the fuller detail that as stewards of your interests it has been our privilege to supply.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES' PROFITS

Constituted as a holding company, we are dependent upon our subsidiary companies for our revenue. The report shows that 11 companies made in the aggregate £235,596 profit, while two companies—due to causes which I will later indicate—showed losses of £19,838, the result being that the subsidiary companies as a group traded at a profit of £215,758.

Through your board's decision to cease manufacturing at Thetford and to transfer the products to another works, it was considered advisable to write down the goods so transferred to a very low figure. This was the cause of the loss made by one concern.

In the other instance this also was not a manufacturing loss, but was due to the necessity of substantially writing down to scrap value the stock of certain products which were no longer being manufactured. These losses have been properly dealt with as certified in the report.

You will be pleased to learn that during the six months to September 30 last each firm in your group has traded at a profit.

Returning to the accounts, you will notice that your companies deducted off the £215,758 profit:—

On plant, buildings and maintenance account	£71,033
For depreciation	46,679
Further wrote down stock values by	41,900
Reserved for taxation	6,341
Paid on shares and Debentures held by outsiders in certain subsidiary companies	15,837

leaving a balance of £33,968. Two subsidiary companies did not last year write off any depreciation, as adequate provision had previously been made.

RECOVERY FROM THE SET-BACK OF 1926

Generally it can be stated that the concern recovered last year from the set-back that followed the coal lock-out of 1926, and that the progress prior to that date has been resumed.

One satisfactory feature of the parent company's accounts is that its liabilities during the year were reduced by the very substantial sum of £305,156, due largely to the completion of the sale of the Aldwych House property and of the sale of the Debentures later issued to us.

This property is showing a satisfactory return, and when the remaining portion (some 39,000 sup. ft.) is let there will be a very handsome return upon your holding in the Estates Company.

May I point out that the item "Annual Meeting Expenses—£1,542 18s. 0d."—which is much larger than usually, consists almost entirely of the cost of publishing the report of the last meeting in 17 leading newspapers of the Kingdom? You will appreciate that the mediums referred to afforded a very good opportunity—which your board decided to accept—of placing the group's activities and products properly before the public, and the cost might fairly be deemed an advertising expenditure.

DIRECTORS' SERVICES AND REMUNERATION

May I draw your attention also to the remuneration of directors? We have again given you more information than the Companies Act, 1929, requires, as the figure shown represents the total sum paid. The parent company's board last year consisted of nine permanent and seven elective directors—16 in all. The total directors' fees paid to these 16 directors by the parent and subsidiary companies amounted to £4,827. Fourteen members of the main board were whole-time directors, occupying either the chair or managing positions in the subsidiary companies, and were they not acting in such capacities other people would have to be employed and would have to be paid at least the same remuneration. I dealt with this matter in my speech to you at the annual meeting in October, 1925, when I stated: "I reiterate that the directors of the subsidiary companies are all active directors taking their full part in the conduct and administration of their respective concerns. Their total remuneration certainly does not exceed the figure which you would require to pay others for similar services." To-day I do not hesitate again to say that you are getting very full value.

SURPLUS DISCLOSED ON REVALUATION

Your board recently decided to invite Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, and Co. to bring their valuations made in 1919-20 up to date. The properties and plants, as you know, were acquired on a very conservative basis. The transfer of production from Stowmarket and Thetford to other firms in your group, coupled with the fact that considerable sums had been expended elsewhere on buildings and plant, made revaluation necessary. This view has been confirmed and justified by the fact that your valuers found it necessary in practically every case to make a fresh survey in order that they could be in a position to certify to us fair and proper figures of the present value of your properties and plants. You will share your board's satisfaction and pleasure that the total figures of the properties and plants of the group as a whole, certified at to-day's fair and proper figures—and after bearing the loss on the two closed works—show an increase of approximately £730,000 over the values at which they stand in the books of our associated companies.

The surplus of assets over liabilities, as shown at March 31, 1929, of the group as a whole was £2,477,492, independently of the £730,000 just named, and I have no hesitation in stating that not only is your capital intact, but that there is an ample surplus and reserve for any contingency. Nothing is included in your accounts for the very valuable goodwill that belongs to a group of a dozen firms of world-wide reputation with an honoured average existence of over a century.

PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION

The future prospects of the company—given normal industrial conditions—are favourable. The increase in turnover to March 31 last has been followed by a further satisfactory increase during the eight months of the present year, and your board are therefore encouraged to consider the best means of dealing with the position that will arise as a result of the anticipated further satisfactory and profitable turnover during the year which commences next April.

Full deliberation has and will be given to the circumstances, and you can rely that the proposals will, after mature and conservative consideration, be placed before you at the first moment the board consider opportune. Your board, and co-vendors, who hold nearly 2,500,000 shares, have no doubt as to the company's future justifying itself.

EXPORT SALES ORGANIZATION

The export sales organization is now in full operation. Our overseas branches in Argentina, Chile, India, Australia and Africa are ably directed and are making very satisfactory progress. A branch in New Zealand will be opened in January. Most of the other markets are being visited and worked by first-class representatives, while at home the organization is equally energetic and capably directed. Your export organization can stand comparison with any other concern—British or foreign.

Your company has in the past suffered through its inability to offer the full range of agricultural machines and implements offered by its foreign competitors. The arrangements just entered into by which your company will represent the Ruston Tractor Company, Limited, of Walthamstow, in the chief world's markets, and the H. V. McKay Pty., Limited, of Melbourne, in South America, will remove this disability and should prove of much advantage to your company, as a demand will be created, not only for tractors and harvesting machinery, but for the accompanying products which your group manufacture. Considerable outside interest has been shown in the arrangements made, and particularly in view of the fact that the steps taken should ensure the British Empire obtaining a proper share of the huge volume of trade (some 25 to 30 millions) which has hitherto been transacted by our foreign competitors.

The step has not been taken against any foreign group, but is a determined and justifiable attempt to obtain for this Empire a much larger share than the 7 to 8 per cent. of the agricultural machinery trade of the world that it now transacts. The tractors will be made at Walthamstow and the harvesting machinery in Australia or in this country as may be advisable.

In this export expansion, as in all the steps of recovery and development that have taken place in connexion with your business since 1923, your bankers, Messrs. Barclays, have proved of great financial and advisory help. We also find the export credits scheme of much assistance in increasing our overseas trade.

VALUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The Department of Overseas Trade, and their officials at home and abroad, as well as those of the Federation of British Industries, have also helped materially, and I sometimes wonder if the facilities and help which these great institutions can and do give to British exporters are as fully known or appreciated as they should be.

May I point out that the parent company's accounts could be issued in April each year but for the fact that some time must elapse for the completion of the accounts of, and consequent necessary formalities by, your subsidiary companies at home and abroad. Steps have been taken which will enable the combined annual accounts to be presented to you in future in July each year, though it may be necessary for us to ask our subsidiary companies to close their own books at an earlier date instead of concurrently with ours at March 31, as at present.

Each year since 1923 our auditors have regularly conducted an audit of our share transfers, and their latest certificate, to the effect that everything is in order, is dated November 8 last.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Your board, in their report, paid tribute to the efforts of the boards and employees of your subsidiary companies, and I would personally like to add my own thanks to the officials, staffs and workpeople of the parent and subsidiary companies, from whom I have throughout the very strenuous last six years received the fullest possible cordial assistance and coöperation. The relationship with all concerned, from top to bottom, in offices or in works, has been an exceptionally pleasing one, and I am convinced that the excellent team spirit which exists will in the near future bring you and us the return on our capital that is our due.

I accordingly move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. D. PERKS (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution.

In the course of a discussion, Dr. G. T. MOODY said that, in view of the fact, as pointed out by the chairman, that not only was the company's capital intact but that they had an ample surplus in reserve for any contingency, it was lamentable that the First Preference shares should be changing hands at a discount of more than 60 per cent. He assumed the explanation was that the investor looked just as much to the profits which were earned as he did to the value of assets.

Other shareholders expressed the hope that there was no intention of writing up the assets.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that, as the directors and co-vendors held something like 2,500,000 shares in the company, they were quite as anxious as anyone else regarding the yield on its shares. There was no intention to write up the assets.

The resolution was adopted with two dissentients.

The retiring directors, Mr. G. E. Rowland and Mr. G. D. Perks, were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.) having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, proposed by Dr. MOODY.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX

RESUMPTION OF REFUNDS

The Government of India have decided, pending further examination of the legal position, to resume the grant of refunds under Section 48 of the Indian Income Tax Act, in respect of dividends payable only outside British India—i.e., by companies resident outside British India whose profits have been taxed in British India. The grant of refunds in such cases has been suspended since August 28, 1929, on the view that such dividends cannot be held to be income, profits, or gains accruing or arising in British India. Claims that have been rejected on this ground will now be dealt with in Bombay as expeditiously as possible, and allowance for the interval of suspension will be made, if necessary, in reckoning the time limit in respect of fresh applications that have been delayed for this reason.

Forms of claim and printed instructions may be obtained by claimants on application to the High Commissioner for India (Accounts Department), 42, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1.

INSURANCE RETIREMENTS

Mr. Hugh Lugton is retiring as from yesterday from his position as actuary to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, after nearly 48 years' service with the company. Mr. Lugton joined the "North British" in Edinburgh in February, 1882, and was transferred to London in 1888. He was promoted to the position of assistant actuary in 1909 and in July, 1913, was appointed actuary in London. Following the retirement of Mr. Lugton, the directors of the company have appointed Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. P. Oakley (who is a vice-president of the Institute of Actuaries) to be the actuary to the company as from to-day.

Mr. E. E. Dent retires from the position of secretary of the London and Scottish Assurance Corporation as from December 31, and is to be succeeded by Mr. A. G. H. Emslie, the present assistant secretary. Mr. Dent joined the company in 1886, was called to the Bar in 1907, became joint assistant secretary in 1909 and secretary in 1924.

JOHN SHAW & SONS, WOLVERHAMPTON

EXPORT TRADE DIFFICULTIES

SERIOUS EFFECT OF INDIAN UNREST

REACTION ON BRITISH MARKET

The FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of John Shaw and Sons, Wolverhampton, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GEORGE TERRELL (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—On the asset side of the balance-sheet the stock in trade has been increased from £63,000 to £71,000. It has been very carefully valued by the company's officials, and I am assured that the whole of that stock is perfectly good at the price put to it. The sundry debtors stand at £67,806, as compared with £98,881 last year—that is a decrease of £31,000. The advances which have been made to the subsidiary companies, totalling £70,949, are shown as a separate item. The profit and loss account will speak for itself. It shows the amount of the dividend which was received from T. E. Thomson and Co., which is very much less than the amount which we obtained last year.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE DISAPPOINTMENT

We have been through a disappointing time in connexion with our South American trade. We got a large increase of orders, but I am sorry to say that at the close of the financial year we incurred some bad debts through the failure of old customers of the firm, and the result has left us with a loss. The net result is a disappointing state of affairs, and it is largely due to the lax bankruptcy system in Brazil, under which a defaulting debtor can, on paying a comparatively small composition, get an immediate discharge. After very careful and anxious consideration the board have determined to close the whole of the South American business with the exception of our connexion with a few firms with whom we have had dealings for many years, and who are of outstanding repute and stability.

When we last met we were full of hope in connexion with our home trade in tools and our electrical department, and that we should be in a position to pay an interim dividend, but in the latter months of the year the sales failed to come up to our expectations, and the result has been loss. It will, however, interest you to know, and be some consolation, that during the last six months our trade in tools and electrical appliances has shown considerable expansion, and I may also add that our little blow lamp factory at Wolverhampton is steadily going ahead, and the output for the last three months is nearly double the output of any quarter last year.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

With regard to our Indian business of T. E. Thomson and Co., the results have also been disappointing. I explained last year that the board had just authorized an expenditure of £16,000 in rebuilding a portion of the long-needed improved warehouse in Calcutta. This, I am glad to say, has been completed, and we have now very fine premises. This has, however, caused a great deal of dislocation of the business, and probably it is one of the reasons why the sales and the profits are down on the previous year.

I am sorry to have to report that during the present year the sales continue to show a falling off. This is due to factors beyond our control, and in particular to political unrest and the uncertainty as to the future. The result is that Calcutta is buying less, and the home firms who have hitherto supplied us with goods for Calcutta are feeling the pinch of loss of orders. I am certain of this: that no greater calamity could happen to the thousands of British workpeople who are engaged in supplying goods to the Indian market than the grant of any measure of independence to the extremists in India who are clamouring for it. The mere threat of it has affected our own trade by many thousands of pounds, and the national loss will be colossal unless some steadying influence is brought to bear. I can tell you that great anxiety is felt by the British community in India concerning the trend of the policy of our Home Government.

THE BUSINESS OF JAMES F. LOW

With regard to our business of James F. Low and Co. Partly as a result of my visit to India, we were able to secure a number of orders, and our factory has been going at its highest capacity for the last 12 months. I told you last year, at the meeting which was held a few days before I left for India, that we were re-equipping this factory with up-to-date labour-saving machinery, and that I hoped it would be all in and at work by the end of last January. We had ordered the machinery, we had been promised dates for its delivery, but a good deal of it was not in before the month of June, and therefore the full effect of it was not really felt in the year under review. It is all up and at work now.

Our factory has been reorganized; our methods of working have been brought up to date; we employed a works expert (a Mr. John Hargreve) for this purpose, and after having the opportunity of judging his capacity we were so satisfied that we secured his services as a joint managing director of the company as from July 1 last, his duties being confined to the management of our works at Monifieth.

I asked him the other day if he could make any comparison with our working costs this year as compared with the cost last year, and he wrote to me under date of December 7 that, although the comparison was not a simple one, yet there was no doubt in his own mind that the full value of the output per man is increased about 30 per cent., and compared with wages the increase is rather more. The results for last year show a profit of between £8,000 and £9,000, but we considered it more prudent to carry that profit forward than to declare a dividend.

FULL ORDER BOOK AT MONIFIETH WORKS

There is not a shadow of doubt that the jute machinery turned out from the Monifieth works is the best money can buy. Hence it is that we have been able to secure a full order book. We have an extraordinarily fine body of men at these works. They are giving us to-day a greater average output per man than the firm has ever obtained before, and the output of machinery this year, measured in tonnage (money has had a changing value), will be considerably the record which the works have ever produced in their long history of over 100 years.

I must say I feel some little anxiety in regard to the future. The Calcutta jute mills, which are our best customers, have been going through rather a bad time. They may say that this is the time for scrapping much of the old and putting in new machinery. It is what we did at Monifieth. We put in new machinery when times were bad, and we are to-day reaping the benefit of it. It is possible that this may be the view which the mills will take. On the other hand, they may be influenced by the political unrest, and before spending money they may wait and watch developments.

Now for a word in conclusion. I don't think that there is occasion for alarm. Everything to-day is more or less alarming, and we are only going through a period of depression which is common to a great many other businesses in this country.

I was present a few days ago at the staff dinner at Wolverhampton, and I must say that I was impressed with the general appearance and the high order of intelligence which our people possess. We have the greatest confidence in our general manager, Mr. Mattick, and I am sure, if given just a fair run of decent good fortune, he and the Wolverhampton staff will justify the high opinion which I have formed of them.

Our thanks are also due to the managers of our Calcutta business, particularly Mr. Wiggett, the general manager. He and Mr. Ewart and Mr. Lane, the assistant managers, have had a very difficult time. Though we may be disappointed at the turn which things are taking in India, yet the least we can do is to express our thanks and gratitude to the people who are working for us there.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir CHARLES E. SHAW, Bt., seconded the motion, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions, was carried unanimously.

THE SALVADOR RAILWAY COMPANY

INCREASED RECEIPTS AND PROFITS

MR. JAMES A. GOUDGE'S REVIEW

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Salvador Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES A. GOUDGE, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The MANAGING DIRECTOR and SECRETARY (Mr. F. C. Tillbrook, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to move that the report of the directors and accounts to June 30, 1929, presented at this meeting, be and are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. C. E. S. BISHOP.—I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, we lay before you what I think you will consider to be a satisfactory report. The cessation of rate-cutting which I referred to at the meeting last year brought about the result that we got a reasonable rate for our coffee traffic, and that explains the whole of the increase. The increase in expenses was a slight one, but we benefited by the cessation of the rate-cutting which had been introduced—in an ill-advised manner, in my opinion—by the International Railways of Central America. That railway has since completed its line through from Guatemala to Salvador, and we see by to-day's papers that it has been opened to traffic. This perhaps means for us new competition, as it will be the business of that company to draw such export traffic as it can to their port on the Mexican Gulf. Gentlemen, we do not greatly fear ordinary straight competition, and we think that the opening of this new line gives us an additional guarantee that no more rate-cutting will be attempted, because the main business of the International Railways lies in Guatemala, and they will hesitate considerably before they prove to their Guatemalan clients that Salvador coffee can be carried through their country at a less rate than their own product. Gentlemen, we are prepared to face this competition.

During the year we had the advantage of a report, a very interesting and valuable report, from Mr. Holloway, who has had a very large experience in Mexico. He examined our affairs very thoroughly on the spot. One of his recommendations was a more strict audit, and we were, fortunately, able to get that done; and it resulted in the discovery of certain defalcations which are referred to in the directors' note. This meeting has been delayed so that we might be able to find out more about those defalcations, but it looks as though we may have to prepare next year for the writing off of, say, £1,000 from the reserve, in addition to the £700 referred to. This is a very regrettable matter, but the principal official concerned had been for 20 years in our service and that of the Pier Company and the Agency Company and had naturally grown into a position of trust.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES

With regard to the general position of the company, you will see that we redeemed £40,000 of Debentures last year. That redemption will grow now very rapidly. Our Debenture debt was only £362,000 at June 30, and will be only a little over £300,000 when we meet again next year. That brings our Debenture debt down to a very manageable figure, and if conditions in the financial world had only been reasonably favourable during the past few months I should not have been surprised if we had met you to-day with some scheme for the reorganization of the capital. But, gentlemen, we are paying only 5 per cent. on our Debentures, and when one has to consider the possibility of raising new money at 7 or even 8 per cent. it becomes a debatable question whether it is in your interests that we should undertake any such scheme at the moment. You can, however, rely upon it, gentlemen, that the directors have this constantly in mind, and if there is a possibility of making any rearrangement we shall be the first people to seize that opportunity.

As regards the prospects of the coffee crop, there is every prospect in Salvador that there will be a very good crop, but the whole coffee situation is completely dominated by the affairs of Brazil, and while that uncertainty exists there is no doubt that there will be some hesitation among the coffee producers in Salvador in selling or in making any future arrangements. It is likely, therefore, that, though the quantity may be good, there will be some delay about the carrying of it, and there will be some restriction in the general capital available for financial purposes in Salvador.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Sumner, our general manager in Salvador, during the year, and he went back very much heartened. We hope that he will keep his health, and that Mr. Hinds, who was in charge during his absence, and the rest of the staff will do as well for us in the future as they have done in the past. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. P. R. Chalmers and Mr. F. C. Tillbrook, were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Woodthorpe, Bevan and Co., were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

PARTNERSHIP CHANGES

NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Morgan Grenfell and Co. announce that Mr. Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, son of their Mr. Vivian Hugh Smith, is from to-day admitted a partner.

Antony Gibbs and Sons, merchant bankers, are to-day admitting into partnership Mr. George Ernest Korn, who has been associated with them for many years and at present holds their procuration.

Mr. Douglas David Seligman, son of Mr. Charles David Seligman, has been appointed a director of Messrs. Seligman Brothers, Limited.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co. announce that Mr. John Grinnell Wetmore Husted (American nationality), who for some years past has been associated with their friends, Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co., of New York, has been admitted a partner in their firm as from to-day.

Messrs. Norris Oakley Brothers have taken into partnership Mr. Hugh A. Blair as from to-day.

Oldham, Holland, and Co., chartered accountants, have amalgamated their practice with that of Mr. W. Martin Hume, late of 16, Godliman-street, London, E.C.4. They have also admitted into partnership Mr. Robert William Metcalf, who served the term of his articles and has been associated with them for some years.

Morrish, Grant, and Co., chartered accountants, are taking into partnership as from to-day Mr. R. Crosfield Harris, who served his articles with them. The style of the firm will remain unchanged.

The partnership hitherto carried on under the title of Dipnall and Co. by Mr. E. A. Dipnall and Mr. J. H. Norton will be dissolved as from December 31 last. Mr. Dipnall retiring from the firm owing to bad sight and ill-health. All outstanding commitments will be received and paid by Mr. J. H. Norton. Mr. Norton will continue under the same style.

Mr. F. Rowland Wade has joined the firm of Ernest Salaman and Co., solicitors, as from to-day. The name of the firm will in future be Ernest, Salaman, Wade, and Co.

The partnership hitherto existing between Sir Ernest Roney, Mr. Julian Roney, Mr. A. G. Allen, Mr. T. S. Overy, Mr. P. Redhead, and Mr. Ernest J. Roney has been dissolved by mutual consent as from December 31, 1929. Sir Ernest Roney, Mr. Julian Roney, Mr. P. Redhead, and Mr. Ernest J. Roney will continue to carry on business in partnership as Roney and Co. at 42-45, New Broad-street, E.C.2. Mr. A. G. Allen and Mr. T. S. Overy will continue to carry on business in partnership as Allen and Overy at 3, Finch-lane, E.C.3.

Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn, and Co., of 22, Billiter-street, E.C.3, announce that Mr. H. S. Gwyn retires from the firm to-day. Mr. Walter Harry Gwyn and Mr. Frederick Graham Carter have been admitted into partnership.

Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co., ship and insurance brokers, of 7, Fen-court, E.C.3, have admitted into partnership Mr. S. de C. Blomfield, who has been with the firm for nearly 40 years.

THE BOGOTÁ TELEPHONE COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY

PLANS FOR A SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bogotá Telephone Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Donington House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Mr. HAROLD S. BENNETT, A.M.I.E.E., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. G. Woodcock) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Your chairman, Sir Alexander Roger, who is expected back in this country within the next few days, has asked me to deputise for him at this meeting, and to convey to you his regret at being unable to preside here to-day.

The report and accounts for the year under review have now been in your hands for several days, and I presume that you will agree to take them as read. (Agreed.) I would therefore ask you for a moment to consider the balance-sheet, which your directors consider satisfactory, having regard to the fact that it reflects the results of a year of more than ordinary difficulty.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENTS

On the assets side the capital expenditure shows a decided increase over the figure for last year and is indicative of a progressive policy which has in view the establishment of an efficient and up-to-date plant in Bogotá, and of the provision of a telephone service to meet the requirements of a modern business community. I should mention that a large proportion of the capital expenditure of £93,000 was in respect of the extension to the main exchange in Bogotá, which extension is expected to be put into operation in the early spring. Stores and materials stand at a much smaller figure than last year, the explanation of the difference being that at the date of the balance-sheet there was a comparatively small quantity of goods in transit.

On the liabilities side you will see that sundry creditors show a satisfactory reduction of approximately £19,000 on last year's figures. You will also see that this year we are showing a general reserve account, which we have created by transferring the sum of £25,000 from share premium account. The balance of this latter account has been transferred

WATERFALL (SELANGOR) RUBBER ESTATES

A DIFFICULT YEAR

NEED FOR INCREASING DEMAND

MR. W. R. DAVIES'S SPEECH

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Waterfall (Selangor) Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday in the Council Chamber of the Rubber Growers' Association, 2-3-4, Idol-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. W. R. DAVIES, J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

Mr. F. NAPIER FORD, representing the secretaries (Messrs. Boustead Bros.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report and accounts as read, as is usual in such cases. (Agreed.)

The year under review has been a difficult one. The profit of £15,000, after providing Debenture interest, compares with a corresponding profit of £16,800 in the previous year. It would have been possible to pay a small dividend, but this we could not recommend, as we must keep all our cash resources in hand in view of the large amount (nearly £14,000 a year) required for Debenture interest and also, as the report states, in view of the present price of the commodity and the uncertain outlook. The stocks in hand have been piling up for months, and I feel that instead of "uncertain" outlook it should more properly be described as dark and depressing. There are only two ways in which the position can be met—namely, either by an agreed scheme of restriction, which must be agreed to by all producers, or by an intensive campaign for largely increasing the demand for rubber.

Restriction seems a hopeless proposition, first, because nearly half (I believe the calculation is 48 per cent.) of the area under rubber is native owned, and, secondly, because the Dutch Government has refused, and I presume will continue to refuse, to authorize any scheme of restriction in the Dutch East Indies. This is a serious position, as restriction would be the simplest method of raising the price to a reasonable figure. The other method is an intensive campaign for largely increasing the demand. It seems to me there is a very wide field available for this purpose which has not yet been explored.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

In many parts of the British Empire, and in many other parts of the world, there are huge tracts, with large populations, where roads are the merest tracks or where not even tracks exist. Automobile science has now provided vehicles which can use these tracks, or trackless areas, and where a demand for such methods of conveyance, whether for the people themselves or for goods, exists. Such a demand exists in India—where very large areas of population are situated off the main roads and are served by tracks impossible for ordinary methods of traction—in Nigeria and the West Coast of Africa and in Kenya. I mention these areas as I have some knowledge of their requirements. No doubt there are others—in fact, I know there are. The difficulty, however, is that nobody will take the lead in providing means, at first, of course, only to a limited extent, of proving that such means of transport can be made paying propositions. I suggest that the Rubber Growers' Association or the Dutch rubber interests, and the motor manufacturers should get together and spend a few thousand pounds in placing suitable vehicles in such districts as I have mentioned. This would promote developments which I believe would do more than anything else to resuscitate our depressed industry.

Turning again to our own company, you will notice that the estimate for the current year, if there is no improvement in the price of rubber, will give us a profit of about 1d. a pound, or, say, £5,000. I am sorry I cannot hold out any hopeful views as to our position and

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts, now presented, be and the same are hereby received and adopted."

MR. MOSEY ON HIS VISIT TO THE ESTATES

Mr. E. D. MOSEY.—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution, and I will not detain you by making a long speech. I would like to tell you, however, that I visited the estates early this year and was very pleased with their development during the last four years. It was in 1925 that I last went out to the East and saw this property. The appearance of the rubber is distinctly better, and a great deal of useful cultivation work has been carried out. I was entirely satisfied with the way the property has been managed.

The old rubber has greatly improved and the clearings planted in 1921 and 1922 are particularly fine. The yield obtained from these fields of approximately 933 acres is very heavy crops from that area in years to come. The cost of production is as low as is practical. We could, perhaps, produce a little more cheaply by stinting cultivation, but I do not think it would be to the advantage of the shareholders. The cost of production is given in the report, and for the yield per acre which we harvest I think it is a reasonable one.

After the chairman had replied to a few questions, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. R. Davies and Mr. A. M. E. Hampshire, were reappointed, and the auditors, Messrs. C. F. Burton and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated.

SWEDISH IRON PRODUCTION

The current issue of the *Swedish Economic Review*, which deals with conditions during the third quarter of 1929, states that the critical position which developed in the United States naturally affected Sweden. The bank rate was raised by 1 per cent. on September 27. At the same time the joint stock banks raised their interest rates on the more important accounts, though by only ½ per cent. The Stock Exchange was also affected, but the decline in prices was not so serious so far as Swedish securities were concerned.

The tendency towards a gradual improvement in the position of the iron industry maintained itself during the greater part of the third quarter of the year, but during September a certain weakness became apparent, chiefly as regards sales abroad. Taking the quarter as a whole, however, the production of Swedish iron was considerably greater than during the corresponding quarter of 1928, and the export was also greater than last year.

The sales in the saw-mill industry were fairly satisfactory. At the end of October the total quantity sold was about 1,080,000 standards, which is 100,000 standards more than for the corresponding period of 1928. Prices for timber, however, were not so favourable as the sales. The pulp market continued to show favourable development, particularly with regard to unbleached sulphite.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Assam-Bengal (Nov. 30)	Rs.454,000	−45,778	−7,22,128
Assam Bengal (Dec. 7)	Rs.50,840	−1,140	(April 1) −1,11,548
Do. Uniguay	£52,006	+535	(April 1) −14,982
Do. East's Extn.	£7,663	−709	+8,347
Do. North Extn.	£3,711	−235	−4,161
Do. West. Extn.	£1,980	−1,029	−2,469
Eastern Central (Dec. 7)	£46,000	−14,000	−131,000
E. S. Rand — Mineral Separation (Dec. 7)	Rs.2,42,345	−7,585	+9,77,189 (April 1)
Do. Hyd. Gd. Valley	Rs.1,90,831	+10,649	−2,24,255
Do. Govt. Mines Working Co.: Mineral Separation	Rs. 29,702	+5,426	+6,51,184
Do. Mineral Separation (Dec. 21)	Rs.37,812	+1,200	+5,73,791
Kaffir (Kleinfontein)	£149,280	+5,340	+37,277 (Jan. 1)
Do. (Rietfontein)	£69,880	+8,190	+25,600
Do. Mineral Separation	£5,025	+324	+2,582
Do. Govt. Areas	£3,980	+300	+2,980
	£21,523	−23,800	−5,824 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Mr. F. W. G. Gower has been appointed assistant secretary of the Atlas Assurance Company as from to-day.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket / Pay-day	Jan. 7 / Jan. 9	Jan. 21 / Jan. 23	Feb. 4 / Feb. 6

Highest and Lowest, 1929	BRITISH FUNDS, &c Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85⅝ 84⅞	Consols, 2½%	52½	..
88⅛ 85⅛	Do. 4%	82½	83 ..
103⅜ 100⅛	War Loan, 5%	100⅛	100⅛ ..
102 99⅜	Do. 4%	100⅛	100⅛ ..
93⅛ 88	Fdg. Loan, 4%	100⅛	100⅛ ..
95⅛ 92⅛	Victory, 4%	91⅝	85½ ..
95⅛ 92⅛	Do. Nat. Bds.	91⅝	91⅝ ..
79⅛ 75	Conversion, 5½%	91⅞	91⅞ ..
100¼ 96⅛	Do. 5%	99⅞	100 ..
101⅜ 101⅛	Do. 4½%	99⅜	99⅞ ..
102⅛ 100⅛	Treas., 5½% '50	100⅜	100⅜ ..
99⅛ 98½	Do. 5% '23-57	100⅜	101 ..
— —	Do. 4½% '30-32	99⅛	99½ ..
97½ 96	Do. 4% '31-33	96⅜	96⅝ ..
98⅜ 96½	Exch. 3% (J.-Iy)	97¼	97½ ..
64⅝ 63⅞	Irish Land, 2½%	55⅛	56 ..
65⅛ 63⅞	Do. 3%	56⅛	56⅛ ..
65⅛ 63⅛	Local Loans, 3%	60⅜	61⅛ ..
85⅛ 81¼	Transj.3% '23-53	61⅛	61⅜ ..
266 255	Bank of England	246	249 ..
85 81¼	Egyptian, 7%	82	84 ..
73⅝ 70	India, 5½%	80	82 ..
63⅝ 60	Do. 5%	60	61½ ..
52½ 50	Do. 3½%	50	51½ ..
104 100⅞	Do. 2½%	43	44 ..
95⅛ 91⅛	Do., 5% '35-55	98¼	98¼ ..
110 106⅛	Do. 4% '50-55	80	81½ ..
65⅛ 63⅛	Sudan, 5½%	105¼	104¼ ..
76⅞ 73⅛	Ldn. City, 3%	55⅛	56¼ ..
104⅛ 102⅛	Do. 3½%	63⅛	63¼ ..
105 102¼	Do. 5% '40-60	100	101 ..
67⅛ 64⅝	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	101	102 ..
66⅞ 63¾	Met. Water, "F"	82	83 ..
73⅛ 70¼	Do. "A"	82	83 ..
65⅛ 61¼	Met. Cons., 3%	58	60¾ ..
	Do. 2½%	58	59 ..
	Pr. of Lond., 3%	58	59 ..
84⅜ 80¼	Do. "A"	58⅛	59⅝ ..
100¾ 97	Do. 4% "B"	78⅝	79¾ ..
	Do. 4%	93	94 ..

	DOMINION AND COLONIAL		
103⅞ 100¼	Aust. 6% '31-47	99	99½ ..
101½ 97⅛	Do. 5% '45-75	91¼	91⅝ ..
89⅜ 85⅜	Can., 4% '40-60	87½	88 ..
94½ 91⅛	Do. 3½% '30-50	80¼	80¾ ..
96½ 93	Cape 4% '16-36	92⅜	93¼ ..
85 80½	Do. 3½% '29-49	79¾	80¼ ..
82 79⅛	Do. 3% '33-47	80	80½ ..
113¼ 110⅞	G'Cst., 6% '45-75	111½	112 ..
105 101½	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99⅛	100⅜ ..
86½ 82⅞	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82¾	83¼ ..
77½ 74⅝	Do. 3% '29-49	73⅝	74⅛ ..
87 84¼	N.S.W. 3½% '55	64	84⅛ ..
74¾ 74¼	Do. 3% '30-50	64	74⅛ ..
94⅞ 92⅛	Do. 4% '38-58	91¼	91¼ ..
100½ 97⅛	Do. 5% '45-65	90	90⅜ ..
105⅛ 102¾	Do. 5½% '47-57	92½	93 ..
98¼ 95¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	99¼	99¼ ..
89¼ 85⅝	Do. 4½% '45	93½	94 ..
90¼ 88⅛	Do. 4% '43-63	83¾	84¼ ..
82½ 79⅜	Do. 3½% '40	85¼	85⅝ ..
104½ 101¾	Do. 3% 1945	76½	77¼ ..
100⅞ 97¼	Nig., 5% '47-57	101	101¼ ..
85¾ 81	Qld. 5% '40-60	90	90½ ..
105 101⅛	Do. 4% '30-50	75	75½ ..
90 87	S. Af., 5% '45-75	99¼	99¾ ..
100 97⅝	Do., 4% '43-63	83¾	84¼ ..
102¾ 97¼	S. Rd., 5% '34-49	99¾	100¼ ..
87⅛ 83½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	81	81½ ..
103⅜ 97⅞	Vict., 5% '45-75	90	90⅛ ..
79⅜ 76¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	71	71½ ..
100¾ 97⅛	W. Aus.5% '45-75	91¼	91⅜ ..
90¼ 88⅛	Do., 3½% '20-53	87¼	87⅝ ..
82½ 79⅜	Do., 4% '42-62	72⅜	73⅛ ..

	FOREIGN GOVERNMENT		
86¼	Arg., 4% Resolucion	85	86 ..
81¼	Do., 4% 1900	79	80 ..
101⅛	Do. Port Cap., 5%	93½	94½ ..
97	Austrian, 4%	101⅛	102¼ ..
94	Belgian, 7%	109½	102¾ ..
47	Brazil, 4% 1889	92½	93¼ ..
56	Do., 4% Resolucion	45⅜	46¼ ..
60¼	Do., 5% 1913	54	54 ..
73½	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	59½	60¼ ..
80⅝	Do., 5% 1895	71	72 ..
56⅜	Buenos Aires, 3½%	79½	80¼ ..
78½	Bulgaria, 7%	54½	55¼ ..
96	Chili, 6% 1926	78	80 ..
85½	Do., 5% 1911	96½	97½ ..
058	Do., 5% 1922	86	88 ..
96	Chinese, 5% 1896	105	107 ..
77	Do., 4½% 1898	96½	97½ ..
41⅜	Do., 5% 1912	77	79 ..
62	Do., 5% 1913	42½	43½ ..
60½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61 ..
22	Do., Tientsin, 5%	20	25 ..
29	Do., Hukuang, 5%	20	25 ..
101½	Czechoslovakia, 8%	25	29 ..
79½	Egyptian Unified	110	111 ..
21⅝	French, 5%	78	80 ..
19⅝	Do., 4%	21⅝	21⅞ ..
102⅜	Do., 4%	103¼	103¼ ..
103⅛	Midl., 6%	103¼	103½ ..
66⅞	Nord., 6%	102½	103¼ ..
102⅛	Orleans, 6%	102¼	103¼ ..
104⅛	P.L.M., 6%	102½	103¼ ..
107	Reine (Dep'd, 6%, 7%	104½	105¼ ..
028	German, 7%	108	109 ..
99	Greek Monopoly, 4%	105	104 ..
97	Do., 5% 1914	56	59 ..
89	Do., 7% Refugee	104	104 ..
42	Do., 6% Stabilization	89	90 ..
444	Hungarian, 7½%	102	103 ..
4	Italian, 3½%	37	38 ..
5	Do., Cdt. Consort.	99½	101¼ ..
891	Japan, 4% 1899	72	75 ..
00	Do., 5% 1907	88	89 ..
92	Do., 6% 1924	99½	100¼ ..
20	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	89	90 ..
85	Mexican, 5%	17	20 ..
84	Do., 6% 1928	77	80 ..
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	82	84 ..
444	Roumania, 4% Cons.	45¼	46¼ ..
4	Russian, 4% 1889	3	4 ..
5	Do., 5% 1906	4	5 ..
101	Siamese, 6% 1924	101	102 ..
18	Turkish, 4% Unified	17¼	18¼ ..
67	Uruguay, 3½%	65	66 ..
12¼	Peruvian Corp.	11½	12 ..
60¼	Do., Pref.	54½	55½ ..
103¼	German Potash, 7%	103	104 ..
84	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	83	84 ..

	BRITISH RAILWAYS		
88	Great Western	90	90¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79¼	80¼ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¼	96¼ ..
53	Do., 5% Pref.	91	92 ..
—	L. Mid. and Scottish	74½	75¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	77	77¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	74½	75¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	70	71 ..
12⅝	L. and N. East., Def.	12½	13 ..
57	Do., Pref.	57½	58½ ..
—	Do., 3% Deb.	37½	38¼ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	57½	58½ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	72½	73½ ..
—	Do., 4% 2nd. Pref.	65½	66¼ ..
62½	Metropolitan	60½	61¼ ..
72	Met. Dist.	62	63 ..
—	Southern, Deld.	71½	72½ ..
71¼	Do., Pref.	29¾	29¾ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	71¾	72¾ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	76	77¾ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	84¾	85¾ ..
21/3	Underground, £1	87½	88½ ..
102	Do., Income	21/0	21/6 ..
		101	103 ..

	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS		
89	Antofagasta Cons.	87½	88¼ ..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80	82 ..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28½	29½ ..
100	B.A. Gt. Southern	96	97 ..
90	B.A. and Pacific	84½	85½ ..
84	B.A. Western	79½	80¾ ..
201	Canadian Pacific	191	193 ..
86	Central Argentine	84½	85½ ..
79	Central Uruguay	76½	78½ ..
24½	Cordoba Central	20½	21½ ..
47	Do., 2nd Pref.	42	44 ..
20	Costa Rica	28	30 ..
—	Entre Rios	83	84 ..
—	Int. Cent. America	25	29 ..
55	Leopoldina	49	50 ..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7	9 ..
5¼	Nitrate (Bearer)	4¾	5 ..
195	San Paulo	188	193 ..
24	United of Havana	23½	24½ ..

	BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES					
Making-up price, Dec. 13	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86¼	Ag. of Egypt	77½	..	Lloyds, A	60/0	+3d ..
81¼	Alexanders	3¼	..	Martins	45/9	.. ..
84¼	Anglo-S. Am.	65¼	..	Merc. Ind., C	13/9	.. ..
101⅛	Bk. of Aust.	12	..	Midland, £1	75/9	+3d ..
07	B. Ld. & S.A.	811/16	−1/16	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	8¼	.. ..
94	Bk. of Mtl.	64	+1/8	National	9¼	.. ..
47	Bk. of N.S.W.	38	..	Nat. Dist., B	9/16	.. ..
56¼	Bk. of N.Z.	56/6*	..	Nat. Egypt	5¾	.. ..
73½	Barclays, A	75/16	..	Nat. India	45	.. ..
80⅝	Do., B	54/0	..	Nat. Prov. £1	13	.. ..
56¾	Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Ryl. of Can.	6¼	.. ..
78½	B. Overseas	5¼	..	Stand. S.A.	14¾	.. ..
85½	Can. Cons.	51	..	Un. of Aust.	17⅜	−⅛ ..
96	Char. India	17⅝	..	Un. Discount	8¾	.. ..
77	District	3¼	..	Westminster	76/0	+9d ..
41⅜	Ent. S. & A.	6 1/16	..	Do., £1	46/0	.. ..
62	Hambros	9⅛	..	Wms.Den's.	4 46/0	.. ..
60½	Hongkong	119½	−2			

	INSURANCE					
	Alliance, New	187⅛	..	Nthn. Assur.	159⅛	.. ..
	Atlas Assur.	121½	..	Phoenix, f.p.	13⅝	−⅛ ..
	Britannic	158⅛	−⅛	Prudential	21 1/16	.. ..
	Caledonian	23	−¼	Do., "B"	38/3	.. ..
	Empire Accdt.	11¼	..	Royal	25½	.. ..
	Guardian	93¼	..	R. Exchange	26⅛	−⅛ ..
	Ldn. & L.	26½	..	Scottish, "A"	15/6	−⅛ ..
	Ldn. Assur.	9¾	−⅛	Sea	74/6	.. ..
	N. Brit. & M.	31½	..	Sun Insur.	35¼	−¼ ..
				Sun Life	51¼*	−¼ ..
				Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6	−⅛ ..

	TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL					
	Amal. Cotton	9d.		Engl. Cotton	2/9	.. ..
	Brit. Dyes	22/9	+3d.	Fine Spinners	25/6	+6d ..
	Borax Def.	13/12	..	Royle	2/9	+3d ..
	Bryd. Dyson	31/9	+3d	Imp. Chem.	26/0	+9d ..
	Brit. Celanese	2 1/16	+⅛	Do., Def'd.	8/9	+3d ..
	Do., 2nd Pf.	12/6	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	4/0	.. ..
	B. Cot. Dyers	6/0	..	Linen Thread	15/9	.. ..
	Brit. Enka	2¾	..	Lirfer	19/0	.. ..
	Calico Print.	15/0	..	Pa (cns & B.	11¾	.. ..
	Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Ryland's	22/0	.. ..
	Cel'n'se Amer.	2¼	+⅛	Salt Union	1⅞	.. ..
	Courts	65/6	..	Salts (S'ltire)	1⅜	.. ..
	Coats, Sea	8/6	−3d	Spun Viscose	2⅛	.. ..
	Courtaulds A	2 1/16	+⅛	Wardle & Dav	2¼	.. ..

	ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT					
	Assc. Elec. In.	25/3	−6d	Hydro Elec.	38¾	+1¼ ..
	Atlas	27/6	..	Johnson & Ph.	35/6	.. ..
	Barcelona Tr.	33¼	..	Metro. Elec.	56/6	.. ..
	B'mouth & Pt.	54/0	..	Met. La Com.	72	−¾ ..
	Brazil Trac.	89	+¾	Do., 1st Pf.	73½	−1 ..
	Brit. Insul'd	71/0	+1/0	Mid Counties	27/0	.. ..
	Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'n Elec.	28/9	.. ..
	Callender's	51/0	..	Perak Elec.	9/6	.. ..
	City of Lond.	51/9	..	Siemens	24/3	.. ..
	County Lond.	43/3	+3d	Tchng. Const.	22½	.. ..
	Darlish Elec.	4/0	..	Vic. Falls	9/3	.. ..
	Gen. Elec.	46/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	23/0	.. ..
	Meyer & C.	21/6	..	Yorkshire	51/6	.. ..

	MISCELLANEOUS					
	A. & T. Trad.	15/6	..	Imp. Sm. It.	20/0	.. ..
	Am. Dent. Ld.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	41 5/16	.. ..
	Apollinaris	10/0	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/6*	.. ..
	Assd. Cement	24 1/2	..	Int. Nickel	32⅜	.. ..
	Austin, B.Pf.	14/9	+3d	Krupps A. T.	23¼	.. ..
	Bovril, Def.	37/6	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22 1/04	.. ..
	Brit. Alum.	46/6	..	Leyland, M.	21⅛	.. ..
	Brit. Am. To.	5⅞	..	London Brick	36/6	.. ..
	Brit. Match	24/9	..	Maabre'G. Df.	14 1/4*	.. ..
	Brit. Oil Cake	31/9	+6d	Marconi Mar.	2¼	.. ..
	Brit. Port. Cm.	2 1/16	..	Do., Can.	2⅜	.. ..
	Brit. Ropes	3/9	..	Marg. Union	5¼	.. ..
	Cab. & W. "A"	74	..	Mather & P.	23/9	.. ..
	Do., 7½% Pf.	96½	..	Nairn, M. & C.	21/9	.. ..
	Carreras, "A"	135/6	+1/9	Nagler	2	.. ..
	Col. Graph.	41/6*	..	P. & O., Def.	52/0*	.. ..
	Crittall	51/9	+1/9	Phillips (U.)	1 1/32	.. ..
	Cr. & R., 1??	11/14*	..	Pinchin, J'son	44/0	.. ..
	Cunard Stm.	22/5	+1d	Prim. Hldgs.	17/0	.. ..
	Dennis Bros.	2¼	..	Rolls-Royce	2⅛	.. ..
	Dunlop Rbr.	14/3	..	Rover (8-)	8/6	.. ..
	E. Ready G.	18/10½	+3d	Royal Mail	27½	.. ..
	Finlay, Jas.	41/6*	..	Singer	2	.. ..
	Furness, W.	35/0*	+3d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	7/3	.. ..
	Gas Lt. & C.	18/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	100	.. ..
	Gaumont Br.	10/10½	−3/	Stylliers	25/0	.. ..
	Globe Tr.	22/4	..	S.T.D., Pref.	11/0	−⅛ ..
	Gramophone	49	+⅛	Swed. Match'n.	15⅜	.. ..
	Guy Motors	4¾	..	Turner & N'l	47½	.. ..
	Harrisons & C.	61/-	−1/-	Utd. Dairies	31/0	.. ..
	Imp. Airways	20/7½	+1d	Un. Molasses	5⅞	.. ..
	Imp. Con. Gas	335	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅛	−⅛ ..
				Wall Paper D.	45/3	.. ..

	COAL, IRON, AND STEEL					
	Amal. A'th'te	6/9	−1d	Howard & B.	16/9	+3d ..
	Armstrong	0/9	..	Lambert	58/9	.. ..
	Babcock & W	58/9	−3d	Pease & Pins.	4/0	.. ..
	Bolckows	3/3	..	Pratt Bros.	6/3	.. ..
	Bengal	12/0	..	Powell, Duff.	12/0	.. ..
	B.S.A.	2 1/2	..	Ricbds. West.	6/9	.. ..
	Bolsover	17/0	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	.. ..
	Brown (John)	5 4½	..	S. Spakman	12/0	.. ..
	Cammell Ld.	2/10½	..	Shewley	21/0	.. ..
	Consett	9/0	..	Stew. & L. Def.	24 4½	−3d ..
	Corp. (Sm.)	57/9	..	S. Durham	11⅜	.. ..
	Dorman Long	6/9	−1d	Swan, Hunter	21/9	+3d ..
	Ebbw Vale	1/3	..	Tata Deb.	98*	.. ..
	Gt. Keds	35/0	..	Thomas, R.	3/0	.. ..
	Hadfields	9/0	..	Vickers	7/9	.. ..
	Hard. & W. P.	9/9*	..	Weardale, Df.	20/6	.. ..
	Hopkinson	56/3	..	Yk. Am. A. & D	6/6	.. ..

	BREWERIES					
	Allsopp	24/0	..	Ind. Coope	64/3	−3d ..
	Barn. Hstcl.	65/3	..	Meux's	55/0	.. ..
	Benskin's	66/6*	−6d	Mitch's & B.	58/0*	.. ..
	C. of Lon. Def.	11/4½	..	S. Africa	56/6	−6d ..
	Courage	74/0	..	Taylor Wkr.	30/6	+3d ..
	Distillers	68/0	+6d	Threlfalls	54/0	.. ..
	Guinness	96/0	+3d	Walker P. & C.	17/3	.. ..
	Hoare	63/0	..	Watney, Def.	55/6	−3d ..

	STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL					
	Aerated B.	17/9	+3d	Lewis Pig. Pfd.	47/6	.. ..
	Army & N.	37/0	..	Lipton	4/3	.. ..
	Barker	63/9	..	Lyons, "A"	41⅞	.. ..
	Boots Pure D.	65/6*	..	Maple	39/9	−3d ..
	Carlton	35/0	..	Map. & Webb	34/6	.. ..
	Debenhams	49/3	−3d	Maypole, Def.	5 1/16	.. ..
	Gordon Htls.	14/3	−3d	Savoy Hotel	36/6	+3d ..
	Harrods	69/0	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	.. ..
	Hards (B.A.)	18/0*	..	Spiers & P.	10/0	.. ..
	Home & C.	4 0/16	..	Tilbury Hotels	18/3	.. ..
	Internat. Tea.	20/4½*	−1d	Waring & G.	24/6	.. ..
			−3d	Whiteley	3	.. ..

	FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.					
	Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	..	Daigety	12	.. ..
	Arg. Sthn. Ld.	25/0	..	Forestal	17/3	+3d ..
	Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	35/0	.. ..
	Aust. Mrc. f.p.	8	..	Hudson's B.	45/*	.. ..
	Brit. N. Born.	6/9	..	Kassala	7/6	.. ..
	City Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	11 2/6*	.. ..
	Cordova	1/9	..	Sudan Plants	3¾	.. ..

	RUBBER					
	+44d	L. Asiatic	..	4/0	.. ..	
	+1d	Malacca	..	2 1/16	.. ..	
	+1d	Malayalam	..	2¼/3	.. ..	
	+1/3	Mendaris	..	24/3	+3d ..	
		Merlimau	..	2 1/16	.. ..	
		Pataling	..	2/4½	.. ..	
	+1d	Perak	..	2/0	.. ..	
		Rembau Jelel	..	2/10½	.. ..	
		Rubber Tst.	..	1⅛	+1/0 ..	
		Sarawak	..	35/0	+3d ..	
		Selangor Un.	..	2/0	.. ..	
		Semnah	..	2/0	.. ..	
		Sinlang	..	1⅛	.. ..	
		Straits Rbr.	..	2/0	.. ..	
		Sum. Para	..	37/32	−1/32 ..	
		Tandjong	..	3/0	.. ..	
		Tanjong Mal.	..	1 1/16	.. ..	
		Telogorodjo	..	1 1/16	.. ..	
		U. Serdang	..	1 1/16	.. ..	
		Un. Plant'n	..	3/9	+1d ..	
		U. Sumatra	..	22 3/32	+1/16 ..	
		U. Temiang	..	1/9	.. ..	
		Vallambrosa	..	1/9	.. ..	
				11/9	+3d ..	

	TEA					
	Amal. Est.	21	..	East Prod.	41 16	.. ..
	An.-Ceylon.	1 3/32	..	Empire	2 1/16	.. ..
	Assam Co.	1¾	..	Galaha	46/3	.. ..
	Assam Front.	20/6	..	Imperial Tea	1 15/16	.. ..
	Bogaw't'awa	5 1/8	..	Jhanzie	2 1/16	−1/16 ..
	Brahmap'tra	29 3/4*	..	Jokai	3 5/16*	.. ..
	Brit. Indian	2 1/2	..	Jorehaut	3 5/16*	.. ..
	Badia Beta	3¾	..	Lanka Plant.	3 5/16	.. ..
	Carolina	3¾	..	Lebong	3 5/32	.. ..
	Ceylon Plant.	4 11/16	..	Lungia	3 5/32	.. ..
	Chargola	10.9	..	Makuan	14/9	−7½ ..
	Chulliwa	3 15/16	..	Nedeem	17/8*	.. ..
	Cons. T. & L.	2 3/4	..	New Dimbula	2 1/16	.. ..
	Darjeeling	2 15/8*	..	Nuwara Eliya	5 5/16	.. ..
	Darj. Cons.	3 1/8*	..	Pabbojan	4¼	.. ..
	Deundi	1 7/16	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3 1/16	.. ..
	Doosars	2 1/16	..	Singlo	2 1/32	.. ..
	Doon Dooma	3 3/4	..	Travancore	2 1/16	.. ..
	East Assam	3⅞	..	Upper Assam	2 3/8	.. ..

| | OIL | |

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS continued from page 21

Elec. Supply Corp., 46/- 6/-
Elec. Dist. of Yorkshire, 37/9
Folkestone, 5% Pref., 17/1½
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 22/9¾
Lancashire, 7% Ptg. Pref., 26/9
Lima, 6% Debs., 92
Leed. Power, 5% Deb., 98½
Madras, 7% Debs., 90½
Met. Elec. Supply, 26/9
Mexican Light and Power, 4% Deb. [illegible]
Mid. Counties, 26/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/4½
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/3
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/3
N. Met. Power Supply, 45/3 -/9
Perak River, 9/9††
Do., 7% Ptg. Deb., 104½
Power Corp. of Canada, 76 6
Quebec, 5% Deb., "A," 93½ ½
Shawinigan Wtr., 79¼ ½
Shrops, Worcs, and Staff., 5½% Deb. [illegible]
Tata, 7½% "B" Deb., 97½
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 92½ ¼ [illegible]
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 93
Urban, 6% Pref., 21/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 98
Victoria Falls, Pref., 53/3 -/3
Vorarlberger, 6% Bds., 85
Westminster, 24/7½
Whitehall, 6% Deb., 103 3
Yorkshire, 31/6†† -/6 2/- 2/- 1/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/6†† -/9‡
Do., 5½% Deb., 101

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Co. of London, New, 2/9†† 4/-†‡ 3/10½‡† -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/9‡ -/10½ -/6 [illegible] 4/- 3/10½ pm
Do., fully-pd., 39/6
Egham and Staines, 31/-
Metropolitan, New, 35/-†† -/6 -/6 -/6
Mid. Counties, New, 27/-
Northampton, 5% Deb., 95‡

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT

Alto Paraná, 6% Prtg. Pref., 2/9
Argentine Ests. of Bovril, 6% Pref., 17/7½ -/7½
Argentine Land, 29/-
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/4½ -/4½ -/3½
Do., Defd., -/0¾ -/1
Assd. London Props., 16/-‡
Brit. N. Borneo, 6/7½
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 37/9‡ -/6¾ -/7½ 7/- -/3½ -/10½ -/6 -/7½
Chosen, 10/-
Dalgety, 12⅛ 12
Duff Devt., 5/3
Egyptian Govnt., 4% Certs., 98¼
Exploration, 7/- -/9
Forestal, 17/3 16/9 17/6 -/3
Do., Pref. (6%), 17/3 17/-
Do., 6% Notes, 95
Grosvenor House (Park Lane), 6½% Deb., 98½
Hudson's Bay, 92/6 1/10½ -/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 96/10½
Hyderabad, 25/6
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Deb., 85¼
London Co. F. and L. Props., 27/6
Mercantile Marine, 6/9
Peruvian Corp., 11¼†† ¼ 1¼‡ ½ ½
Do., 5% Pref., 54¾ 5 4¾
River Plate Trust, Defd., "B," 8⁵⁄₁₆
Scottish Australian, 185 5 5
Slough Ests., 32/9
Sudan Plantns., 72/6 2/- -/6 1/3‡ 3/- 2/-
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 5% Pref., 75¼
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/6
Ud. Dominions Tst., 51/- 50/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-N'foundland Devt., 5⅝ ½ ⅝ ¹³⁄₁₆ ¼ ½
Do., 8% Pref., 23/4½ -/3‡
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," $38¼ 8 8 ¼ ¼ 8 7⅞
Do., "B," $19¼ 19
City of San Paulo Impts., 13/1½
Do., 7% Pref., 74
Goldsbrough, New, -/3 -/4½ -/9 pm
Hydro-Elec. Sec. Corp., $38 7¾ 8 ¼ 7¾ 8 7⅞ 8½ ⅜ ½ ¼ ½†† [illegible]
Industl. Fin. and Invest., New, 31/3
Internat. Holding, 5¼ ¼ [illegible]
Latiliyah Ests., 2 5½ -/3½
Lond. County F. and L. Prop., New, fully-pd., 26/-†† -/4½
Metrop. Rly. Country Est., 11/6
Palatine Indust. Fin., Def., 4/6
Parana Plantations, 12 9
Primitiva Holdings, 27/- 7/-
Zambesia Exploring, 37/-†† 8/1½

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Alliance Invest., 4% Deb., 71½
Anglo-Celtic, 149†‡‡
Anglo-Scottish Amalgd., 15/3†† -/0¾
Do., Defd., 1/3††
Army and Navy, 4% Deb., 72
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 27/7½ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 28/6 -/1½ -/6 -/6
Bankers', 4% Deb., 73½‡
Brit. Shareholders', 30/6 1/6
Brit. Steamship, Defd., 161½
Central Bahia Rly. Tst., "B" Certs., 16‡††
Charterhouse, 23/- 3/-
City and Internat., 5% Prefd., 83½
Debenture Secs., 4% Prefd., 70
East of Scotland, 5% Pref., 83††
Foreign Railways, 96
Do., 5% Pref., 78½
General Investors, 285†† 5
Industrial and Gen., 33‡
Internat. Sleeping Car, 9/9 -/6 -/9¾ -/10½
Investment, 4% Prefd., 73½
Do., Defd., 443††
Lake View, 20/3 -/7½ -/7½
London and S. American, 5% Pref., 15/6
London Scot. Amer., 4½% Prefd., 79½
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 4% Deb., 75
Metropolitan, Prefd. (4½%), 80
Mexican Cent. Rly., 4% "A" Deb., 9½††
Mid-European, 5½% Pref., 91
Natl. Dominion and Gen., 5% Pref., 80
Nelson, 181½
Premier, 158
Do., 5% Pref., 85
Redeemable Securities, 12/6¾
Rio Claro Railway, 5% Pref., 89½
Do., 5% Deb., 91 90
Rubber Plant. Invest., 35/-
Second Cons., 5% Deb., 92⅞
Second Mercantile, 135
Do., 5% Pref., 85½
S. African Gold, 26/1½
Sterling, 248
Tin Selection, 15/1½ -/3‡
Trust Union, 4% Deb., 73½
W. Lon. and Provncl., 5% Pref., 85

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Cons., 5% Inc. Deb., 21
A.W. Sec. Stk. Trust, 5% Inc. Deb., 50 ½
Bolivian and Gen., 1 4½ -/6
Carmelite, 2/-†† -/1½ -/2‡
Compass Invest., 5½% Pref., 87
Daily Mail, 71/6¾ -/3 -/2½ -/10½ -/3 1/-
Eng. and Internat., 5½% Prefd., 81½†† 2¼
Friars Invest., New, 18/-
G'hound Racing Assn., 8% Ptg. Pref., 10/3†† 10/- -/3 -/3¾ 10/-
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 83 3
Lond. and New York, New, 6/6 9/9 10/- 3/3 pm
Lond. Malayan Tin, 12/3 12/- 11/6 12/3 -/3 11/9 -/3 12/-
Monks Invest., 16/6

GAS

British, 112
Commercial, 92 2
European, 12¼
Gas Light and Coke, 17/11¼ -/10½ 18/1½ 17/10½ 18/2¼ 17/10½ 18/- 18/- -/3 17/11¼
Do., 3% Cons. Deb., 57¾ ¾
Imp. Continental, 330
Primitiva of B.A., 27/3
S. Metropolitan, 100¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Herne Bay, 6¼% Pref., 5⅛ 5†† ⅛ ⅛
Southend-on-Sea, New "B," 89 ½ 9

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 18¹³⁄₁₆ ¹¹⁄₁₆ ¹³⁄₁₆
Atlas, 12⅞
Caledonian, 18¾ ⅝ ¾
Commercial Union, 23
Do., "Brit. Gen." Deb. (5%), 77½
Employers' Liability, 71/6††
General Accdnt., 13⅞ ⅞
Guardian, Pref. (5%), 75/-
Licenses and Gen., 43/-
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% Deb., 77½
London, 9¹¹⁄₃₂
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 31⅝
Pearl, 12¾ ¾ ¹¹⁄₁₆
Phœnix, ptly. pd., 13⅛
Do., fully pd., 13⅝ ¹¹⁄₁₆ ¹¹⁄₁₆ ⅝ ¾ ¾
Prudential, "A," 21⅝ ¾
Royal Exchange, 6¼ ⅛
Royal, 7⅞
Scottish Union, "A," 15⅝
Sea, 72/6
Sun, 35
Sun Life, 51¾
Yorkshire, 6¹⁄₁₆ £6/0/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," fully-pd., £19/10/0

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite Col., 6/10½
Babcock and Wilcox, 59/- 8/1½
Beardmore, 6% Pf. (£2), 1/3
Bengal Iron, 7½% Pref., 17/3 13/9
Beyer, Peacock, 5½% Pref., 16/3
Consett, 8/10½ -/10½
Cory (Wm.), 58/-
Dorman, Long, 6/6 -/6 -/7½ 7/- 6/9
Do., 8% Pref. Ord., 11/10½
Do., 5½% Deb., 89¾
Guest, Keen, 34/9 5/-
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/6½ -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 70½ (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business Cons should have been marked 70½, not 70½.)
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/10½ -/10½ -/11¼
Horden, 21/7½††
Lambert Bros., 39/-
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99¼ ⅝
Ruston and Hornsby, 6/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 13/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Prefd., 15 16¾
Do., Def., 24/3△
Stone, 6½% Pref., 22/6
Swan Hunter, 21/7½ -/7½
Tata, 7% Deb., 97
Thomas (Rich.), 3/1
Do., 6½% Pref., 3/1 7/7½ -/6¾
Thornycroft, 55/-†† 4/4½††
Vickers, 7/10½ -/9††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Babcock and Wilcox, 5% Pref., 18/9
Buell Combustion, 20/7½ 1/6 -/3 1/- -/3
Carlton Main, 10/3
Dorman Long, New 6% Prefce., 14/-††
Duffield Coal Products, -/9
Duffield Iron, 3/6†† -/9 -/9 -/11½ -/9
Yorkshire Amal. Defd. (Group A and D), -/6
Do. (Group B), -/6

MINES

Anaconda, 14¹³⁄₁₆ 15¼ 14¾ ¹³⁄₁₆
Ashanti, 26/7½ -/9 -/10½ 7/- 7/- 6/6 -/9 7/3 6/9 7/3 6/8¼ -/7½ -/10½
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 13/-
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 18/6 -/10½
Consd. Mines Sel., 17/3
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12⅜†† ⁷⁄₁₆
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 9⅞
Geduld Prop., 66/10½ -/3 -/3 -/3¼ -/3 -/6¾
Lond. Tin Synd., 38/-†† 7/9¾ 8/1½ -/4½
Mysore, 13/6‡ 14/- 13/9 14/- 13/6 -/7½ -/6 14/- 13/9 -/7½
New Jagersfontein (Bearer), 40/- 40/- 40/-
Ooregum of India, 6/7½
Oriental Consol., 8/9
Pahang Consol., 9/6¾
Do., Pref., 25/6††
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 42¾ ½†† ¾ ¾
Do., 5% Pref. (Bearer), 85/-‡
St. John del Rey, 16/9
Sth. Crofty, 3/6
Tanganyika Concessions, 38/1½
Union Corp., 71/3 -/10½ -/3
Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 99
Van Ryn, 6/-††
Vereeniging Ests., 38/9†† 7/6
Waihi, 12/9 -/9 -/11¾ -/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Asscl. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/3 -/3
Boulder Perseverance, -/9 -/9
Gold Estates, 2/6
Golden Horse Shoe, New, 1/8¼ -/8†† -/8¼
Great Boulder, 1/6 -/6
Lake View and Star, 12/- 12/- 11/6 -/4½ -/10½ -/9 12/- 11/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/9
Mount Isa, 25/7½ -/9
North Kalgurli, 2/6 -/6
Sons of Gwalia, -/10½ 1/- 0/10½ 1/-
Wiluna, 15/3 -/6 -/3 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo-Eastern, 3/7½
Ankole, -/11½†† 1/-††
Aramayo in Bolivia, 40/-
Assd. Mining, 2/4½ -/4½
Bntu Caves, 2/3
Broken Hill Prop., 23/9††

Burma, 15/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/8¾ -/8 -/4½ 15/- -/7½ 15/- -/4½ -/9 -/3¾ -/3¾ [illegible] 15/-
Camp Bird, 3/6‡
Do., New, 1/3 1/-‡
Champion Reef, 9/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼
Colombian, -/6††
Consd. Tin of Burma, 8/9 7/3 -/3¼ -/3
El Oro, 2/3 -/3 -/6
Esperanza Copper, 21/3
Fabulosa, -/7½ -/7 -/7 -/8½
Hongkong Tin, 19/6 19/6 19/6 19/- [illegible]
Indian Copper, 2/2½ -/2¼ -/2½ -/2 -/0
Kaduna, 7/3
Kampar Malaya, 15/1½†† 16/- -/6 -/3 -/3 [illegible]
Kamunting, 19/6¾ -/3 -/6¾ -/3¼
Kent, 6/-
Killinghall (iss. at 6/- 1/6 pd.), 7/-
Kramat Tin Dredging, 25/-†† -/-△
Lena, 8% Notes, 29 29
London Tin Synd., New, 36/-†‡ [illegible]
Malayan Tin Dredging, 24/7½
Mexican Corp., 10 7½†† 10/- -/3
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/3
Minerals Separation, 80/7½
Mining Corp. of Canada, 12/6
Mining Trust, 10/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/3 -/3
Mount Lyell, 36/6
New Gold of Venezuela, 5/-
Nundydroog, 15/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/0
Panama Corp., 17/4½
Panggus River, 6/1½
Petaling, 12/7½
Rahman, 3/1½ 3/- -/3 -/1½ -/3
Renong, 27/6
Russo-Asiatic, -/6 -/6 -/6¾
San Francisco of Mexico, 26/10½ -/4½ -/4½ 5/9 6/3
Santa Gertrudis, 10/6 11/- 10/- -/3 10/- -/9 9/9 -/10½ 11/- -/3
Siamese Tin, 12/1½ 12/-
Sth. American Copper (New), 1/7½
Sthrn. Malayan, 15/9 -/9¼ 16/- 15/6 16/0¾
Sthrn. Perak, 48/9 -/9 -/4½
Sulphide Corp., 18/9 -/9
Do., 10% Pref., 25/6
Sungei Kinta, 20/10½††
Sungei Pari Hydraulic, 1/9
Sungei Way Dredg., 8/3 -/0¾
Temoh, 22/6††
Tieon Min. and Fin., 24/- -/6 -/6 -/1½
Trepca, 7/4½†† -3†† -/7½
Zinc Corp., 38/9 -/9
Do., Pref., 78/9‡ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 15/-‡ 15/- 15/-
Amal. Min. Trust, 21/-
Brakpan, 7/8¼ 3/6‡
Bwana M'Kubwa, 20/10½ 1/- 20/10½ 1/1½ -/4½ -/6 -/1½ 1/-
Cam and Motor, 21/3 2/3 -/3 2/-
Cape Asbestos, 47/9 -/6 -/9 -/9
Centl. Min. and Invest. (Bearer), 17 ¼ 17
City Deep, 6/7½ -/3 -/7½ -/6 6/- -/3
Cons. Diamond of S.W.A., 11/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 9/4½
Crown Mines, 63/9 -/9 -/9‡
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 10/7½ -/7½
East Geduld, 37/3††
East Rand Prop., 10/3¾ -/5¼ -/3¼ 11/- -/0¾ 10/11¼ -/3¾ -/10½ -/6 -/6 11/1½ -/3¼ 11/- -/3 -/4½
Ferreira Estate, 10/-‡
Gaika Gold Min., 3/10½
Geldenhuis Deep, 4/6 -/7½ -/6 5/- 5/-
Gen. Min. and Fin., 1/6‡
Glynn's Lydenburg, 4/- 4/- 4/-
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 9/3††
Government Areas, 35/3¾†† -/7½
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/0¾ 3/- 2/6‡ -/9 3/-
H.E. Prop. (New), 9/3 9/- 7/10½ 8/- 7/10½
J'burg Cons., 42/3 -/6 4/3
Langlaagte, 21/3
Loangwa Concessions, 5/9 -/6 -/6
Luipaard's Vlei, 3/7½
Luiri, 3/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½
Do., Priority, 5/4½ -/3 -/4½†† -/3
Mayfair, 13/9
Modderfontein "B," 16/-‡ 15/4½ -/7½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 27/6 -/6 8/- -/3
Modderfontein East, 26/10½‡
Moodie's, 2/6
N'Changa, 37/-
New Era, 7/-
New Kleinfontein, 1/- 1/1½ 1/-
New Modderfontein, 90/-†† -/7½†† 88/9‡ 90/7½ 89/8¼ -/7½ 90/7½ -/7½ 90/- 89/4½‡
North Charterland, 2/10½
Nourse, 8/8¼
Potgietersrust, 4/5¼ -/5¼ 3/6‡ -/6‡
Rand, 58/1½†† 7/9 8/9‡ 9/4½‡
Randfontein, 4/6‡ -/6‡
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 3/3¾
Rhodesian Anglo American, 28/6 -/9 -/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 7 5/16
Rhodesian Corp., 1/1½
Rhodesian Selection, 41/3 -/6 40/6 1/3 40/- 1/6 1/-
Roan Antelope, 27/6 -/9 -/6 -/9¾
Robinson Deep, "B," 7/6
Rose Deep, 4/-‡
Selukwe, 4/3†† -/0¾
Shamva, 1/3 -/4½ -/6
Sherwood Starr, 21/1½ 20/11¼
Simmer and Jack, 3/-‡
S. African Townships, 9/4½
Springs, 65/- 5/-
Sub Nigel, 35/-
Tanganyika Goldfields, 1/5
Transvaal Consol., 31/3
Transvaal Gold Ests., 8/6 -/6 -/3
Van Ryn Deep, 35/7½††
Village Deep, 7/- -/1½ -/6 -/6 -/3¾ 7/- -/7½ -/6¾ -/7½
W. Rand Consol., 5/1½ -/3¼ -/6
West Springs, 17/1½ 17/- -/1½ 16/9 -/9 -/10½
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/6‡ -/6‡
Zambesia Devt., 7/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Amari, 1/1½
Anglo-Bauchi, 1/9¼†† -/10½ -/11¼ 2/-
Ariston, 1/10½ -/7½
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 6/0¾ 5/9‡ 6/6
Bisichi, 7/9 -/10½
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 2/4½
Jos Tin, 6/-††
Naraguta Karama, 1/3‡

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240,001 to 430,000 and 590,001 to 1,312,000, Bearer, 48/- 7/6
Rosario, 3/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 6‡
Do., Fract. Certs., 1½‡

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 17/6
Anglo-Persian, 73/5¼ -/5¼ -/1½
Do., 8% 1st Pref., 26/9
Do., 9% Pref., 27/7½ -/10½
Attock, 21/3 2/6 20/7½ 1/7½ 2/6
Burmah, 75/-†† 5/-†† 4/4½ -/8¼ 5/- -/3¾
Do., 5½% Deb., 100¾ ½
Canadian Eagle (Bearer), 11/3 -/4½ -/3¾ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/3
Kern River, 6/-†† -/4½ -/2¼
Mexican Eagle (Bearer), 14/3¾†† -/4½ -/1½ -/3 -/1½‡ -/1½ -/4½ -/3¾ -/1½
Do., 8% Pref. (Bearer), 14/-
Phœnix, £1 Shrs., 8/10½ -/9 -/11¼ -/9 9/0¾ -/1½ 9/- -/1½
Royal Dutch, 32⅜†† ⁷⁄₁₆‡ ⁷⁄₁₆ ¹³⁄₁₆‡ ¹¹⁄₁₆ ⅜
"Shell" (Regd.), 93/9 5/3¾‡ 4/4½ 5/- 3/9‡ 5/- 5/- 4/4½ 3/1½‡ 4/4½ 1/10½‡ 2/3‡ 5/3¾ 90/-‡ 1/3‡ 3/9‡ 4/4½ 3/9 4/8¼ -/8¼ 2/6‡ 5/7½‡
Do. (Bearer), 95/- 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 68/9†† -/3¼ -/9 -/9 -/9 9/- 8/9 -/10½ -/1½ -/6 9/- 8/5¼ 9/4½‡ 8/1½ -/3¼ -/9 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼ -/5¼‡ 7/6‡ 8/5¼ -/10½ 9/4½ -/3¼ [illegible]
Do., New, 68/9 -/5¼ -/9 9/0¾ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/5¼ -/9 -/10½ -/5¼ -/5¼‡
Apex Trinidad, 25/-†† 5/- 5/- 5/-†† -/3 -/6 -/3
British Borneo, 9/9
British Controlled, 3 11¼ 4/- -/1½ 4/-
Do., 7% Prefd., 6/6†† -/2½ -/6 -/9¾
Creole (Temp. Certs.), 23/3¼
Pan-American, "B," 59½
Petroleum Storage, 9/6†† 7½†† 9/- 9/- -/6
Toruyo of Venezuela, 14/9 -/10½ 15/- 15/- -/10½ 14/9 15/10½ -/6 -/6 -/9¾
Trinidad Central, 3/6
Trinidad Leaseholds, 75/11¼ 6/10½
Utd. British of Trinidad, 6/6¾ -/9 -/7½
V.O.C. Holding, 7% Ptg. Pref., 53/9 3½
Venezuelan Cons., 12/- 12/- 12/- -/1½

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 13/3 -/3 -/0½
Anglo-Dutch, 30/9 -/10½ 1/2 30/9
Do., 6% Deb., 97 7
Anglo-Java, 2/9¾
Do., 7% Deb., 92½ ½
Anglo-Malay, 14/-
Anglo-Sumatra, 62/6 1/6
Bah Lias, 23/1½
Bertam Cons.d., 3/9‡ 4/0¾
Devitural, 13/- -/1½ 13/-
Djasinga, 13/3
Kepitigalla, -/11½
Kuala Lumpur, 35/-
Linggi, 23/6††
Lok Kawi, 1/4½
London Asiatic, 3/9‡ 4/-
Merlimau Pegoh, 2/2‡
Nirmala, 6/1½ 6/- 5/9‡
Telogoredjo Ud., 30/10½ 1/- 1/-
Ud. Serdang, 3/7½ -/3½ -/3½ -/9 -/9½ -/9¾
Ud. Sua Betong, 52/6
Val d'Or, 4/3¼†† -/3¾††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar Plant., 1/8
Anglo-Johore Cons., -/5¾
Bekoh Cons., 1/0½ -/0½
Bukit Mertajam, 2/0‡
Burma Ests., 7/9
Chungloon, -/7½
Cicely, 4/6†† -/9 -/7½†† -/10½ -/10½
Dangan, 1/9
Durian Sebatang, -/4½
Eastn. Sumatra, 2/1
Galphele, 1/3 -/4½
Heawood Tin, 3/6 2/7½ 3/- 2/7½
Hong Kong, 35/- -/7½
Indian Peninsula, 1/3
Kampong Kuantan, 6/9
Kawie, 4/7½ -/1‡
Kepong, 5/6 -/4½
Kinta Kellas, 3/-‡
Kuala Geh, 1/2¼
Do., 7½% Deb., £50 pd., 45‡
Kuala Selangor, 3/10½
Malayalam Plant., 24/3
Merah, -/6
Muar Itam, 1/6¼ -/6½
Nth. Malay, 1/4†† -/4¾†† -/3
Peacock and Nilambe, 3/5¼
Piccadilly, -/4
Pontian Malay, 1/9†† -/0½††
Rambutan, 1/-
Rangoon Para, 5/4½
Rim, 2/1½
Rubber Securities, 11/-
Sepang Selangor, 14/9††
Seremban, 6/-
Sittang Valley, -/5½
Stagbrook, 15/3††
Strathisla, 3/9
Sungei Kapar, 2/9
Sungei Matang, 1/- 1/-
Tamiang, 28/-
Ud. Temiang, 2/-†† -/0¾††
Vallambrosa, 11/6¾

SHIPPING

African, 6% Deb., 82 2
Cie Générale Transatlant., 6½% Obgs., 95¾ 5 ½
Cunard, 22/4½ 1/10½ 2/4½‡
Do., 5% Pref., 87 6 ½ 6 ½ 7 ¼ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 94 4
Furness, Withy, 34/9 -/9 5/-††
Jacobs, 30/-
N. Zea., 6% Pref., 9½ ⅝
P. & O., Defd., 52/- -/3 2/- 2/- 1/9 2/3 1/9
R.M.S.P., 30 30 29††
Do., 6½% Pref., 40†† 3 3 2 1 2 40
Do., 4½% Deb., 74
Do., 5% Deb., 70 69 9 70 69 70
Union-Castle, 6% Deb., 90½
Walford, -/3 -/6
White Star, 6½% Pref., 13/3 -/3 12/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ud. Brit., 12/3

TEA AND COFFEE

Bengal Ud., 22/9△††
Darjeeling, 57/6
General Ceylon, 27/6
Jhanzie, 41/3 -/3
Nuwara Eliya, 5⁵⁄₁₆ ⁵⁄₁₆
Pandan, 20/3
Rajawella Prod., 26/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Meenglas, 2⅝
Sephinjuri Bheel, 6/3

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 102
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 74½ ¼ ½ ¼ 4 4 ¼ 4 3¼ 4½ 3¾ 4
Do., "B," 35‡ 5 5 6 5½ 5 5¼ ¼ 5‡ 4¾ 5½ ¾ 6 5¼
Do., 5½% Pref., 96‡ [illegible]
International, 74½
Marconi Intl. Marine, 45/-†† -/3
Oriental, 56/3
Do., 7% Pref., 22/9
Postal T'graph and Cable, 5% Deb., 86½††

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Brazilian Tract., 39⅝ ¹¹⁄₁₆ ¾ ½ ⅝ ⅞ ¹¹⁄₁₆ [illegible]
Brit. Columbia Elec., 4½% Deb., 77
Brit. Elect. Tract., Defd., 1400 1490 90
Cape Elect., 6/9 7/3 7/- -/3
L.G.O.C., 5% Inc. Deb., 94½
Maidstone and Dist. Motor, 38/3△
Puebla Tramway, 22¼
Shanghai Elect. Construct., 44/6†† -/9†† 6/-‡††
Southern Tramways, B.A., 6½% Debs., 99 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Glasgow Genl., 7/- -/4½ -/4½
Hants and Dorset, 28/9††

WATER WORKS

Alexandria, 13¼†† ¾††
Prov. of B.A., 24/6
Southend, New (5%), 8⁷⁄₃₂ ⁷⁄₃₂ ⁵⁄₃₂

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Monday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Exchequer (3%, Jan. 1, 1930) ¼ to 99¾-100, Treasury Bds. (4½%, 1930) ¼ to 99¾-100.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—British Guiana (4%, 1935) 1 to 91-93, Fiji (5%, 1946-53) 2 to 98-100, Jamaica (3%, 1922-44) 1 to 75-77, ditto (3½%, 1919-49) 1 to 79-81, New Zealand (3%, 1945) 1 to 76-78, South Africa (4%, 1943-63) 1 to 83-85.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Montevideo (6% Bds.) ½ to 85-89. FALL.—Lima (5% 1st Mt. Bds.) 1 to 73-76, Manáos (5½% Stg. Bds.) 1 to 7-11.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chilean (5%, 1910) 1 to 86-88, ditto (5% Ln., 1911) 1 to 86-88, ditto (5% Annuities, "A") 1 to 94-97, ditto (5% "B") 1 to 94-97, Chinese (5%, 1896, Reg. English Iss.) 1 to 95-98, Roumania (4½%, 1913) 1 to 50-52, ditto (4% Ext. Ln., 1922) 1 to 67-69, ditto (4% Cons. Ln., 1922) 1 to 45-47. FALL.—Argentine (5% Int., 1907) 1 to 89-91, ditto (5% Bds., Pt. of B.A.) 1 to 93-95, Chinese (4½%, 1898, German Iss.) ½ to 75½-77½, Rio de Janeiro (7%, 1927) 1 to 86-89.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—L.M. and S. (5% Stk., 1952) ½ to 96½-98½.

HOME RAILS, GUARANTEED.—RISE.—L. and N.E. (4% 2nd), ½ to 70½-72½, Southern (5% Pref., 1957) ½ to 95½-97½.

HOME RAILS, PREFERENCE.—RISE.—Southern (5% Stock, 1964) 1 to 94-96.

INDIAN RAILS.—FALL.—Assam-Bengal (Gtd. 3% plus share of surpl. profits) 1 to 85-89, Barsi Light (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 63-68, East Indian (Class "B" Annuity, 1953) ¼ to 17¾-18¼.

DOM. RAILS.—RISE.—Grand Trunk Pac. Branch Lines (4% 1st M. Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 87-89, ditto (ditto, Gtd. by Prov. of Alberta, 1939-42) 1 to 85-89.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Alabama Gt. Southern 4 to 111-115.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Madeira-Mamoré (6% and 5½% Cum. 1st M. Inc. Bds.) 1 to 3-6. FALL.—Trans-African (5% 1st M. Bds.) 2 to 12-16, Trans-Zambesia (6% 1st M. Debs.) 2 to 95-98, ditto (5½% 10-yr. Gtd. Notes) 2½ to 91-93.

BANKS.—RISE.—Nat. Provincial ½ to 17½-18, Ottoman 1 to 10½-12½. FALL.—Merc. of India ("A" and "B") ¼ to 29¼-30¼.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Brewers and Dists. of Vancouver (V.T.C.) 1/- to 7/0-8/0.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Carreras (Ord.) ¼ to 12¾-13¾, Dutch Co. for the Expl. of Marg. Fcts. (5½% Pref.) ¹⁄₃₂ to ²⁹⁄₃₂-1¹⁄₃₂, Liebig's Ext. of Meat (Reg.) ¼ to 15-16, ditto (Bearer) ¼ to 15-16, Margarine Unie ⅛ to 3¹⁄₁₆-3⁵⁄₁₆, Morris Motors (7½% Cum. Pref.) 3d. to 19/3-20/3, Tube Investments ⅛ to 1½-1⅝, Waste Heat and Gas Electl. Generating Stns. ¹⁄₃₂ to 1¹⁄₃₂-1⁵⁄₃₂. FALL.—American Smelting 2 to 71-76, British Celanese (7% 1st Pref.) 10½d. to ⁹⁄₁₆-⅝, Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 19-22, Hovis ¹⁄₁₆ to 2⁷⁄₈-3, Selfridge Prov. Stores (Defd.) 6d. to 1/0-3/0, Spillers (Defd. Ord.) 6d. to 6/6-8/6.

ELEC. LIGHTING, &c.—RISE.—Canadian Gnl. (Pref.) 1 to 56-60, Quebec (5% 1st Deb. Stk., Ser. "A") ½ to 95½-97½, Victoria Falls and Transvaal (5½% 2nd M. Debs., "A" and "B," f.o.t.) ½ to 104½-106½. FALL.—Calcutta ¹⁄₁₆ to 2¾-2⁵⁄₁₆, Elec. Supply Corpn. ¹⁄₁₆ to 2¼-2⁷⁄₁₆, Mex. L. and P. (4% 2nd Pref.) ⅜ to 2¼-2¾.

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.—RISE.—Chartered (Br. Warrants) 6d. to 37/6-38/0, Mozambique Co., 3d. to 9/6-10/6.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—FALL.—Gas, Water, and Genl. (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 5 to 35-40, Do., (5% "B" Deb. Stk.), 1½ to 28-33.

GAS.—FALL.—British Gas Light, 1 to 112-117.

IRON.—RISE.—Bengal (7½% Pref.) ¹⁄₃₂ to ²¹⁄₃₂-²⁵⁄₃₂.

MINES.—RISE.—Cons. Gld. Fds. of S.A. (6% 2nd Pfce.), 3d. to 16/6-17/3, De Beers Consold. (40% Br. Pfce.), ⅛ to 12⅛-12⅝, Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga (6% Stg. Bds.) ½ to 97½-99½.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Ayer Kuning (F.M.S.) ¹⁄₁₆ to 1¹⁄₁₆-1¹¹⁄₁₆.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—Argentine Navgtn. 6d. to 17/6-19/6, Royal Mail (4½% 1st Deb. Stk), ½ to 70-75, Do., (5% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 67-72.

OMNIBUS.—RISE.—Natl. Omnibus and Trnsp. ¹⁄₁₆ to 1⁷⁄₁₆-1⁹⁄₁₆. FALL.—East Kent Road Car, ¼ to 1¾-2.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE
TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1929

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

L. LEON, B. LEON, and S. LEON, wholesale smallware merchants and importers, 92, Shudehill, Manchester, under the style of L. LEON and SONS.

H. E. LONGBOTTOM and E. F. PANTONY, corn, seed, coal, and fodder merchants, at Drapers Mills, St. Peter's Footpath, Margate, under the style of "DRAPERS MILLS Co."

SIR E. RONEY, J. RONEY, A. G. ALLEN, T. S. OVERY, F. REDHEAD, and E. J. RONEY, solicitors, 42-45, New Broad-street, London, under the style of RONEY and Co.; so far as regards A. G. Allen and T. S. Overy.

W. R. TEAGLE and T. G. TEAGLE, auctioneers, valuers, dealers and farmers, at Little Somerford, and 61, Market-place, Chippenham, Wilts, and at Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, under the style of TEAGLE and SONS.

A. G. LACEY and S. NEWMAN, motor engineers and garage proprietors, at the Fort-road Garage, Margate, under the style of LACEY and NEWMAN.

E. C. B. WATSON and F. H. CLARK, grain merchants and brokers, 316, Leadenhall-house, 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, under the style of EDWARD WATSON and SON.

A. MOSS and W. E. SISSONS, retail jewellers, 37, Park-street, Walsall, under the style of ALFRED MOSS and Co.

L. HARRISON and M. HYMAN, furniture and general dealers, 4, Albion-street, Leeds, under the style of HARDY and Co.

A. TAYLOR and F. G. ALFORD, under the style of A. TAYLOR and Co., at 41, Seabourne-road, Bournemouth, boot and shoe retailers and repairers.

G. E. KNIGHT and J. F. W. TAYLOR, land agents, surveyors, and auctioneers, 3-4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2, under the style of DOWSETT KNIGHT and TAYLOR.

W. H. PEACH and H. O. R. DAVIES, silk agents and merchants, 7A, Goldsmith-street, London, under the style of SMALE and PEACH.

F. ARMITAGE and H. WRIGLEY, painters and decorators, Western-road, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield, under the style of WRIGLEY and ARMITAGE.

F. ALBRECHT, H. F. D. BURKE, G. M. BROWNE, and J. H. C. ALBRECHT, merchants, 3, St. Paul's-square, Liverpool, under the style of F. ALBRECHT AND CO.; so far as regards F. A. Albrecht.

R. CAREY and W. J. HOLLOWAY, sheet metal workers and restaurant engineers, 32-36, Russell-place, and 46-48, Russell-street, Liverpool, under the style of ROBERT CAREY AND CO.

D. DEACON and L. DEACON, builders and contractors at Barton-on-Sea, Hants, under the style of D. AND L. DEACON.

W. H. TRIPTREE and E. PHELPS, glove manufacturers, at Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, under the style of the SOUTH SOMERSET GLOVE COMPANY.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1923
RECEIVING ORDERS
IN LONDON

Gottlieb, H. A., 32-36, Coventry-house, South-place, E.C.2, director, and lately residing at 15, Charlotte-street, London, and Godholme, Kingsway, Hove.

Hayes, S. M., 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1, company director.

Cinevitz, M., of and carried on business at 163, Commercial-road, E.1, millinery warehouseman.

IN THE COUNTRY

Edwards, A., Nant-y-Berws, Pontrhydygroes, Ystrad Meurig, Cardigan, motor proprietor and contractor and small holder. Court—Aberystwyth.

Eager, F., residing at "Sunnyside," Sandhurst-avenue, and St. Patrick's-road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, yarn agent. Court—Blackpool.

Davies, F., carrying on business as "Eniway Motor Tours," at 7A, St. Peter's-square, Manchester, and at 27, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester, motor charabanc agent. Court—Manchester.

Wright, Clara (widow), Beeston-road, Sheringham, Norfolk, builder. Court—Norwich.

Hodson, A., residing at 47, Old Clough-lane, Walkden, Lancs, and lately carrying on business at 2A, Hodge-road, Walkden, furniture dealer. Court—Salford.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of December 24, 1929:—

Weber, H. H., of the Cavalry Club, 127, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Court—High Court of Justice.

GRAND TRUNK JUNIOR STOCKS, LIMITED

LORD ASKWITH presided at the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Junior Stocks, Limited, held yesterday in the Great Hall of Winchester House, London, E.C. There was a large attendance of shareholders and the proceedings, which lasted more than two hours, were, at times, marked by considerable disorder.

The CHAIRMAN outlined the policy which the board had pursued during the year and stated that after the refusal of the fiat by the Canadian Minister of Justice, which would have enabled proceedings to be taken in the Canadian Courts to protect the interests of the Grand Trunk Junior stockholders the directors decided to present a petition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the purpose of appealing against the Minister's decision. It was hoped that the petition would be presented about the end of January.

A protracted discussion took place during which it was maintained by a few shareholders that six years had passed since the formation of the company and nothing practical had been done. Others contended that the efforts of a group to secure for the First and Second Preference shareholders preferential treatment for themselves had militated against the success of the combined movement.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his reply on the discussion, said that the board held proxies for 100,000 votes.

Mr. RODOCANACHI moved an amendment to the adoption of the report and accounts to the effect that the meeting should be adjourned for three months so that the directors might report the result of the appeal to the Privy Council, but withdrew it in view of the number of proxies held by the board.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not give an assurance of a fixed date, but as soon as possible after the decision of the Privy Council the board would, in default of some very urgent reasons to the contrary, notify the shareholders of the result of the appeal.

After the meeting had decided by a large majority not to hear the leader of the opposition in the meeting any further the report and accounts were adopted *nem. con.*

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended December 27 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923:—

Materials	Aug., 1914 £ s. d.	Jan., 1923 £ s. d.	Dec. 27, 1929 £ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000:			
Best stocks	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 5 6
Flettons	1 14 0	3 1 0	2 12 3
Glazed	12 0 9	22 0 0	20 10 0
Thames ballast, per yard	5 9	13 6	9 9
Thames sand, per yard	7 3	10 0	12 6
Shingle (¾in.), per yard	—	14 0	12 0
Portland cement, per ton	1 18 0	3 3 0	2 6 0
Greystone lime	1 8 0	2 16 6	2 10 9
Ground blue lias	1 0 0	2 18 6	1 17 6
Bath stone, per ft. cube	1 7½	2 11	2 10
Portland stone	2 4½	4 7	4 4½
Good sound building timber, per standard:—			
4in. × 11in.	16 10 0	34 0 0	30 0 0
3in. × 7in.	—	22 10 0	22 0 0
2½in. × 7in.	—	22 10 0	21 0 0
3in. × 11in.	15 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0
2in. × 11in.	—	32 10 0	26 0 0
3in. × 4in.	—	21 0 0	21 0 0
Slates, per 1,000 of 1,200:—			
24in. × 12in.	—	41 17 0	32 18 4
22in. × 12in.	—	38 0 0	29 17 11
20in. × 12in.	13 17 6	33 8 3	26 5 0
20in. × 10in.	13 2 6	28 11 6	22 10 0
18in. × 10in.	13 5 0	23 12 0	18 12 11
16in. × 10in.	—	19 16 0	15 12 6
16in. × 8in.	10 5 0	15 8 3	12 3 9
R. S. Joist, per ton	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0*
Iron:— Common bars, per ton	9 0 0	12 10 0	11 0 0*
Mild steel bars, per ton	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Steel bars	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Cut nails	11 10 0	21 10 0	18 0 0*
Sheet lead	22 15 0	35 10 0	30 5 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon	2 4	3 7	4 2
Turpentine, per gallon	2 6	3 9	3 10
Ground English white lead, per ton	30 5 0	55 5 0	54 0 0
White lead paint, per ton	—	77 10 0	73 10 0
Red lead	28 10 0	39 0 0	40 0 0
Glass:—			
15oz. sheet, per ft.	2	2¾	2¾
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3	4⅛	3¾
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3¼	5¾	4¼

* Lowest price.

CHEAP TICKETS ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Southern Railway experiment with its half-price ticket "bargains" to and from seaside stations in Kent, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight, and London, which was begun in October, has been so successful that it has been decided to continue the issue of these tickets until further notice. The following stations have been added to the original list:—Martin Mill, Sandling Junction, Sidley, Hampden Park, Canterbury East, Canterbury West, New Romney, Chichester, Arundel, and Rye.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of COPENHAGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1911.
Hambros Bank, Limited, hereby state that they have received advice from Copenhagen that for the redemption of the 15th March, 1930, the following BONDS have been PURCHASED:—

Letter A.—No.:—
106
1 at £500 .. .. £500

Letter B.—Nos.:—

157	700	751	1161	1191	1245
1317	1482	1620	1654	1966	1967
2092	2239	2240	2248	2252	2574
2594	2595	2596	2805	2902	3053
3225	3336	3607	4406	4409	4477
4506	4513	4737	4738	5069	5506
5546	5547	5548	5549	5550	5551
5552	5553	5554	5555	5556	5557
5966	6035	6036	6338	6343	6388
6769	6799	6903	6905	7068	7416
7629	7631	7632	7633	7634	7635
7636	7638	7639	7730	7731	9253
9350	9386	9387	9388	9389	9390
9391	9392				

80 at £100 .. .. £8,000

Letter C.—Nos.:—

9795	9796	9797	9820	9895	9970
10292	10841	10842	11053	11173	11203
11204	11225	11245	11246	11499	11546
11711	11712	11713	11714	11715	11716
11717	11718	11719	11720	11721	11722
11723	11724	11725	11726	11788	11789
12019	12494	12588	12589	12673	13038
13051	13434	13480	13481	13482	

47 at £20 .. .. £940

£9,440

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 31st December, 1929.

CITY of COPENHAGEN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1910.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby state that they have received advice from Copenhagen that for the redemption of the 15th March, 1930, the following BONDS have been PURCHASED:—

Letter A.—Nos.:—
112 183 194 348 582 583
6 at £500 .. .. £3,000

Letter B.—Nos.:—

3374	3375	3376	3377	3378	3379
3380	3381	3395	3396	4074	5398
5516	5517	5518	5519	6050	6051
6052	6053	6054	6126	6261	6262
6263	6264	6265	6266	6267	6268
6269	6270	6271	6272	6273	6274
6275	6276	6277	6278	6279	6280
6281	6282	6283	6284	6285	6286
6287	6288	6289	6290	6291	6292
6293	6294	6295	6296	6297	6298
6299	6300	6301	6302	6303	6304
6305	6306	6517	6518	7031	7168
7169	7170	7864	9363	9371	9412
9669	9851	10224	10371	10483	10539
10554	10600	10614	11022	11102	11103
11555	11619	11852	11853	12202	12206
12207	12378	12455	12721	12722	12925
12926	13006	13575	13772	13884	13885
13890	13891	13892	13896	13897	13899
16104	16376	16377	16378	16379	16380
16381	16382	16383	16384	16385	16386
16387	16388	16389	16390	16391	16392
16393	16394	16395	16396	16397	16398
16399	16400				

149 at £100 .. .. £14,[illegible]

Letter C.—Nos.:—

16985	17286	18713	18714	18715	18716
18717	19497	19768	20350	20354	21365
22343	23260	23261	23262	23343	23633
24530	24531	25045	25356	25393	25850
25905	26394	26395	26396	26501	26502
26503	26504	26505	26506	26507	26508
26509	26510	26511	26512	26513	26514
26515	26516	26517	26518	26519	26520
26521	26522	26523	26524	26525	27034
27284	27285	27286	27287	27288	27290
27291	27292	27293	27294	27321	27322
27323	28867	28868	28869	28870	28871
28984	28985	28986	28987	28988	29098
29099	29100	29101	29102	29103	29104
29105	29106	29107	29108	29109	29110
29111	29112	29228	29444	30116	31366
31367	31368	31369	31370	31371	31372
31373	31374	31375	31376	31377	31378
31379	31380	31381	31382	31383	31384
31385	31386	31387	31388	31389	31390
31391	31392	31393	31394	31395	31396
31397	31398	31399	31400		

130 at £20 .. .. £2,[illegible]

£19,[illegible]

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 31st December, 1929.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of WINNIPEG 4 per Cent. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940/60.
For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st March, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st February, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st January, 1930.

EQUITY and LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 2nd January to the 15th January, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable on the 16th January.
W. P. PHELPS, Manager and Secretary.
1st January, 1930.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of Holders of the 3 per Cent. New Debenture Stock and the 3½ per Cent. Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 14th day of January, to Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order,
C. G. YOUNG, Secretary.
73/76, King William-street, London, E.C.4. 30th December, 1929.

GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT 4½ per Cent. STOCK, 1954.
For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st March, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st February, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 1st January, 1930.

MARTINS BANK Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on 8th and 9th January, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
A. F. SHAWYER, General Manager.
1st January, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CEYLON GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK [1934].
GOLD COAST GOVT. 6% INSCRIBED STOCK.
JAMAICA GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.
ST. LUCIA GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 15th January, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 4% DEBENTURES.
Issued under Ordinances Nos. 7 of 1879 and 4 of 1885.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the outstanding DEBENTURES issued under the above ORDINANCES will be REPAID at par at their Office on the 15th February, 1930, from which date they will cease to bear interest.
The debentures must be left for examination (between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, Saturdays before 12.30) three clear days prior to payment being made.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND BRITISH GUIANA GOVT. 4% DEBENTURES.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the half-year's INTEREST due 15th January on the above LOANS will be PAID on and after that date.
The coupons must be left for examination (between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, Saturdays before 12.30) three clear days prior to payment being made. They will be received on and after this date.
Crown Agents' Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 1st Jan., 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BONDS of 1890.
FIVE per CENT. GOLD LOAN for £2,976,000 or $15,000,000.
Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day DRAWN at the Counting House of the undersigned, Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, in the City of London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of January, 1930 (when the interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Michael George Herbert, Esquire, a partner in the said firm; Señor Dr. Ricardo Blamey Lafone, of the Argentine Embassy; and Mr. Alexander Ridgway (of the firm of John Venn and Sons, 1/2, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3), Notary Public.

SIXTY-FIFTH DRAWING.

49 BONDS, Nos.:—

71	268	282	286	298	423	469
483	502	537	556	560	577	730
784	793	830	838	881	887	923
925	1005	1007	1040	1043	1175	1184
1215	1266	1272	1291	1316	1449	1485
1510	1519	1565	1620	1655	1667	1672
1675	1736	1757	1767	1798	1834	1859

For £500 Sterling each, £24,500.

246 BONDS, Nos.:—

2029	2120	2191	2224	2225	2287	2291
2296	2318	2341	2430	2481	2504	2509
2561	2585	2587	2780	2861	2864	2865
2898	3035	3068	3117	3136	3186	3213
3234	3328	3352	3358	3377	3380	3395
3432	3438	3498	3511	3521	3606	3635
3678	3687	3690	3735	3736	3738	3762
3802	3812	3848	3857	3861	3897	3958
3975	3992	4032	4039	4162	4184	4237
4280	4304	4357	4397	4442	4444	4538
4584	4587	4631	4719	4750	4755	4788
4812	4833	4834	4879	4881	4955	5092
5202	5237	5278	5282	5286	5294	5320
5369	5385	5400	5439	5452	5621	5628
5635	5666	5804	5839	5874	5902	5920
5933	5955	5985	6088	6104	6109	6153
6159	6196	6270	6304	6368	6501	6523
6562	6564	6624	6682	6708	6725	6726
6727	6739	6756	6763	6923	7102	7146
7155	7251	7267	7287	7291	7304	7374
7457	7467	7489	7519	7544	7573	7586
7589	7595	7631	7788	7861	7862	7875
7953	8081	8112	8131	8133	8143	8148
8154	8184	8224	8241	8251	8340	8361
8395	8417	8418	8578	8608	8840	8863
8959	9010	9017	9032	9047	9055	9066
9093	9104	9128	9133	9134	9163	9294
9324	9389	9398	9556	9604	9619	9621
9699	9729	9789	9800	9811	9925	10175
10182	10360	10400	10516	10523	10535	10536
10624	10642	10715	10870	10910	10911	10933
10939	10948	10972	10985	10987	11033	11034
11081	11107	11210	11283	11322	11324	11326
11379	11489	11527	11625	11636	11641	11648
11697	11774	11798	11841	11896	11901	11919
11972						

For £100 Sterling each, £24,600.

1,158 BONDS, Nos.:—

12039	12046	12051	12074	12088	12110	12111
12176	12233	12244	12382	12423	12463	12508
12664	12673	12729	12837	12838	12841	12873
12892	12906	12959	12961	13013	13091	13110
13134	13182	13234	13249	13262	13281	13331
13356	13391	13419	13433	13453	13459	13479
13484	13499	13583	13627	13632	13652	13778
13784	13802	13821	13875	13884	13892	13897
13931	13947	14046	14054	14055	14076	14119
14151	14203	14266	14268	14270	14293	14348
14451	14523	14610	14644	14679	14796	14805
14813	14843	14863	14994	15090	15113	15133
15165	15182	15200	15256	15371	15400	15438
15471	15482	15503	15519	15535	15549	15552
15554	15564	15630	15636	15649	15690	15712
15716	15787	15812	15835	15847	15858	15862
15927	15962	15966	15996	16004	16059	16128
16204	16242	16252	16281	16283	16312	16317
16473	16515	16534	16567	16585	16590	16601
16744	16779	16817	16879	16892	17065	17094
17101	17114	17185	17193	17234	17243	17259
17262	17316	17332	17339	17392	17466	17474
17516	17558	17584	17737	17755	17817	17978
17984	18073	18097	18111	18167	18168	18181
18260	18267	18315	18321	18323	18356	18408
18415	18430	18478	18494	18580	18606	18707
18708	18724	18775	18826	18827	18856	18873
18974	18995	19110	19188	19207	19299	19311
19371	19384	19395	19410	19538	19585	19607
19618	19623	19658	19710	19711	19768	19798
19822	19859	20042	20050	20140	20234	20263
20325	20347	20390	20392	20410	20413	20420
20422	20426	20433	20448	20494	20654	20671
20690	20808	20813	20831	20951	21065	21155
21258	21308	21355	21388	21424	21438	21611
21670	21677	21683	21698	21760	21869	21943
22041	22046	22051	22060	22192	22202	22255
22282	22384	22392	22405	22448	22470	22488
22549	22551	22564	22579	22585	22597	22669
22838	22928	22930	22985	23076	23079	23085
23141	23160	23236	23300	23341	23351	23599
23606	23648	23679	23701	23722	23726	23754
23762	23837	23844	23847	23911	23975	23986
24017	24075	24093	24107	24163	24191	24297
24319	24323	24392	24408	24574	24593	24601
24651	24687	24731	24761	24775	24824	24843
24882	24916	24934	24980	25078	25121	25205
25301	25416	25550	25748	25785	25787	25792
25809	25857	25859	25885	25924	25987	26032
26053	26098	26109	26161	26221	26236	26246
26264	26426	26428	26435	26454	26466	26514
26560	26636	26692	26730	26746	26793	26869
26965	27016	27079	27095	27158	27190	27218
27225	27231	27240	27241	27283	27308	27323
27360	27380	27412	27472	27588	27609	27623
27630	27659	27789	27807	27867	28029	28118
28162	28225	28284	28305	28361	28423	28459
28509	28576	28606	28617	28686	28757	28868
28960	29071	29119	29155	29190	29214	29215
29251	29336	29347	29424	29500	29566	29575
29653	29763	29782	29829	29830	29853	29879
29940	29954	29989	29997	30024	30088	30089
30207	30272	30335	30441	30582	30636	30657
30659	30662	30770	30812	30882	30929	30949
30973	30977	31010	31014	31052	31088	31183
31380	31403	31412	31429	31463	31478	31540
31582	31589	31593	31634	31679	31719	31731
31741	31774	31790	31813	31823	31877	31882
31997	32000	32094	32115	32297	32321	32335
32455	32484	32549	32670	32682	32725	32790
32820	32836	32843	32846	32907	32927	33055
33065	33098	33191	33269	33281	33295	33304
33347	33380	33421	33527	33574	33576	33620
33634	33674	33700	33723	33760	33925	33933
33934	33966	33973	33979	34015	34028	34066
34077	34112	34124	34164	34193	34245	34247
34257	34286	34337	34341	34342	34355	34358
34415	34430	34432	34453	34457	34500	34612
34657	34669	34678	34696	34708	34740	34845
34846	34913	35082	35090	35107	35269	35322
35361	35380	35381	35456	35498	35512	35546
35558	35576	35609	35666	35673	35686	35762
35783	35873	35889	35892	35898	35970	35972
35986	36006	36034	36200	36254	36364	36382
36453	36573	36587	36608	36656	36720	36758
36833	36841	36867	36882	36887	36905	36956
37034	37061	37073	37089	37092	37143	37182
37236	37269	37279	37350	37362	37402	37467
37501	37566	37636	37654	37730	37777	37864
37880	37916	37939	37989	38009	38078	38167
38257	38313	38323	38370	38465	38582	38630
38706	38712	38746	38750	38760	38824	38899
38997	39013	39073	39196	39265	39286	39404
39458	39483	39560	39600	39692	39783	39797
39892	39901	39942	39962	40043	40045	40047
40097	40169	40289	40315	40318	40446	40468
40541	40649	40656	40714	40783	40837	40894
40957	40968	41009	41068	41157	41186	41203
41223	41340	41351	41420	41535	41617	41711
41725	41733	41785	41786	41867	41939	42005
42072	42093	42136	42154	42182	42196	42227
42295	42316	42443	42475	42540	42561	42646
42790	42793	42796	42835	42867	42882	42947
43036	43177	43211	43240	43292	43451	43555
43576	43602	43682	43688	43739	43754	43771
43790	43799	43831	43837	43876	43880	43914
43968	43988	44003	44020	44093	44252	44336
44392	44397	44449	44456	44471	44490	44743
44757	44798	44847	44854	44875	44898	45033
45084	45128	45154	45225	45271	45285	45355
45385	45406	45435	45510	45518	45633	45693
45735	45748	45753	45754	45776	45794	45877
45879	45899	45943	45947	45948	45951	45972
45987	45996	46115	46212	46275	46285	46296
46319	46455	46478	46484	46521	46523	46620
46652	46701	46720	46759	46763	46776	46785
46831	46864	46890	46938	46951	46977	47001
47013	47064	47090	47136	47165	47250	47361
47362	47416	47422	47457	47461	47481	47536
47542	47552	47556	47566	47619	47641	47644
47573	47676	47685	47725	47811	47873	47911
47929	47992	48073	48140	48209	48215	48225
48243	48362	48468	48507	48503	48555	48577
48608	48658	48710	48734	48739	48913	48938
49032	49086	49111	49126	49231	49303	49336
49432	49510	49557	49572	49612	49628	49642
49665	49692	49764	49860	49934	49964	49971
49979	50084	50139	50194	50207	50212	50214
50256	50308	50329	50341	50443	50465	50561
50584	50616	50747	50842	50888	50903	50983

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

51000	51009	51018	51031	51058	51122	51143
51180	51265	51266	51275	51380	51385	51394
51406	51414	51509	51526	51529	51662	51953
52052	52068	52117	52121	52129	52140	52180
52208	52234	52273	52286	52333	52357	52377
52426	52502	52549	52568	52596	52640	52651
52681	52695	52718	52730	52769	52801	52853
52908	52924	52953	53082	53112	53139	53208
53219	53227	53250	53279	53304	53526	53560
53609	53621	53639	53667	53754	53792	53892
53917	54023	54088	54101	54157	54215	54310
54426	54439	54511	54518	54548	54592	54643
54658	54678	54729	54741	54848	54881	54933
54948	54969	55053	55068	55120	55137	55187
55227	55254	55335	55367	55411	55412	55434
55451	55476	55535	55556	55634	55654	55694
55740	55764	55782	55805	55860	55877	55942
55979	55983	56022	56049	56063	56064	56124
56191	56202	56234	56285	56302	56304	56307
56340	56378	56398	56411	56441	56442	56465
56490	56514	56518	56567	56574	56589	56601
56611	56664	56726	56734	56770	56779	56827
56860	56891	56892	56941	56949	56997	57295
57311	57312	57360	57381	57462	57486	57560
57574	57586	57662	57696	57729	57769	57818
57837	57908	57910	57931	58037	58042	58057
58088	58115	58216	58238	58247	58267	58273
58310	58317	58329	58356	58362	58373	58375
58417	58465	58467	58482	58511	58578	58585
58533	58647	58651	58694	58732	58815	58836
58858	59014	59021	59061	59083	59160	59274
59385	59410	59456	59477	59541	59559	59563
59609	59682	59733	59752	59774	59803	59810
59884	59891	59913	59956	60011	60047	60077
60115	60267	60298	60359	60450	60505	60576
60712	60735	60791				

For £20 Sterling each—£23,160.
1,453 Bonds, amounting together to the sum of £72,260.

The above Bonds may be presented for examination on and after the 12th instant at our Counting House.
(Signed) MORGAN, GRENFELL & Co., as Agents.
Countersigned:—Alex. Ridgway, Notary Public (of the firm of John Venn & Sons, 1/2, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3).
London, 5th December, 1929.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS, Limited.
Certificates to Bearer issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York in respect of preferred shares.
COUPON NO. 1 detached from above Certificates will be PAYABLE on or after the 7th January, 1930, at the places specified thereon. Payment will be made at the rate of $5.25 Canadian Currency per share, being dividend declared by the Company for the period from 1st April, 1929, to 31st December, 1929.
For payment in sterling Coupons should be lodged on forms to be obtained from GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 32, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. They must be left three clear days for examination.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT 5 per CENT. LOAN of 1911 for £4,905,000 NOMINAL CAPITAL.
The COUPONS due 15th January next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the Coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
31st December, 1929.

CITY of VANCOUVER 4 per Cent. DEBENTURES.
The City of Vancouver announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st February, 1930, may be PRESENTED on and after 15th January, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY of FORT WILLIAM 4½ per Cent. DEBENTURES.
The City of Fort William announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st February, 1930, on the above-mentioned Debentures, may be PRESENTED on and after 15th January, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application, from the Bank.

COUNTIES of HUNGARY 7½ per CENT. STERLING BONDS.
COUNTIES of HUNGARY 6 per CENT. STERLING BONDS.
The COUPONS due 15th January next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Issues will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
31st December, 1929.

HAMPTON and SONS, Ltd.—The DEBENTURE INTEREST WARRANTS and PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDENDS for the half-year ended December 31st, 1929, were POSTED on Tuesday, 31st ult., from Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
T. H. GRIFFITHS, Managing Director.

PROVINCE of WESTPHALIA 7 per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1926.
The COUPONS due 15th January next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Issue will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the Coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
31st December, 1929.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the Board of the Company has declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the year 1929 of 10 per cent. (namely, Fls. 100 per share of Fls. 1,000 and Fls. 10 per sub-share of Fls. 100).
This DIVIDEND will be PAID on and after the 8th instant at their offices each day (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2, against the deposit of Coupon No. 67.
Coupons will be paid until further notice at a rate of exchange to be fixed on the 2nd January.
Coupons should be presented personally or through a London Banker or other Agent, and should not be forwarded by post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons, which must be left three clear days for examination, can be obtained on application.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
31st December, 1929.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of share warrants to bearer that by presenting COUPON No. 41 at the offices of Messrs. Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C., they may collect the amount due to them in respect of a final dividend of 4 per cent (less income-tax) for the year ended 30th June, 1929 on the "A" Preference shares of the Company.
J. W. HEYWOOD, Secretary. Lever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.

THE WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited 5 per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Western Canada Mortgage Company, Limited, announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st February, 1930, on the above-mentioned Bonds, may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th January, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
Three clear days required for examination.
Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

THE UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA, Limited.
The Directors having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on the paid-up Capital of the Bank, at the rate of 12½ (twelve and one-half) per cent. per annum, amounting to 6s. 3d. (six shillings and threepence) per Share, free of United Kingdom Income-tax, notice is hereby given that the Dividend Warrants will be transmitted on the 29th January.
By Order of the Board.
W. A. LAING, Manager.
71, Cornhill, E.C.3. 31st December, 1929.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

Notice of Adjourned Meeting.
BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY (Incorporated in the State of Maine, U.S.A.).
To the Holders of the French Subdivision of an Issue of 4½ per cent. First Mortgage 60-Year Bonds, secured by Trust Deed dated 1st June, 1909, and Supplemental Trust Deed dated 1st April, 1911, between the Company and the Empire Trust Company and Supplemental Trust Deed dated 1st March, 1919, between the Company, the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, Limited, and the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, and Supplemental Trust Deed dated 28th April, 1923, between the Company, the Joint Committee of Bondholders of the Company, the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, Limited, and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Clause 17 (A) of the Composition Agreement dated 18th July, 1917, and Clause 16 of the above-mentioned Supplemental Trust Deed, dated 1st March, 1919, the MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds of the French Subdivision convened to be held at the Hotel de la Société des Ingenieurs Civils, 19, rue Blanche, Paris, on the 27th December, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes of:—
1. Electing for a period of five years commencing on 1st January, 1930, the Representative on the Joint Committee of Bondholders.
2. Considering and approving a report to the Bondholders by the Joint Committee established pursuant to the Composition Agreement dated 18th July, 1917, was adjourned to the same time and place on Friday, the 10th January, 1930, when if a quorum be not present the term of office of the existing Representative, Mr. R. G. Levy, will be deemed to have been extended for a further period of five years.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By P. G. CHENE, Secretary.
31st December, 1929.

Holders of Bonds to Bearer must either produce their Bonds at the Meeting or deposit their Bonds with any Bank or Trust Company, and obtain a Voting Certificate of Deposit in the prescribed form entitling them to attend either personally or by Proxy at the Meeting. Registered Bondholders can attend the Meeting personally without production of their Bonds, but if they desire to attend by Proxy they must deposit their Bonds in the manner above mentioned. Copies of the form of Voting Certificate of Deposit and Proxy can be obtained at any of the Offices mentioned below.
Voting Certificates of Deposit and Proxies should be deposited as early as possible before the date of the Meeting at any of the Offices mentioned below:—
NEW YORK: The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 11, Broad-street.
LONDON: Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
PARIS: Société Générale pour Favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, 29, Boulevard Haussmann, and Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas, 3, Rue d'Antin.
BRUSSELS: MM. H. Wauters & Cie., 26, Boulevard Bischoffsheim.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION for GIRLS, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11, and WEYBRIDGE.
INSTITUTED 1788.
GRAND PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., &c., &c., M.W.G.M.
A SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.2, on Thursday, 9th January, 1930, at 11.30 a.m. precisely, in accordance with Law 54, to consider the following motion:—
By W. Bro. A. Burnett Brown, P.G.D., G.S. of W., D.P.G.M. Middx., Patron:—
"That the building of the School Houses for the New Senior School at Rickmansworth Park be proceeded with on the estimate of Messrs. Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd., in the sum of £128,422, and that their tender be accepted."
A General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.2, on Thursday, the 9th January, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon precisely, on the General Business of the Institution; to approve and declare the list of candidates for the Election on Thursday, 10th April next; and to consider the following recommendations of the General Committee passed on 19th December, 1929:—
(a) "That the 43 Candidates, whose Petitions have been approved, be and hereby are recommended to the General Court on the 9th January, 1930, as eligible to be placed on the List of Candidates for the Election on the 10th April, 1930, and that 43 vacancies be declared."
(b) "That, pending their admission into the Institution the successful Candidates be provided for, from the date of their election under Law 85."
MAURICE BEACHCROFT, Secretary.
31, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.2. 1st January, 1930.
N.B.—In addition to the above 43 candidates, 47 other girls have been nominated for out-education without election under Law 104A, making a total of 90 candidates approved since the Election in October last.
THE 142nd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on Wednesday, 14th May, 1930, under the distinguished Presidency of R.W. Bro. The Right Hon. LORD CORNWALLIS, C.B.E., D.L., Patron, Deputy Grand Master, Provincial Grand Master for Kent.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON), ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY.
Short Abstract of Receipts and Payments by the Governors for the year ended July 31st, 1929. Published in accordance with Article 42 of the Deed of Foundation.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year's Account:—						
Cash at Bank and in hand	81	14	1			
Special Fund—Investment Account	4,095	17	11			
Stock in hand	112	17	0			
" Endowment Trustees				4,290	9	0
" College and Examination Fees				11,361	6	6
" Household, Garden and Grounds				29,906	9	6
" Balance from Cottages' Account				754	13	6
" Special Funds				64	19	4
" Treasury Grant				902	2	11
" Grants paid through University of London:— Home Counties				7,250	0	0
				397	0	0
" Due to Bank				2,865	0	6
				£57,792	2	4

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By due to Bank				230	6	9
" General Management	2,990	14	4			
" Tuition and Examinations	15,055	10	6			
" Household, Garden and Grounds	11,832	2	6			
" Gas, Water, Heating and Electric Light; Repairs and General Maintenance, Porters, Watchmen, Messenger	7,750	1	8			
" Picture Gallery, Chapel and Library						
" Rates, Taxes and Insurance	1,074	16	5			
" Pensions	4,100	10	8			
" Miscellaneous	321	17	4			
" Special Expenditure	427	5	7			
" Special Funds	3,773	14	8			
	5,794	19	3			
	53,122	1	11			
Add Sundry Creditors, 30th July, 1928	252	17	3			
	53,374	19	2			
Deduct Sundry Creditors, 31st July, 1929	203	6	6			
				53,171	12	8
By Balance being:— Cash in hand	92	15	3			
Special Funds—Investment Account	4,272	16	5			
Stocks in hand	24	12	0			
				4,390	3	8
				£57,792	2	4

We have examined the above Abstract of Accounts with the Books and Vouchers and find it correct as a Summary of the Receipts and Payments of the Governors.
TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and Co., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
London, October 31st, 1929.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, W.9.
Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL COURT will be holden at the London Lock Hospital, 91, Dean-street, London, W.1, on THURSDAY, January 9th, 1930, at 5 p.m. precisely. Special Business: To elect an Hon. Obstetric Surgeon to the Female Lock Hospital, Harrow-road, W.9. By Order of the Board, Henry J. Eason, Secretary. January 1st, 1930.

WE the undersigned, A. MARSH & Co., Ltd., desire publicly to WITHDRAW our ADVERTISEMENT appearing in column 4 of the first page of The Times Newspaper of Monday, December 30, 1929, and other papers so far as Bishops Hall, Essex, is concerned. We apologise to Mr. J. C. Lockwood, the owner of Bishops Hall, for the untrue statement contained in the advertisement to the effect that furniture has been removed from Bishops Hall to our Depositories for sale, and we also apologise to Mr. Lockwood for any annoyance or inconvenience caused to him by reason of the said untrue and unwarranted statement. Dated this 30th day of December, 1929. A. Marsh & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATIONAL
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(Continued on Page 23)

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

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BERKS and OXON BORDERS.—For SALE, most attractive detached RESIDENCE, 275ft. above sea level, gravel soil; six bed rooms, bath room, three large reception; delightful gardens and grounds, including tennis court and prolific orchard; garage; electric light. Strongly recommended.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

12 ACRES. £4,500.

BERKS (between READING and TWYFORD).—For SALE, delightful 17th CENTURY RESIDENCE, in excellent order; four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception; garage, outbuildings. Recommended.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

£2,350. 10½ ACRES GRASS.

BERKS, high situation, 1½ mile Reading Station, Paddington 40 minutes.—To be LET Unfurnished, beautifully appointed RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, four reception; all modern conveniences.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

RENT £180 P.A. 2 ACRES.

AN IRRESISTIBLE OFFER.
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£1,400. 2 ACRES.

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WINCHESTER, PETERSFIELD, and PORTSMOUTH.
ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-rate order; hunting, shooting, golf, and yachting in district; large hall and three sitting rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall; electric light and central heating; lodge and cottage, stabling and garage; delightful grounds and rich meadowland of 22 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500, or OFFER.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8754.)

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STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Tele. 349.

DORCHESTER.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, detached HOUSE; 10 rooms; large garden; garage, stables; modern conveniences.—Write Box Y.318, The Times, E.C.4.

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KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

FAVOURITE INGATESTONE DISTRICT.
ESSEX, two miles station, three miles Chelmsford (45 minutes London).—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); stabling, buildings, well-stocked gardens, ¾ acre, additional land available. FREEHOLD £1,750.—Full particulars of COBBE and WINCER, Estate Agents, Chelmsford, who will also forward particulars of other properties within daily reach of Town upon receipt of requirements.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD., 60, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone 83 and 1017.

Rent £80 Per Annum. No Premium.
GERRARD'S CROSS.—Attractive detached HOUSE, station seven minutes; gravel soil; two reception, four bed, bath; labour-saving conveniences, large garden.—NORMAN GRAY, F.S.I., F.A.I., 207, Oxford-street, W.1. Regent 3530.

KENT, near CANTERBURY, ½-mile station.—Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; seven bed, bath, three reception, gas, Co.'s water, main drainage, electric light; stabling; gardens and grounds, parklike meadowland 6½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,250. Or House and about 1½ acre, £2,190. Possession.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—Semi-detached FREEHOLD SEASIDE VILLA; minute from station; overlooking sea; splendid outlook.—Five bed rooms, two reception, box room, kitchen, larder, bath room; indoor sanitation (two w.c.'s); garden; ideal for paying guest house; electric light throughout. Price for quick sale £1,600.—Write W. HOLLINGBERY, 580, Fulham-road, S.W.6.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized HOUSE, with all modern improvements and 550 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

OXON HILLS.—Farmhouse-type RESIDENCE in attractive surroundings; four-five beds, bath, three reception; electric light, company's water; garage and outbuildings. Low price with 2 ACRES.—EGGINTON and SON, 15, Friar-street, Reading.

LITERARY INTEREST.

PANGBOURNE HILL, with delightful views over the village, which is within five minutes' walk.—Model labour-saving HOUSE, with lounge, three reception rooms, charming staircase, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; gas; company's water; central heating; delightful gardens, tennis lawn; cottage, garage.—Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. £3,250.

35 MINUTES EXPRESS FROM LONDON BRIDGE.
SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 400ft. up, on sandstone soil, convenient for golf course, walking distance station; lounge hall and three large sitting rooms, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, company's water; cottage, garage and stabling; well timbered grounds with tennis and kitchen garden; two and a half ACRES in all. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000, or OFFER.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.6941.)

(Continued on Page 24)

HARRODS

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

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HUNTING WITH THE BELVOIR.

One mile main line, six miles country town.

BEAUTIFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE, RESTORED AND RENOVATED.

Lounge hall, 20ft. square, three reception, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; central heating, constant hot water; excellent stabling, garage; outbuildings.

Gardens and meadow

ABOUT THREE ACRES

(15 acres of grassland available).

Only 7 GUINEAS PER WEEK or 300 guineas per annum, including gardener's wages.

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VERY LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

40 MINUTES LONDON BRIDGE.

MOST ATTRACTIVE DETACHED PRE-WAR RESIDENCE,

with every modern convenience, including central heating, co.'s gas, electric light, water, telephone, main drainage.

Two reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, good kitchen, separate scullery. Nice shady GARDEN with greenhouse.

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In the best residential position within seven minutes of the station.

FINELY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, *in first-class order throughout, and replete with all conveniences.*

Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, billiard room, offices with servants' hall; garage for three cars; chauffeur's flat. *Central heating. Electric light. Gas. Telephone. Domestic hot water supply and main drainage.*

Exceedingly attractive and well-laid-out grounds with glasshouses, tool house, &c.; tennis and croquet lawns, and kitchen garden.

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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RENTAL FURNISHED, 650 GNS. PER ANNUM.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE.

A REALLY CHARMING PROPERTY, designed in Georgian style, on high ground; beautiful views, and convenient to the famous Golf Course and Tennis Club; three reception, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices. *Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Electric light. Company's water. Garage for two cars. Chauffeur's accommodation.*

PLEASURE GROUNDS of great beauty, laid out with tennis and other lawns, flowering trees, shrubs, woodland, &c. In all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

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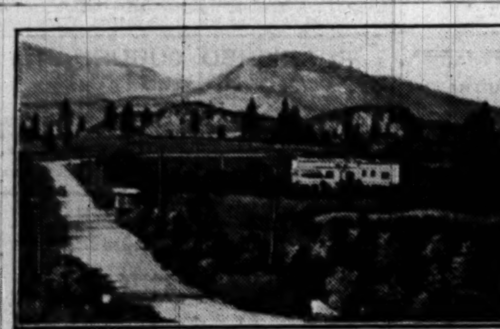

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Finest architect built HOUSE in the Country.

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Electric Light and Power. Central Heating.

Insulex walls. Luxuriously stocked garden, vines, orchard. In all about

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Lodge and Outbuildings.

£3,800

FOR QUICK SALE.

(Part may remain.)

TOWN FLATS.

MAIDA VALE.

A MANSION FLAT on the third floor, conveniently situated, close buses and trains; four bed rooms, two receptions, bath room, kitchen, &c. Three years or longer.—For details apply Agents, as above. (T.3763.)

£185 P.A.

HAMPSTEAD.

A Charming MANSION FLAT, with delightful open views and large rooms, comprising four bed rooms, two large receptions, bath room, kitchen; porter, &c.—For further particulars apply Agents, as above. (T.3802.)

£165 P.A.

73, PORTLAND-PLACE.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPATION.

These luxurious MANSION FLATS in this attractive modern block, with up-to-date conveniences, including central heating, constant hot water, lifts, liveried porters, &c. The accommodation is uniquely planned and comprises:—

Four-five bed rooms, two receptions, two-three baths, pantry, &c.

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READY FOR EARLY OCCUPATION.

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NON-BASEMENT. LABOUR-SAVING.

Best materials and workmanship.

PRICES FROM £2,250.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

Houses and Garages built to order.

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DIXON & CO.,

Tel.: SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

Railway Approach, SUTTON, Surrey.

And facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: SUTTON 1252.

SUTTON, in one of the best roads, convenient for station, shops, and buses.—Imposing detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY standing in matured grounds of nearly THREE-QUARTERS of an ACRE; 11 bed rooms (eight of which are on one floor), two bath rooms, principal and secondary staircases, three excellent reception rooms, winter garden, BILLIARD ROOM, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices. TENNIS COURT, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse, summerhouse, &c. GARAGE. Electric light; modern conveniences.

FREEHOLD, £3,850.

SUTTON, in one of the most-sought-after roads in the district, convenient for tennis, social, and bowling clubs, under one mile Banstead Downs and golf.—Charming modern detached RESIDENCE, principal rooms with Southern aspect; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two good reception rooms, light domestic offices; very attractive gardens, heated greenhouse. BRICK GARAGE. Electric light, modern conveniences.

FREEHOLD, £2,500.

CHEAM, secluded position, high situation, few minutes station and shops, one mile Banstead Downs and Golf.—Substantially built detached RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive with entrance lodge; conveniently arranged on TWO FLOORS; six bed rooms, dressing room, TWO BATH ROOMS, secondary staircase to domestic offices, lounge hall, lounge (28ft. 8in. by 20ft. 10in.), dining room (20ft. 9in. by 16ft. 9in.), large winter garden, ground-floor lavatory, complete and well-arranged domestic offices; CENTRAL HEATING, electric light, modern conveniences; picturesque well-timbered gardens of about ONE and TWO-THIRD ACRES, TENNIS COURT, matured orchard, range of glasshouses, vinery, greenhouse, &c.; ENTRANCE LODGE, with three rooms and scullery. FREEHOLD £5,400.

SUTTON, highest and best residential part, near tennis, bowling and social clubs.—Really charming picturesque modern detached RESIDENCE; perfectly appointed and in EXCELLENT DECORATIVE CONDITION; electric light, modern improvements; six bed rooms, tiled bath room, BILLIARD ROOM, three fine reception rooms, loggia, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; charming pleasure grounds, laid out in terrace formation, of nearly HALF an ACRE; DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD £5,500.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE,

BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, S.E.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR RENTING THIS PROPERTY.

The THEATRE, which has seating accommodation for 1,600 people, has a frontage to Blackfriars-road of 62 feet, a return frontage to a passage-way of 80 feet, an Approach from Waterloo Bridge-road, and occupies a GROUND AREA of about 17,800 square feet.

Adjoining the Theatre is a FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN WATERLOO-ROAD, which has a frontage thereto of 82 feet, and an area of about 9,470 square feet; so that the total area of Land available for letting is about 27,270 square feet.

Particulars of the PROPERTIES are in course of preparation, and will contain draft Lease, leaving the Tenderer to fill in the term he requires and the rent he is willing to pay.

Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, may be either for the Theatre alone, or inclusive of the Waterloo-road Site. They should be addressed to:—

Messrs. BURCH & CO., Solicitors, 6, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1,

and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for renting Royal Surrey Theatre," by 4 p.m. on MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1930.

Further particulars and orders to view may be obtained of

Messrs. SISSONS, BERSEY, GAIN, VINCENT & CO., Chartered Accountants, 53, New Broad-street, E.C.2; of

Messrs. BURCH & CO., Solicitors, 6, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1; or of

Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

(Continued from Page 23)

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—FREEHOLD attractive well-built PROPERTY, perfect condition, overlooking harbour and bay; two reception, four bed rooms, hot and cold basins all bed rooms, every modern convenience, electric light; also delightful self-contained Studio, bath room, &c., in walled garden, outbuilding suitable for garage.—Apply JAMES LANHAM, Limited, Auctioneers, St. Ives, Cornwall.

SUSSEX.—Delightful RESIDENCE on Downs, outskirts old-world village, near sea; three reception, seven bed, two bath rooms; company's water; electric light; central heating; two garages; tennis court; one acre. £3,750.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

TO be LET, NEAR FARNHAM; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, usual offices; garage; pretty garden; high situation; £100 per annum for three years.—Write Box Y.311, The Times, E.C.4.

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BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—FREEHOLD for SALE, modern detached RESIDENCE; now vacant; six bed rooms, two maids' bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen, &c.; detached garage with chauffeur's accommodation over.—GALE, HEATH and SNEATH, 15, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

NORTH BUCKS.

IN A FINE HUNTING CENTRE.

£3,250 FREEHOLD.—Delightful old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in splendid order; short drive, main line station, under hour London; hall and three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light and central heating; telephone; beautiful stabling for hunters, garage; about FIVE ACRES.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9750.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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a HOUSE to meet your requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.

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HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE HOUNDS.

£4,750 FREEHOLD.—Fine old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in good order, 400ft. up; five miles of fishing rentable; three sitting rooms, 13 bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light and central heating, stabling and garage, cottage; SIX ACRES.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.6805.)

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

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CORNWALL.—Pretty detached FURNISHED; 2gns. weekly; every convenience; garage; sunny position; near golf, beautiful sands, church, &c.—Payne, Carbis Bay.

GRAYSHOTT, HASLEMERE, near Ludshott Common.—Well Furnished, warm, small HOUSE; two sitting, five bed rooms, bath; two acres; garage; two servants kept. Rent, inclusive, 8gns.—Apply Gurshouse, Grayshott, Hindhead.

NEW FOREST.—Two months, two years; charming COTTAGE; three sitting, four bed rooms; electric light; garden, garage; 3½gns. weekly.—Write Box Y.308, The Times, E.C.4.

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Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

WONDERFUL SITUATION ON THE BORDERS OF

OXON AND BERKS

in a highly favoured neighbourhood.

1½ MILES FROM HENLEY GOLF LINKS.

Well elevated position, yet only six minutes from the River at Shiplake.

A TEMPTING PRICE

is quoted for this picturesque and easily-run modern residence, in first-rate order and occupying a sunny position.

Lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath, and offices. Every up-to-date convenience, including

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Very nice grounds with tennis court, orchard, and kitchen garden, in all

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GARAGE and Stabling.

Small Farmery. Cottage.

Apply: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.32771.)

Unique property in unrivalled situation. Entirely secluded and surrounded by assured open spaces.

ONLY NINE MILES FROM THE WEST END,

Adjoining Richmond Park and Ham Common.

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A DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE *dating from the Stuart Period; entirely away from all through roads, and combining the charm of the country with the amenities of Town to an almost unparalleled degree.*

Fine hall with parquet floor; drawing room, dining room, and library; cloak room; pantry and complete offices; seven principal bed and dressing rooms, two baths.

Stabling, Garage and three rooms over.

TWO COTTAGES.

Main water and drains. Electric light and gas.

Beautifully timbered grounds.

Picturesque brook with ornamental lake; tennis lawn; rock garden; woodland and paddock with long frontages; nearly

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Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.24629.)

SOUTH DOWNS.

Wonderful situation for riding and walking, having direct access to the Downs and commanding lovely views.

FOR SALE.

A VERY CHARMING OLD SUSSEX HOUSE. *Full of oak, and having its accommodation practically on two floors.*

Lounge hall (17ft. 3in. by 12ft. 3in.), drawing room (29ft. 8in. by 17ft. 9in.), dining room (19ft. 3in. by 14ft. 3in.), study (21ft. by 11ft. 9in.); rooms about 8ft. high; 12 bed rooms, which include single rooms for all servants; bath room (hot and cold).

Central heating: Independent boilers; Silverlight light with gas cooker; septic tank drainage; water by gravitation; Southern aspect.

TWO GARAGES.

Inexpensive and pleasing gardens, with flagged paths, tennis lawn, loggia, rock garden, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock, &c.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUIRING A CHARMING HOUSE IN THE MIDST OF THE FINEST SCENERY IN WEST SUSSEX.

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EAST GRINSTEAD.

Close to the famous Ashdown Forest.

FOR SALE, a MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Well fitted, with every convenience and comfort. It stands high up in a secluded position.

Lounge, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, five well-fitted bath rooms.

Centrally heated. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.

Garage for two cars, and chauffeur's quarters.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Grass court; delightful flower garden; paddock, in all

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STANMORE COMMON.

500ft. above sea level on gravel soil. Very pleasant and retired situation.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT and well-equipped RESIDENCE, containing hall, three well-proportioned reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Main drainage. Co.'s water, gas, and electric light. "Ideal" boiler. Central heating. S.E. aspect.

SPLENDID GARAGE and COTTAGE of five rooms.

The GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT CHARM, with lovely old trees, lawns, ornamental lake; kitchen gardens, &c., in all nearly

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Personally inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.13473.)

HAMPSHIRE.

About 800ft. above sea level, facing South, with fine views, between

WINCHESTER AND ALTON.

CHARMING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE in park-like grounds, offered at a low price for immediate SALE. Contains hall, with cloak room, dining room, drawing room, and billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.

Electric light. Good water supply.

Garages. Farmery. Stabling. Cottage.

First-class tennis lawn; rockery; kitchen garden; beautiful specimen trees; parklike meadowland, in all about

25 ACRES.

A very comfortable and commodious House available at a bargain price.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.27892A.)

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Within a few yards of St. James' Palace and the Park.

BIJOU MODERNIZED RESIDENCE practically ready for immediate occupation, comprising three-four bed rooms, dressing room, two-three reception rooms, and fitted bath room, &c. Final Decorations to Tenant's Choice.

RENT £500.

MODERATE PREMIUM, or long lease at moderate ground-rent will be sold.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Low built. Country style. Favourite position.

EXCEEDINGLY well-appointed and decorated; three ground-floor reception, eight-nine bed rooms (on two floors), well-fitted bath room, excellent offices.

PRICE £3,750.

LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN. Long lease for sale.

Inspected and confidently recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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REGENT'S PARK.

UNUSUALLY choice medium-size RESIDENCE. Beautifully decorated, every convenience including CENTRAL HEATING.

Three-four reception, six-seven bed and four bath rooms.

Large garage and rooms.

Reasonable price for Crown lease.

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Overlooking beautiful Gardens, with Grass and Hard Tennis Courts, with right of entry.

PROBABLY the finest RESIDENCE in this favourite and sought-after position; eight bed rooms (also butler's bed room), five baths, three reception rooms, offices. *Dinner lift, lavatory basins in bed rooms; central heating; oak floors; constant hot water, &c.*

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Charming Roof Garden. LARGE GARAGE and ROOMS OVER.

Lease 25 years, held at a rent of £310 per annum.

Very highly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.

Facing South and overlooking gardens.

SOUTH SIDE OF PARK.

FOR SALE, a veritable "Gem"; eight-nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, lounge hall, and model domestic offices. Exquisitely decorated. Central heating, parquet floors, electric power, and every conceivable modern convenience. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

5,750 GUINEAS.

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AWAY FROM MAIN ROAD TRAFFIC YET IN THE

HEART OF THE WEST END.

A FLAT "PAR EXCELLENCE." Two-three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Beautiful decorations. Wonderful rooms.

TO BE LET WITHOUT PREMIUM, OR LEASE FOR SALE.

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LONG LEASE for DISPOSAL.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

AN attractive HOUSE facing South *and in excellent order throughout.*

Four reception, 10 bed, four bath, offices.

Central heating and every convenience.

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Directly overlooking the Park.

HYDE PARK-GATE.

AN exceptionally fine FLAT with well-proportioned rooms, without a dark corner.

Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Central heating. Constant hot water. Parquet floors, &c. Superbly decorated and appointed and ready for immediate occupation.

Premium required for long lease.

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LADY'S COTTAGE, FURNISHED in old oak; company's gas and water; bath room and indoor w.c.; use of hard tennis court, garage, and private woods; warm and sheltered from N. winds; 30s. a week for the winter.—Owner, Sunny Corner, Copse-lane, Walberton, Arundel.

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PROMINENT CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT, 46, Rochester-row, Westminster. Rent £225 per annum exclusive.—Apply Taperell, 5, Stratford-place, W.1. Mayfair 0172.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, WAREHOUSE with 40,000ft. or more floor area; must have room for extension; four-five miles W., N., N.W., or S.W.—Particulars to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

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FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL issue a

REGISTER OF FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES TO BE LET OR SOLD in London and Country,

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OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

ADVERTISER, just returned from foreign service, is actively SEEKING a COUNTRY PLACE of medium size within easy reach of the Metropolis for occupation in the spring; an old or modern house with seven-ten bed rooms, two bath rooms if possible, and up-to-date conveniences; preferably in the Southern Counties, within easy reach of a good-sized town, and must be well away from anything of a detrimental character; five acres sufficient, but will entertain a larger area if necessary.—Please write details to Box Y.305, The Times, E.C.4.

A well-known Architect about to retire is anxious to PURCHASE a SMALL ESTATE within 40 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

The house is not of the first importance as he would be prepared to alter to his own taste, but the essentials are a rural situation, standing high, South aspect, good views; 10-12 bed rooms; 25-100 Acres. Price about £10,000, but less if the house requires remodelling.—Full particulars and photographs to C/T., care of OSBORN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, W.1. Usual commission required.

URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PURCHASE,

BUSHEY or STANMORE districts preferred or any first-class residential area within 12 miles of Town (not East or South-East), a thoroughly up-to-date RESIDENCE, containing four reception, eight to 10 bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, &c.; garage (rooms over liked) and grounds of about Four or Five Acres required. An adequate price will be paid.—Please send full particulars to H., care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WANTED on a main line within an hour of Town, an Old-World COTTAGE or attractive replica, containing two-three reception rooms, six bed rooms, one or two bath rooms; company's water and electric light essential; garage and one or more acres; must be situate on high ground; suitable properties will be viewed immediately. Usual commission required.—Send full particulars and photograph to "Mrs. L.," care of Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

WANTED to PURCHASE, South Devon coast, near sea, detached HOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms; not in town.—Ref. Mrs. G., CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

WANTED to RENT, FURNISHED, from about the middle of January for a term of three or four months, a thoroughly well appointed RESIDENCE; must have over 10 bed rooms; situation required north of Hyde Park, Portman-square district for preference. A rental of about 35gns. a week will be paid; garage with it if possible.—Details to MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

WANTED, well FURNISHED, medium-sized HOUSE, 6-12 months; rural surroundings; 30 minutes London.—Particulars to Carmichael, 20, Limes-avenue, N.12.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

THESE PROPERTIES ARE RECOMMENDED FROM INSPECTION.

LOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

High on Southern slopes of Cotswolds. Large drawing room, lounge, dining room, garden room, eight bed rooms, bath room; independent boiler.

Stabling; garage; good drainage, &c.

BEAUTIFUL AND VARIED VIEWS.

Delightful old garden full of rare plants; excellent pasture and ORCHARD.

SIX ACRES, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

UNUSUAL

XVITH-CENTURY HOUSE.

QUICK SALE DESIRED.

Situated in a completely unspoilt district, 30 miles east of London. Frequent express train service.

Three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Several rooms panelled with original oak, open brick fireplaces, beamed ceilings. Modern conveniences.

Huge old tithe barn, six cottages, and other buildings.

276 ACRES of extremely fertile land, yielding £300 per annum.

PRICE REDUCED TO £7,500, or WITH ABOUT FOUR ACRES £4,250.

Inspection strongly recommended by anyone requiring a really beautiful old house.

Full details from the SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

SUNNINGDALE.

Near the Golf Links and Station.

A perfectly appointed MODERN HOUSE, built about four years ago.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and two bath rooms.

Electric light and power; central heating; Company's water, main drainage.

Large heated Garage.

Charmingly laid-out gardens of

THREE ACRES.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Full particulars from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

PRICE REDUCED.

HAMPSHIRE.

In one of the prettiest parts with Main Line Service to London, and one-and-a-half miles from the Station

This very attractive XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE, containing:—

Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Modern conveniences, including electric light.

Charming gardens with hard tennis court. Paddock.

FINE OLD BARN and other Stabling accommodation. Cottage.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES.

FOR SALE £5,500.

For full particulars apply SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

ON GOLF LINKS, NEAR GUILDFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

£2,850 FREEHOLD.

An exceptionally attractive small modern house, containing:—

Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room. Electric light. Company's water. Garage.

Well-stocked and pretty garden and orchard of about

1 ACRE.

Full particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICK.

"THE FALCON HOTEL."

THIS HISTORIC LICENSED HOUSE DATING FROM THE XVIIth CENTURY, OCCUPIES A VERY PROMINENT POSITION OPPOSITE

THE GUILDHALL, NEW PLACE MUSEUM, *and within sight of*

THE NEW MEMORIAL THEATRE.

ACCOMMODATION: 19 bed rooms, two bath rooms, large dining hall, panelled lounge, smoking room, and lounge bar.

Large covered Garage. All modern conveniences installed.

AND WITH A LARGE AND PROFITABLE TRADE.

The Valuable and Important Freehold of this Property for Sale at a Reasonable Price.

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THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF NO. 48, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, LONDON, W.2, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON JANUARY 28, 29, 30 and 31.

SEE AUCTION SALES COLUMN.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to RENT FURNISHED for a term of years from May until September 1st, must be within reasonable distance of Ascot (Bracknell liked), 20 bed rooms, five baths, ample reception rooms, including library and billiard room, garage with accommodation for men; must be well found and furnished, and have all modern conveniences.—Full particulars and photos, if possible, to GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. Commission required.

WANTED to PURCHASE in the Sevenoaks district on high ground with extensive views, gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, having six-seven bed rooms, garage, and good garden; price up to £4,000.—Full details to Mrs. H., care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Estate Dept., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED immediately to RENT Unfurnished, well-built detached HOUSE within 30mins. Town; not less than five bed, two sitting; all modern conveniences, electric light; garage; must stand high on dry soil. Rent about £100 per annum.—Write Gatehouse, Rosslyn Lodge Hotel, Hampstead, N.W.3.

WANTED, within a few miles of Tunbridge Wells, a well-built HOUSE, high, with good views off main roads; six-eight beds, two baths if possible; and 25 ACRES upwards. Must be fair value, but not limited to price for the right place.—"Oriental," care of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

WANTED for about nine weeks end July, within about five miles Sussex or Kent Coast, COUNTRY RECTORY or HOUSE; nine-ten bed rooms, three reception rooms; garden; references.—Write Box F.613, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

WESTMINSTER.

AN IMPORTANT BLOCK of OFFICES in first-rate position, producing a rental of about £16,000 per annum. For SALE at moderate price.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS (near).—FREEHOLD BLOCK 12 FLATS. Rentals about £2,000 exclusive. PRICE £20,000.—Write Box V.1429, The Times, E.C.4.

A FIRST CLASS FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

CORNER BLOCK of BUSINESS PREMISES occupying important position in busy side street, off REGENT-STREET, and close to Oxford-circus. MODERN BUILDING comprising ground-floor showroom, offices over and garages and work rooms in rear; present rentals over £600 per annum under old Leases with valuable reversion to greatly increased rentals in 1931 or Vacant Possession.—Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, W.S.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (continued)

Re Miss A. C. Soames, deceased.

CITY OF LONDON.—73, FARRINGDON-STREET.—A FREEHOLD CORNER BLOCK of SHOPS and OFFICES, let on full repairing lease for seven years, from Christmas, 1924, at £210 per annum. Messrs. WALTER WINDRUM will include the above in their AUCTION SALE on January 16th, 1930.—Full particulars from the Auctioneer's Offices, 63, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ISLINGTON.—FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY investment, yielding 8½ per cent.; fine situation in good trading parade; considerable sums recently spent on modernizing; let 7, 14, 21 years at £275 per annum. Price £3,300.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

KING'S CROSS.—TWO FREEHOLD HOUSES, each with nine rooms; let on quarterly tenancies to tenants of 20 years' standing and yielding £118 per annum net, tenants paying rates. PRICE £1,450 the two.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

10 BETTER THAN STOCKS AND SHARES. Per CENT. SOUND INVESTMENT secured on valuable SHOP PROPERTIES and office; Lyons Ltd. principal tenant for 50 years. £25,000 required to purchase equity. Mortgage and redemption policies arranged for 40 years. The best investment on offer.—Mr. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

BELSIZE PARK, N.W.

A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE EXTENDING TO ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

The property is within three minutes' walk of Belsize Park Station (Underground), has two road frontages and is suitable for the erection of good class residences or blocks of flats.

TO be LET on BUILDING LEASE.

Further particulars from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SPLENDID SITE.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Frontages to two roads; 20,000ft. at £1 per foot.—ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. Gerr. 4380.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

ASCOT-WINDSOR DISTRICT.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, 76 ACRES, all level grass; good House (three sitting, five bed, bath, &c.); model premises, built 1927 (cowshed for 21, several loose boxes, &c.); electric light, co.'s water; two cottages; 100 Acres extra grass rented; ideal stud or dairy farm; 45 minutes Paddington. £4,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

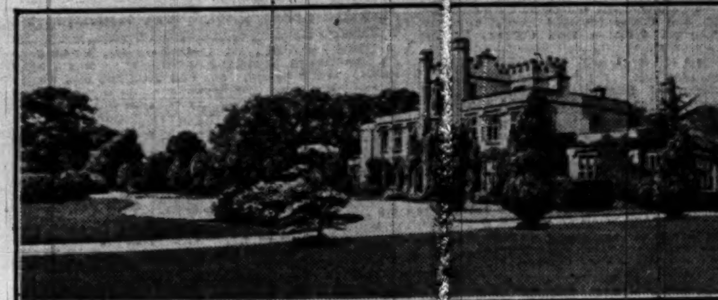
4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; AND AT READING.

THE OUTSTANDING BARGAIN OF THE NEW YEAR.

1½ HOUR OF LONDON.

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. 600 ACRES.

£11,800.



Delightful RESIDENCE within seven miles of the Coast: Lovely high position. Glorious views. Ten bed, two baths, fine suite of reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating, &c. Garage. Home Farm. Lodge, &c. Two other capital Farms.

AFFORDING THE FINEST SHOOTING IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

WOULD SELL HOUSE WITH 56 ACRES.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, 1,100 ACRES.

PRICE £18,000.

THIS IMPOSING RESIDENCE, CLOSE TO IMPORTANT TOWN, AND 14 MILES OF NEWMARKET. 20 Bed, Bath, Lounge Hall, Billiard, and four fine Reception Rooms. Electric Light. Capital Stabling and Garages, Lodge, Laundry, Farmery, &c.

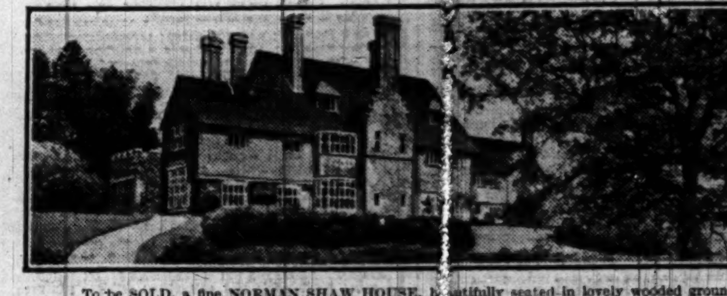
TWO WELL-LET FARMS AND COTTAGES IN ALL.

FIRST-CLASS PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

NEAR THE SUSSEX COAST.

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.



To be SOLD, a fine NORMAN SHAW HOUSE, beautifully seated in lovely wooded grounds

WITH LAND ABOUT 200 ACRES.

Very fine oak-panelled reception hall, four entertaining rooms, and full-sized billiard room, 20 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, electric light, central heating; stabling, garages for seven cars, men's rooms, two lodges and carriage drive, two cottages; delightful gardens, hard tennis court, two glass courts; pretty lake and cricket ground, walled garden and glass; farmhouse and buildings, &c.

PARTICULARS OF MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON.

Close to the famous Thurlestone Golf Links and within one mile of the sea.

FOR SALE.

A CHARMING OLD JACOBEAN HOUSE.

in a glorious and picturesque setting, well sheltered from the prevailing winds. The accommodation comprises:—Entrance lodge, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, good domestic offices; garage and stabling.

50 ACRES OF LAND.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000, OR OFFER, OR WITH 10 ACRES, £6,000.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

GLASGOW.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE, by Public Roup, at VERY LOW UPSET PRICES, within the FACULTY HALL, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1930, at 2 p.m., unless previously sold privately.

FOUR CENTRALLY SITUATED MODERN BUSINESS FLATS.

Fireproof Construction, with Handsome Entrances and Lifts, at 146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET, and with Goods Lift in Mitchell-street.

THESE FLATS ARE SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSES, INSURANCE OFFICES, OFFICES FOR LARGE WORKS, CORPORATIONS, &c.

ALSO

A SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE AT 28, MITCHELL-STREET (near Argyle-street),

Occupying an area of 444 square yards or thereby, wholly covered by Substantial Buildings Seven Storeys High, VERY SUITABLE FOR ANY TRADE, STORE, OR FACTORY REQUIRING LARGE SPACE AREA.

The above are Part of the Premises known as the STEWART and McDONALD BUILDINGS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE UPSET PRICES—NO FEU DUTY.

2nd FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE	£8,000
3rd FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE	£7,000
4th FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE	£6,000
TOP FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE	£4,000
WAREHOUSE at 28, MITCHELL-STREET. UPSET PRICE	£7,500

For further particulars apply to Thomas Binnie and Hendry, Chartered Surveyors, 207, Hope-street, Glasgow, C.2; M'Clelland, Ker and Co., C.A., 120, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; Steedman, Ramage and Co., W.S., 6, Alva-street, Edinburgh; or to M'Clure, Naismith, Brodie and Co., Writers, 77, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, who have the Titles and Articles of Roup.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (*minimum*)

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

48, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, LONDON, W.2.

THE ENTIRE

CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE

including

BED ROOM SUITES

in Spanish Mahogany, Beaconsfield and other Wardrobe Chests, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Carpets, Brass and Wooden Bedsteads and Bedding.

THE COMPLETE APPORTIONMENTS OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS

consisting of Oak Jacobean Chests, several examples of Georgian and Victorian Furniture, Card Tables, Tallboy Chests, Bureaux, Bookcases

SETTEES AND EASY CHAIRS

The Carved Oak Dining Room Furniture, including Sideboard, Dining Table, &c.

A FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE

(by Burroughes and Watts), with Scoring Boards and Accessories.

Persian and Oriental Rugs, Buhl Cabinet and Tables, &c.

A SHORT GRAND PIANOFORTE by Bechstein.

A Pianola by Collard and Collard, 5-valve Halcyon Portable Wireless Set, Gramophone and Records. Some Specimen Pieces of Dresden, Continental and Oriental Porcelain, Bronzes, Mantel and other Mirrors.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS by or attributed to the following: A. Massano; Canaletti; Cuyp; Frost (W. E.); Koekcok; More (Sir Antonio); Titian (School of); Venetian School; Wouvermann and others.

Fine Collection of Water Colour Drawings, Bartolozzi Engravings, Etchings and Prints.

About 500 ozs. of Silver, Sheffield and Plated Goods, Linen, Volumes of Books, the Equipment of the Domestic Offices, Services of China and Glass, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner, Palms and Plants and a quantity of useful effects,

which Messrs.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, January 28, 1930, and Three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.

On view day prior to Sale and previously by Special Order to be obtained from the Auctioneers. Catalogues from the Auctioneers at their Offices:—

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1. Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

LEWES.

Important and prominent FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY, known as 36, CLIFFE HIGH-STREET, occupying an excellent trading position amongst many of the well-known multiple companies on the better side of the premier cash shopping thoroughfare; frontage about 27ft. 6in. Vacant Possession. For SALE by AUCTION at the White Hart Hotel, Lewes, on Thursday, 16th January, 1930, by Messrs.

GRAVES & SON,

117, North-street, Brighton.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW. SALES FRIDAY NEXT. OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS. 187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made FURNITURE, comprising the appointments of a dining room in walnutwood, mahogany and walnutwood, drawing-room appointments, a 7¼ octave and several cottage pianofortes, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, writing tables, bookcases, mahogany, decorative, walnut, and other bed-room suites, mahogany wardrobes, chests of drawers, linen chests, brass and wood bedsteads and superior bedding, oil paintings, engravings, plated articles, ornamental items, two marble figures, china, glass, and numerous effects.

MESSRS. FOX & SONS,

ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH,

are now arranging many important AUCTIONS for 1930, and will be glad to reserve dates to suit the convenience of clients.

THEY STRONGLY RECOMMEND THIS METHOD of realization, and will gladly inspect and discuss with owners anywhere in the Southern half of England the prospects of successful results by Auction, where private treaty methods have failed.

Seventy Property Auctions were held during 1929, resulting by this method alone in actual sales of 925 separate lots for a total of well over half a million pounds.

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STAMP AUCTIONS

JAN. 3 and 4.—Magnificent old Collection with Colonial and Foreign rarities. Jan. 10 and 11.—Collection formed by Foreign Nobleman. Catalogues free.—HARMER ROOKE'S, 188-140, Strand. Temple Bar 7941-2.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4. Wednesday, January 1, 1930.

The Times Review of the Year 1929

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1930 [Issued with The Times]

1929

Except for sundry disturbances which were confined to localities, such as civil war in Afghanistan, conflicts between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and continued marchings and countermarchings of armed forces in China, the year 1929 was passed everywhere in tranquillity. Much of importance that happened in it cannot be regarded as final; so that it may appear to have been a year rather of change, promise, and preparation than of positive achievement. But apart from the gratifying beginnings which it has seen develop, of a new and more cooperative approach to various obstacles hindering easy dealings between nation and nation, in a world vowed to renounce war, certain definite results must be set down to the year's credit. As complete as any transaction which took place during the 12 months was the settlement of the ancient difference between the Vatican and the civil power in Italy, with the consequent emergence once more, though on a minute scale in the heart of the city of Rome, of an autonomous Papal State. Equally complete in itself was the withdrawal of the whole of the British Army of Occupation from Germany—an event, however, not to be isolated from its context, but closely bound up with the withdrawal, concurrent and prospective, of the other occupying armies and with the fulfilment of the terms by which the amount of the German debt to former belligerents, and the manner in which it should be paid to them, were agreed upon.

Gratefully by all subjects of King George the year will be recalled for the restoration which it brought about of the King's health after a long and dangerous illness, which was at one of its most critical stages at this time 12 months ago. It will be remembered also for the succession to power for the second time of the Labour Party in Great Britain, though again without a clear majority in the House of Commons; and in consequence of the change of Government for the initiation, so far as it has yet borne fruit, of a change in policy in various directions. Otherwise, perhaps, the year bids fair to be as notable in the annals of meteorology as in any other, on account of a dry and intensely cold winter which was protracted late into spring over the whole of Northern Europe; a summer over a large part of the same area of an unusual rainlessness, and an autumn of exceptionally severe gales and heavy floods. If a solitary event has to be singled out for commemoration, it is possible that decades hence, wherever survivors linger, a dinner, presided over by the Prince of Wales, in the Palace of Westminster to hundreds of winners of the Victoria Cross, resident in almost all parts of the King's dominions, will invest memories of the Armisticetide of 1929 with an unforgettable distinction.

That the eyes of five nations should now be directed towards the coming conference in London on naval armaments has been the outcome of a long train of events. The failure in 1927 of Great Britain and the United States to arrive at an agreement on the relative strength at which their fleets should be maintained; the state almost of recrimination which that failure tended to produce; the growth of a clearer understanding of the reasons for the breakdown, and a feeling that a renewed attempt might be successful if the preliminaries were more skilfully conducted, all supplied their contributions. The knowledge, too, that the newly elected President of the United States would enter upon his office in March was an encouragement to those on both sides of the Atlantic who had the patience to look ahead; and they were not disappointed when the time came for the President to declare his policy. Meanwhile the ratifying by many nations of the Paris Pact also had its effect. But not less significant was the manner in which the new Government in Great Britain rose to its responsibilities. It is not improbable that the old Government would have equally availed itself of the opportunity, had it been able to see the year out; but, as things befell, it was the Government to be formed after the General Election at the end of May which had the actual handling of the issue. When therefore the hour struck and the newly appointed Ambassador from the United States landed in Great Britain, to place himself in immediate contact with the new Prime Minister, events began to move rapidly and with a greater publicity than international negotiations often assume in their early stages. The Prime Minister, having assured himself that the occasion favoured, took the unprecedented step of visiting America, where he held close and unfettered conversation with the President; and in the upshot it was resolved once more to broach the subject of naval strength, which was now declared to have been cleared of most of its difficulties, and to invite into conference the other naval Powers—France, Italy and Japan.

Concerned with difficulties which could no longer be postponed, were the proceedings in August at the conference assembled at The Hague between the creditor and debtor nations to consider a plan drawn up earlier in the year to define the liability of Germany and to allocate the proportions in which her creditors should be paid. Behind this conference, which was at last to put an end, if possible, once for all, to an improvised system of Reparations, indeterminate in itself and now nearing its period, lay a long and none too creditable history. Revision of the entire question having become patently urgent during the previous year, it was given to a commission drawn from the various nations to prepare the ground; and before the General Election was held the first note of warning was sounded by members of the future Government, then in Opposition, that a change of attitude towards this most troublesome of all European complications might be expected if they came into office. Expectation was not deceived, for when the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer went with the Foreign Secretary in person to The Hague, he proved himself to be a stickler for British rights, downright in speech, and resolutely opposed to any further sacrifice of his country's interests such as the proposed reallocation of the percentages of German indemnity falling to the several creditor nations would have involved. His ultimate victory at the conference led to a personal triumph; he became the most-talked-of man in Europe, and he had, moreover, home opinion unanimously behind him. For some weeks the minority Government seemed to be living "on the top of golden hours"; justice was at last being done to British rights; and the Prime Minister, then in Scotland, was known to be inditing other good matters to fructify in the international sphere before long. Meanwhile the Foreign Secretary entered into negotiations with Soviet Russia, and not long afterwards the principle of resumed diplomatic relations was to be conceded. Already a fresh definition had been given to British policy in Egypt; and to mandatory Palestine force enough had been dispatched to keep the peace there between the Arabs and Jews. In the late autumn India was allowed to become the subject of a sudden and embarrassing discussion—the result of an official declaration by the Viceroy, which was alarming only to those who had forgotten the tenor of repeated previous statements on the ultimate intentions of British policy.

Elsewhere in the world among outstanding events must be recorded the civil war in Afghanistan, which cut that country off from intercourse with Europeans, after the last European representatives at Kabul had been transferred by aeroplanes in relays over the Indian frontier into safety—one of the most admired feats of airmanship during the year; the Europeanizing King lost his throne and took refuge in exile. In Manchuria a dispute broke out between the Chinese and the Russians over the railway; but war, if not acts of hostility, was averted. In France there were two changes of government, both primarily due to the enforced retirement through illness of the statesman who had guided her with peculiar strength through many crises; and in Italy the great popular leader who had, like an Augustus, engrossed nearly all offices, admitted, unlike an Augustus, colleagues into several of them, though the effect was to strengthen rather than to relax the dictatorship. The future administration of the Colony of East Africa was during the year the subject of two special inquiries, on which, however, action has not yet been taken. In Australia, where the Labour Government was expelled from Queensland, the Commonwealth Parliament faced a General Election on an issue raised by the Conservative Prime Minister, who sought to abolish the Federal Arbitration Court; he was defeated, and the Labour Party came in. The violent selling in the autumn on the New York Stock Exchange was a notable domestic event in the United States; it subsided after a general depreciation of overvalued securities. In a country by contrast one of the weakest in resources—Ireland—the great Shannon power scheme was to a large extent brought into use.

THE KING'S RECOVERY.—The nation rejoiced last year in the King's recovery from his long illness. He is seen with the Queen acknowledging the cheers of the crowds as he drove in an open carriage on returning to London on July 1.

At home the change of Government early in June cut the year into two. It may be questioned whether the precise outcome of the General Election, at which for the first time almost the entire adult population, male and female, could have voted, was foreseen. The Conservative Government had all but reached its time-limit; and it was hardly to be expected that nearly five years of rule would not give rise to a reaction. The issue on which the contest was fought was mainly unemployment and the remedies for it. It was the chief preoccupation of the winter, particularly on account of the distress in many of the mining districts; and it was the motive behind the last important piece of Conservative legislation—the Derating Act. But though Conservative policy, as the life of Parliament entered on its last phase, might be cautious and determined to avoid anything like the advocacy of specious remedies, it was not long before the leading Liberal statesman indicated a sweeping method of treatment, the impracticability of which soon became apparent, so that by the time the General Election was held it had ceased to make much of an impression. The Conservative Prime Minister went to the country with a singular quietness of appeal and a studied avoidance of electioneering hyperbole; and as a whole the oratory of all parties was of a more subdued tone than usual on such an occasion. In the event the Government, finding themselves in a minority, resigned without delay, and though prominent Liberals had declared before that they would never abet a Labour administration, Labour, nevertheless, as the strongest single party in the House of Commons, found itself installed in office. Not many of the *personnel* of the new Government had been in office before; a Lord Chancellor had to be fetched for the first time for centuries from the judiciary; and for the first time a woman became a Cabinet Minister. The inheritance into which the new Government stepped was not enviable. It was now their turn to reconcile the conflicting claims of public expenditure and public economy, for almost every possible financial resource seemed to have been exhausted by the outgoing Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose work the Budget of the year was; and above all, it was theirs to try what they could to remedy unemployment. This duty was especially entrusted to a popular Minister who was given no other nominal office than that of Lord Privy Seal. He made use of the summer recess by going to Canada and examining the possibilities of relief from that country; but the results were insignificant and the year ends, as might be expected, with any real solution as remote as ever. A measure to add a series of concessions to the existing system of insurance against unemployment was passed in the autumn. The Opposition, meanwhile, was resolved to give the new Administration, dependent entirely on the combined forbearance of the two other parties, an impartial hearing; and as events befell it was the extreme element among the Government's own supporters which most strongly criticized it. One of the most pressing difficulties of the day relates to the future of the coalmining industry, and the Government's new Coal Mines Bill, which narrowly passed its second reading in the last days of December, remains one of its principal anxieties. Less talked of because less subject to Parliamentary interference, but hardly less important, is the difficulty of the cotton industry, where innate conservatism has made the hard lessons of economic necessity slow to be appreciated.

As politically the event of the year at home was the change of Government, so socially was the illness, now happily a thing of the past, of the King. The year opened with crowds daily about Buckingham Palace awaiting anxiously the next bulletin; but by February the King had been removed into the sea air of the Sussex coast, and he was at Windsor in May. Later he spent much of his time at Sandringham; but not until after the national thanksgiving service for the restoration of his health had been in the first instance postponed and then duly solemnized was he finally free of the surgeons' care. The sympathy of the whole world went with him and was rewarded by a public message which revealed much depth of feeling. In gratitude for his recovery a fund was raised for the benefit of the hospitals and by *The Times* for the purchase of radium in sufficient quantities to put it ready at the disposal of sufferers needing this treatment. During the King's enforced seclusion several of his functions fell to the Prince of Wales, among whose other activities may be mentioned in particular his presence at the great "coming of age" Jamboree of the Boy Scouts, which was held near Liverpool and opened by the Duke of Connaught; boys of all nations took part in it, and it was the prelude to the conferment of a peerage on the Chief Scout. To the Duke of Gloucester it fell to travel to Japan to invest the Emperor with the insignia of the Order of the Garter; and to the Duke of York, who with the Duchess made various happy public appearances, to address in Edinburgh the first assembly of the United Church of Scotland—an ecclesiastical consummation of high national significance. In England the Established Church had a quieter year than for several years past; and the Bishops took common action to sanction the permissive use of parts of the revised Prayer-book.

The long drought over the south and east of England was bad for grass farms, but not for all crops, and it made owners of racehorses reluctant to run them on hard ground; but hard wickets served cricketers well in a season memorable for the visit of the South African team. In the Antipodean summer the English cricketers beat the Australians. The centenary, but not the hundredth contest, of the University Boat Race was celebrated; the victory of Cambridge appropriately made honours even. In the autumn billiards attracted unusual attention, as a young Australian player showed unprecedented powers of making long breaks. In the air the Schneider Trophy was won again by Great Britain, this time over English waters and against Italian competitors; the winner flew faster than any man had ever flown, but the fastest speed of all was attained immediately afterwards, when one of the British airmen flew over a measured course at an average of 335·8 miles an hour. Two new British airships—one built by the Government and one by private enterprise—were completed and flown; and among other notable flights of which the year was full was the circumnavigation of the world by a German airship. To conclude with arts much older: a noble exhibition in the early spring of the works of the classic Dutch painters drew an unceasing stream of enthusiasts to Burlington House; and on his 85th birthday lovers of the English Muse found themselves permanently enriched by the latest, longest and most deeply pondered utterance of the Poet Laureate.

THE EMPIRE

CANADA

Politically 1929 was not an eventful year in Canada. Parliament opened at Ottawa on February 7 and the Speech from the Throne indicated that there would be no large measures to discuss. The general prosperity of the previous year was reviewed, and in the subsequent debate Mr. Mackenzie King indicated the ways in which Government had helped and could continue to help commercial life. The representatives of the Western provinces took up a critical attitude, but otherwise the year opened in an atmosphere of sanguine optimism, both the great railways announcing huge programmes of construction and extensive power and mining developments being planned. The revision of the Customs tariff was left over till next Session on account of the pending changes in the United States. When Parliament was prorogued in June the chief task to its credit was the sanctioning of expenditure for a great many constructive undertakings. In May the announcement of further increases in the American tariff aroused a great deal of discussion, led by Mr. R. B. Bennett, the leader of the Opposition, on the rapid growth of American imports into Canada, while Canadian goods are to be increasingly shut out from the States. The Finance Minister, Mr. J. A. Robb, whose untimely death in November was a loss to the whole Dominion, was able to show another surplus in the Budget in March. In March, also, began the diplomatic incident of the sinking of the I'm Alone, a schooner on the Canadian register, by United States coastguards as a rum smuggler. The United States Government, which at first attempted to justify the sinking, finally agreed to arbitration. The sinking raised questions of general importance, in particular what is the right of pursuit beyond territorial waters. Liquor smuggling on the Great Lakes—particularly incidents on "the Detroit front"—also led to correspondence between the two Governments; the Canadian Government refused to prohibit the clearance of liquor-laden vessels bound for the United States. Financially, the losses on the Canadian merchant shipping continued to accumulate.

In the provinces there were elections in Saskatchewan and Ontario. In Saskatchewan the Liberals, after being in power since 1905, were defeated, and gave place in September to a Conservative Ministry. The new Premier, Dr. Anderson, almost immediately announced that an office would be opened in London to increase the flow of British immigrants. The growing disproportion between British and foreign immigration in the Western provinces continued to cause anxiety, and Mr. Forke, the Dominion Minister in charge of immigration, imposed restrictions on foreigners which were announced as having the desired effect. This policy, though criticized by the railway companies, had a great deal of support and was strengthened by the troubles with the Doukhobors, Russian settlers in Canada recalcitrant to Dominion legislation, particularly about school attendance. The development of the Peace River district continued apace, but in general the wheat crop for 1929 was a poor one throughout the West, and though most of the workers brought from Great Britain proved economical assets, their number was small and the complaints that their presence was aggravating the winter unemployment in Winnipeg and other prairie centres had grown loud by the beginning of the winter. Mr. J. H. Thomas visited the Dominion in the autumn in order to promote Canadian buying in Great Britain, and in particular the exchange of wheat for coal. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald visited Ottawa and talked with Mr. Mackenzie King, on the way back from Washington.

Polling in Ontario, at the end of October, resulted in a sweeping victory for Mr. Ferguson, the Premier, and the rout of the Ontario prohibitionists, after an election dominated by the liquor issue.

AUSTRALIA

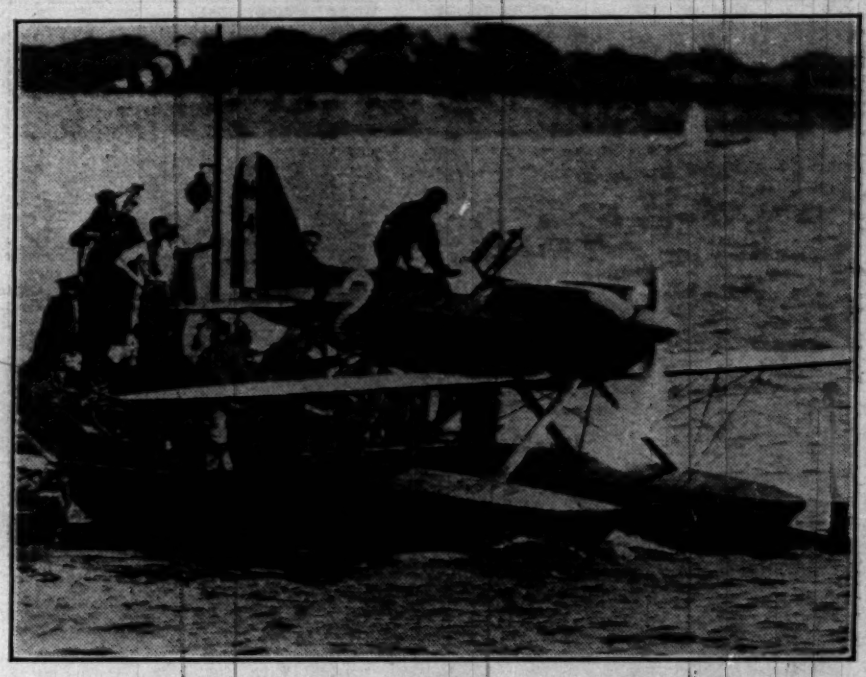
During the year a Labour Government, the first since the War, came into office in Australia. Mr. Bruce, the Nationalist leader, who had been Prime Minister since 1923, when he succeeded Mr. Hughes, came back from the General Election at the end of last year with a majority which, although reduced, seemed sufficient to enable him to remain in power. As soon as Parliament met, however, it was obvious that he was going to have trouble, not so much from the Opposition as from the malcontents in his own party. In the very early days of the session the Government escaped defeat only by the Speaker's vote, and later on it was given an uncomfortable time by a vote of censure proposed by the Opposition and supported by Mr. Hughes for withdrawing the prosecution it had announced against Mr. John Brown, a leading New South Wales coalowner, for "doing something in the nature of a lock-out." The end came when Mr. Bruce brought in his measure for amending the arbitration system. He proposed to get rid of the existing overlapping of Commonwealth and State Courts by leaving the whole field, except the maritime industries, to the States Courts, as repeated efforts had failed to induce States either to leave the whole field to the Commonwealth or to agree to any definite delimitation of jurisdiction. His proposals were fiercely opposed not only by the Labour members but by several of his own followers, led by Mr. Hughes, who had been one of the founders of the Commonwealth arbitration system but was an ardent unificationist. The Government was defeated on a critical vote and went to the country. In the ensuing General Election, which took place on October 12, the Nationalists were badly beaten and the Labour Party increased its strength from 31 to 43, giving it a solid majority over the combined strength of the other two parties. Mr. Bruce resigned, and the Labour leader, Mr. Scullin, was entrusted with the formation of a new Government, which took office on October 21.

One of the first acts of the new Government has been to introduce a new and much more highly protective tariff, partly to provide more revenue to meet the heavy deficit, but mainly to stop the "flood of oversea imports" which, in the Labour view, is mainly responsible for the widespread unemployment existing in Australia. The new schedules have been severely criticized both in Australia and in England, where several trades will find their Australian markets practically closed to them. Other early steps have been to cut down drastically Australia's small expenditure on defence and, in view of the difficulty of finding employment for people already in Australia, to ask for the suspension of assisted passage to emigrants. It is endeavouring to cope with the unemployment problem by allocating large sums to the States for public roads and construction purposes and by other methods. One of its principal difficulties is in the continuance of the coal dispute in New South Wales, where a large number of mines in the northern field have been closed because under existing conditions coal cannot be produced from them at a price at which there is any demand for it. Repeated efforts by Mr. Bruce and by the New South Wales Government had failed to bring about an agreement, but at the end of November at a conference between coalminers and coalowners, in which Mr. Scullin and Mr. Bavin, the New South Wales Premier, took part, a compromise was accepted by the representatives of the two parties. When put to the unions for ratification, however, it was rejected by large majorities and, initiated by the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, a movement gathered strength to force the hands of the mineowners and the Government by engineering a general coal strike throughout the country. The dispute reached an acute crisis when the New South Wales Government, in order to maintain a supply of coal, opened a mine of its own at Rothbury worked by volunteer labour at the reduced rates which had been accepted by the miners' representatives at the conference but rejected by the men. These volunteers were attacked by unionist miners, and rioting took place in which one unionist was killed and several injured. The Federal Government then intervened and brought the dispute before the Federal Arbitration Court, which ordered that the mines should be reopened on the terms ruling before the dispute. This was a decision in favour of the men. Both the New South Wales Government and the mineowners refused to accept it on the ground that the Federal Arbitration Court had no jurisdiction in the case. They have since appealed to the High Court, which will hear the case next week. In the meantime the agitation for a general coal strike continues.

During the year the Australian Loan Council, which was instituted by Mr. Bruce with the support of the States Governments to coordinate and limit Australian Government borrowing, has functioned successfully and effected drastic reductions in the loan programmes originally proposed. This was the more welcome as a partial failure in the wheat crop in some States and a decline in wool and wheat prices had caused considerable uneasiness. The year has witnessed a further development in civil aviation in Australia by the inauguration of a regular air service between Perth and Adelaide which supplies a new link between Western Australia and the Eastern States and also materially shortens the mail line between England and Sydney and Melbourne.

SOUTH AFRICA

The year 1929 was an eventful one in South Africa, for there had been no General Election since 1924 and another one was due. Very early after the opening of the Session in January, it became clear that General Hertzog's native Bills would not become law before the election. The proposal to abolish the Cape franchise for natives and to substitute a special native franchise throughout the Union failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority at a Joint Session of both Houses on February 25. The German Trade Treaty, giving special advantages to Germany and precluding an extension of Imperial preference without Germany enjoying the same advantage, became law after much controversy on March 1. The Budget showed a surplus. Parliament was prorogued on March 27 and formally dissolved on April 30, polling being fixed for June 12. General Hertzog made it plain from an early date that the Nationalist battle-cry would be that the "continued existence or downfall of the white man was at stake." The South African Party, which found itself badly handicapped for want of leaders apart from General Smuts, was not very effective in countering the Nationalist exploitation of the feeling in the country that the native question needed firm handling in the interests of the white population. But the chief factor in the election was the irreconcilable split in the Labour Party. Rival Labour candidates went to the poll in a number of places, one section, that of the National Council of the party, being much more concerned to defeat Colonel Creswell and his followers, and to establish the complete dependence of the parliamentary members upon the executive of the party, than to save the fortunes of the Nationalist-Labour pact. In the result the Nationalists came back with their strength increased from 63 to 77, and the South African Party advanced from 54 to 61. In part these gains were due to the creation of 14 new constituencies, but they were also made at the expense of the Labour Party, which went to the polls holding 18 seats and emerged with five members pledged to Colonel Creswell and three pledged to the National Council. General Hertzog resumed office, with a Cabinet whose chief absentee was Mr. Tielmann Roos, with an absolute majority over all other parties, and independent of Labour support. The attempt to found a Young South African Party failed when Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr refused to lead it. Such a party would only have drawn adherents from the South African Party, and Mr. Hofmeyr eventually chose to stand and be elected, at a by-election late in the year, as a member of the South African Party. The Senate elections, though disappointing to the South African Party, left the Government short of the number necessary for a two-thirds majority at Joint Sessions, and General Hertzog took trouble to kill any talk of disregarding that Constitutional provision. A short Session began on July 19 for purposes of supply. The last months of the year did not produce any improvements or amendments on the Native Bills, but the prestige of General Hertzog was enhanced by the appointment as Minister of Native Affairs of Mr. Jansen, the Speaker, a man popular with all shades of opinion. The appointment was a happy stroke in mitigation of the bad feeling that election oratory on the native question had inevitably generated. In June, within a week of the declaration of the poll, there had been an alarming riot in Natal, in which there were five dead and 73 injured, and in November continued unrest, partly fomented by Communist agitation, was only stifled by the sudden arrest of 600 natives. Special powers were conferred on the Minister of Justice to deal with seditious activities. The Customs agreement with Southern Rhodesia fell due for renewal, but a sharp divergence of interest became increasingly apparent. The Union was unwilling to allow Rhodesian tobacco to compete with its own product on the scale existing, and the cattle interests also clamoured for restriction. The cessation of a Customs Union was widely recognized as an inevitable consequence of the rejection of political union, but a desperate effort was made to repair the breakdown of the official Conference in September by a later Conference at the end of the year. Among the minor troubles of the Government was the acute dissatisfaction of the Namaqualand diggers at the restrictions placed by the Government on the new alluvial fields. General Smuts came to England to deliver the Rhodes lectures at Oxford in November.



THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY.—Flying-Officer Waghorn retained the Schneider Trophy for Britain, completing the Solent course at an average speed of 328.63 miles an hour. He is seen climbing into the cockpit of his Supermarine Rolls-Royce 6 to begin his flight.

NEW ZEALAND

The year opened in New Zealand with a new Government, for the election at the end of 1928 had brought about the defeat of Mr. Coates and the installation of Sir Joseph Ward as Prime Minister of a minority Government. When Parliament met in February it was made plain that neither the Reform nor the Labour Party would embarrass the new Government, but it was not until June that the Government unfolded the details of its measures. It proposed an important group of financial, settlement and transport Bills, whose root principle was to make better use of the land, by closer settlement, to the advantage both of country and town. The Bills involved taxation of large estates in order to hasten subdivision and the granting of cheap money to small producers. They also involved taxation to cover the deficit of £500,000. A Bill for co-ordinating the transport services was also introduced. Criticism fastened principally upon the question of loan policy, for though New Zealand had opened the year by borrowing £7,000,000 in London there was general agreement that as little borrowing as possible was the right policy. After long sittings, including one of 56 hours, the Bill imposing a supertax on large farms was passed with Labour help in the face of Reform Party opposition. The Prime Minister, whose advanced years felt the strain of his position, was away ill for the last half of the Session, which lasted on into the second half of November and was prorogued with much of the legislation necessary for the Government's policy still outstanding. Among other Parliamentary activities, the Government set up a committee to recommend on the extension of secondary industries in New Zealand.

On June 17 a severe earthquake was felt throughout the country, particularly in the north-west of the South Island. The disturbance was the worst since 1855. There were fifteen deaths and much destruction of buildings, and the whole population of the town of Murchison had to be removed to Nelson. The tremors lasted for a week.

Late in the year it was announced that Lord Bledisloe would succeed Sir Charles Ferguson as Governor-General. Sir James Parr's term of office as High Commissioner in London also ended with 1929, and it was announced that Mr. T. M. Wilford would succeed him, though Sir James Parr was asked to stay on until after the Naval Disarmament Conference.

THE IRISH FREE STATE

When the Dail met in the middle of February it had a heavy programme of legislation before it, beginning with the many amendments to the Censorship Bill. Another Bill made a knowledge of Irish compulsory for barristers and solicitors. The compensation of Civil servants and the Irish Government's attitude to the Privy Council awards in the cases of Wigg and Cochrane also took up much of the Dail's time. For the first few weeks the Dail was without Mr. de Valera, who had been imprisoned in Belfast for a month when discovered there without a permit. The Government held power in the Dail by the good will of the few independent members; and a by-election in North Dublin City in March, when the Government candidate, Dr. O'Higgins, the brother of the late Kevin O'Higgins, was returned by the slenderest majority—151 votes, out of a poll of nearly 57,000 votes—showed that the Government's position in the country was dangerously weak. The Budget, introduced in April, contained no surprises and only trifling alterations in the scales of taxation. The Budget balanced with a computed surplus of £44,000. Mr. de Valera advocated stopping the payments of the land annuities to Great Britain. The Government characterized his proposal as "embezzlement," since the annuities were private debts owed by Irish farmers to British landlords, and merely collected through the agency of the Free State. Mr. de Valera's plan was defeated by 79 votes to 60.

The Governor-General aroused criticism by refusing to attend the Trinity College races in June, unless the Soldiers' Song were substituted for God Save the King, and Mr. Cosgrave announced that his action had been taken on the advice of the Government. The centenary of Catholic Emancipation was celebrated with much religious and public ceremony during June, and, on June 24, 300,000 persons attended Mass in Phœnix Park.

In a debate arising out of a copyright case, the Irish Government announced that its policy was to abolish the Royal prerogative in connexion with Privy Council appeals, or at any rate to make sure that they became fewer and fewer. Later in the year this view was repeatedly emphasized in London. In July Mr. Cosgrave formally opened the intake gates of the Shannon headrace canal, admitting the river water to the 7½ miles of waterway. The ceremony marked the closing stages of the work on the Shannon scheme for obtaining power from the river. In October electric current was passed over the transmission lines in Leinster and was supplied to the southern half of Ireland.

The importance attached by the Free State to its international status was illustrated at Geneva in September, when the Optional Clause regarding international arbitration came up for discussion, and the Free State unreservedly accepted the clause.

When the Dail reassembled in October there was a further heavy programme. Two agricultural Commissions were announced. The trade returns which became available at the

end of the year showed a welcome recovery in the economic position, and an increase in agricultural exports.

Dr. Macrory, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, was created a Cardinal in November.

INDIA

The narrow escape of the Viceroy on December 23 from assassination by means of a bomb, placed under his train as he returned to Delhi from tour, was the discreditable climax of an eventful year in India. A series of political gatherings—notably that of the Congress Party at Lahore—are in progress as the New Year opens.

The Statutory Commission left Bombay on April 13, after a six months' tour, to continue its labours in this country with the assistance of the Indian Central Committee, which completed its Report in November. Even before its departure the political situation had been changed by the entry of the Ruling Princes into the arena. On February 13 the Chamber of Princes passed a resolution recording the refusal of the Rulers to assent to any proposals for the settlement of the relations between British India and the native States that were not based upon the maintenance of the British connexion. This resolution was generally interpreted as a reply both to the Congress resolution passed on December 31, 1928, in favour of a non-cooperation movement failing the grant of "Dominion Status" by Great Britain within a year, and to the revolutionary propaganda assisted by the Third International. In May the Viceroy announced the postponement of the General Election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures until after the publication of the Statutory Commission's Report in 1930.

Lord Irwin left India on four months' leave at the end of June, Lord Goschen acting as Governor-General. He discussed the situation with the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister. It was recognized that the publication of the Butler Report had altered the situation, and on October 30 the India Office issued correspondence exchanged between Sir John Simon and the Prime Minister suggesting a wider scope for the Commission's Report and setting out the procedure to be adopted after the Report was made. Sir John Simon recommended, and the Prime Minister agreed, that before the setting up of the proposed Joint Parliamentary Committee a Conference should be called at which representatives of British India and the Indian States should meet His Majesty's Government. This important change in procedure was immediately announced by Lord Irwin, who had just returned to India, and who added to it an assurance, which had often been made in similar terms before, that the goal of British policy was the attainment of "Dominion Status." The announcement led to a curious and somewhat artificial "crisis" in English politics, but brought about an immediate rally of Moderate Nationalists, including many who had boycotted the Statutory Commission, to the side of the Government. The Indian Central Committee published its report on Christmas Eve, but comment on it was generally postponed in view of the forthcoming report of the Statutory Commission.

Throughout the year a disquieting feature in the general situation was the activity of Communist propagandists both among artisans and among students of the Universities and Higher Schools. Their aim was to effect an alliance against the British connexion between Communist and Nationalist revolutionaries. In February reports spread by agitators that Pathans were kidnapping children led to riots in Bombay, where the striking mill-hands murdered a number of Pathans and provoked Mohamedan reprisals. In March a number of Communist leaders were arrested in various centres. On April 2, when the Legislative Assembly met after the recess, the Speaker, Mr. V. Patel, ruled that in view of their pending trial he would not permit any discussion of the Government's Public Safety Bill for the expulsion of immigrant agitators since it would necessarily touch matters which were *sub judice*. On April 4 the Government announced that it wished the House to proceed with the debate, holding that the Speaker had exceeded his powers. On April 8, when Mr. Patel rose to give his deferred ruling, bombs were thrown by two men in the Visitors' Galleries, wounding several occupants of the Government benches. On April 11 Mr. Patel ruled the adjournment of the Bill. On the following day the Viceroy addressed both Houses of the Legislature and announced that as the President's ruling debarred the Government from obtaining the necessary powers he would assume them by ordinance, while the hiatus in the Standing Orders of the Legislature must be filled. Mr. Patel's attempt to interpret Lord Irwin's action as a censure of his ruling did not survive an exchange of letters with the Viceroy, and the necessary addition to the rules was accepted by the Assembly in September.

The All-India Trade Union Congress at Nagpur resulted in the secession on December 2 of the Moderates who repudiated Russian dictation and formed a non-Communist Union supported by 24 unions. The extremists decided to boycott the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of the ex-Speaker, Mr. J. H. Whitley, which was appointed to study Indian labour problems and arrived in India in the autumn.

The Budget estimates showed a small deficit. The frontiers were quiet; the rains satisfactory in parts of India but excessive in the Indus basin. Though the bursting of the Shyok Dam in August did not cause the deluge that had been feared, the September rains in the Indus valley did great damage in Sind. The incomplete Sukkur Barrage was uninjured. In October was published the Report of the Auxiliary Commission appointed by the Statutory Commission to study the relations between education and constitutional development. The agitation for the removal of the religious disabilities of the "untouchables" made some headway.

THE COLONIES

The centre of interest throughout the year in the Colonial Empire was East Africa. In January the report of the Hilton Young Commission was made public. It was found to recommend the appointment of a Governor-General for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, to co-ordinate common services, but above all to secure a measure of uniformity in the main lines of native policy. The Commission recommended an unofficial majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, but the chairman was divided from his colleagues on the form this should take. They recommended an arrangement by which the Indian members would hold the balance if the official and unofficial European members differed, while he proposed a distribution which would make unofficial Europeans the arbiters. The main position of the report was to question the suitability of Parliamentary self-government to a colony with several races, very unequal in numbers and capacity, but living side by side.

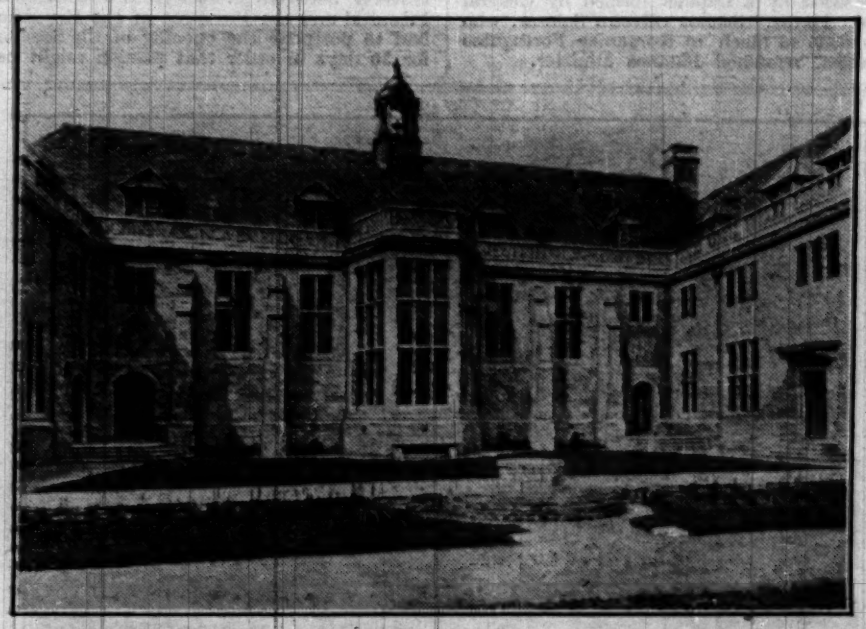
This attitude caused much disappointment among the Kenya settlers, and after a few weeks Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, announced that Sir Samuel Wilson would visit East Africa to ascertain what would be acceptable to local opinion and administratively workable. Sir Samuel Wilson's report was not issued till October 5. It proposed a Governor-General with no powers beyond those necessary to co-ordinate economic services, and in particular with no powers over native policy, which would be left to the local legislatures, subject to the control of the Governor and the Colonial Office. An unofficial majority, so framed that nominated unofficial and elected Europeans would be able to outvote the officials and the Indians, was recommended for the Kenya legislature. This report was strongly criticized by the supporters of the Hilton Young proposals, particularly for its suggestions about native policy. The Cabinet discussed the reports on more than one occasion and promised to submit proposals to Parliament, but the pressure of more insistent questions prevented this from being done before the close of the year.

The year was a memorable one in Ceylon. After many months spent in debating the extensive proposals of the Donoughmore Commission, whose report had been published in 1928, decisions were reached before the end of the year. The Colonial Office published a lengthy dispatch from Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor, supporting the Commission with some modifications, and Lord Passfield made a definite offer to the Ceylon Legislative Council to take or reject his proposals as a whole. In December, by a majority of two votes, the Council accepted the proposals, which involved universal suffrage and the control of the administration by Committees of the Council, elected from all parties on the model of the procedure in the London County Council.

Changes in representation were also made in Fiji, where Indians were added to the Legislative Council, but the Indians there, like the Indians in East Africa, were ill-pleased with any arrangement which did not give a common electoral roll for both Europeans and Indians.

At the beginning of the year a conference of the West Indian Colonies was held in Barbados. The conference, the second of the kind, and the first to be held away from London, brought out very clearly the lack of contact with each other and the primitive communications which handicap the islands. A number of resolutions were carried to aid the growth of cooperation. But the economic position remained very depressed, and at the end of the year a Commission, under Lord Olivier, went on tour to study the needs of the sagging sugar industry.

There was little to trouble the steady course of administration and development in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, except some disturbances, quickly quelled, in South-Eastern Nigeria during December. Northern Rhodesia suffered a slight shock when the Colonial Office announced the removal of the seat of government from Livingstone to Chilinga. Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia continued to be the chief topic of controversy.



RHODES HOUSE, a link for English-speaking peoples at Oxford and a memorial to the founder of the Rhodes Scholarships, was opened in May by Sir Otto Beit. A view of the south side of the Great Hall.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

When the year began the problem of Reparations was still unsolved, and the hope of an arrangement in the matter of naval disarmament was still clouded by memories of the failure of the Geneva Conference. A settlement over Reparations was reached by the successful drafting of the Young Plan after months of laborious negotiation in Paris in the spring and by the adoption of the Plan by the representatives of the various Governments after more stiff bargaining at The Hague in August; and new and encouraging discussions on naval disarmament were opened. These are the outstanding developments of the year in the field of foreign affairs.

A Committee of Experts, with Mr. Owen D. Young as chairman, met in Paris on February 11 to draw up proposals for a complete settlement of Reparations. For months the deliberations dragged on—partly because the experts allowed the question of the Spa percentages, a matter outside the scope of the inquiry, to complicate their conversations—and it was not until early in June that the experts at last completed their work. The settlement which they recommended—known as the Young Plan—fixes a final figure for German liabilities under the Treaty of Versailles. The German payments are spread over a period of 58 years; for the first 37 years Germany is to pay graduated annuities averaging just over £100,000,000; for the last 21 years she makes herself responsible for meeting the total payments by the Allied countries to the United States, which at their highest point reach a sum of rather more than £80,000,000. The various organs of financial control established by the Dawes Plan were to be abolished and their place taken by a bank of international settlement, to act as general trustee for Reparation payments. The annuities were divided into two portions, one lot transferable unconditionally and the other transferable subject to certain conditions depending on the economic state of Germany.

On August 6 the Experts' recommendations came before a diplomatic Conference at The Hague, in which three Prime Ministers, six Foreign Ministers and as many Finance Ministers took part. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, caused some surprise abroad but gained the strongest approval at home by the vigour with which he defended British interests. The chief objection to the Young Plan was that it imposed disproportionate sacrifices on this country. The alteration of the Spa percentages worked solely to the detriment of Great Britain for the benefit of Italy and Belgium; and France had been given an overwhelming priority in regard to the unconditional part of the annuities. There was also the question of deliveries in kind. Upon these three matters Mr. Snowden demanded modifications, which, he maintained, could be made within the framework of the Experts' report. In the early hours of August 28 agreement was reached. Great Britain was accorded, in compensation for her losses under the modification of the Spa percentages, a capital sum and a guaranteed annuity together equivalent to 40,000,000 marks (£2,000,000). The British share of the unconditional annuities was also increased. On the political side the Conference came to an agreement for the evacuation of the Rhineland, and the last of the British troops left the Rhine in December. A further conference is to meet at The Hague during January to arrange for the carrying out of the Reparations scheme adopted at the August conference.

The new discussion of naval disarmament may be said to have begun with a speech by Mr. Hugh Gibson at a meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva on April 22. Speaking as the American delegate, expressly authorized to put forward the policy of Mr. Hoover, the new President of the United States, Mr. Gibson proposed, in brief, that the nations should bring the whole of their naval armaments within the scope of limitations; and that they should adopt between themselves a fixed ratio of naval power in all categories, allowing their several needs to be met within the ratio and interpreting the ratio accordingly by a formula giving suitable value not to tonnage alone, but also to such considerations as age of vessels and calibre of guns. The proposals were warmly received by the Conservative Government and when the Labour Government came into office the new Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary responded as heartily to the American overtures. Mr. MacDonald had a number of conversations with General Dawes, the American Ambassador, in London, and in October he did what Mr. Baldwin had hoped to do; he paid a visit to the President of the United States. The result of the discussions in London and Washington is that a Five-Power Conference for the consideration of naval limitation is to meet in London in January.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations decided, at the Council meeting in September, that there should in future be only four regular annual meetings instead of five (in practice three instead of four, as the September meeting counts as two); so for the first time no meeting was held in December.

At the March meeting the question of minorities was raised by Senator Dandurand (Canada) and a committee consisting of Mr. Adatchi (Japan), Señor Quiñones de Leon (Spain), and Sir Austen Chamberlain was appointed to report to the next Council. The British representative moved a resolution requesting the Committee of Jurists, which had to revise the original Statutes of the International Court of Justice, also to consider the position of the United States of America in regard to the Court. The protocol drawn up by the Committee (March 19) was approved by the Assembly in September and later in the year signed by the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berne, together with the protocol of adherence to the Court.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the British Minister of Labour, made a full statement of the Conservative Government's attitude towards the Washington Eight-Hour Convention, demanding its revision. The Labour Government has since announced its intention of signing the Convention.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission met in April and was notable for the statement of policy by Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States), which reopened the Anglo-American naval conversations. Subsequently both Lord Cushendun and Mr. Gibson agreed to withdraw their opposition to the exclusion of trained reservists from the computation of military strengths on account of the strong views held by France, Italy, Japan and other States.

The 55th Council was held in June in Madrid, when the Minorities report was presented and resulted in a certain modification of procedure in the presentation of petitions.

The Assembly was opened on September 2. Mr. MacDonald, who attended for the first week, opened the general discussion on the Annual Report and proposed amendments to Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant to bring them into accord with the Paris Pact of Peace. The Foreign Secretary (Mr. Henderson) made suggestions for improving the status of the Secretariat and promised the support of the British Government for the convention for financial assistance to a State that was the victim of aggression. Mr. W. Graham made a formal proposal for an international two-year tariff truce; it was referred to the Economic Committee of the League. M. Briand delivered a remarkable oration on the theme of peace and threw out the idea of a pan-European economic federation. Herr Stresemann, in what was to be his last speech to the League of Nations, urged the need for the rationalization of economic conditions.

In the Third (Disarmament) Committee of the Assembly, Lord Cecil raised the question of trained reservists. After some sharp discussion his motion was withdrawn, but he succeeded in paving the way for the question to be reopened at the next meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. Some progress was made in the method of controlling traffic in opium. The Optional Clause of the Statute of the International Court (making arbitration obligatory in certain disputes) was signed by Great Britain, the British Dominions, and several other countries. In the cases of all the British nations, except the Irish Free State, reservations were attached. The foundation-stone of the new League building was laid on September 7. Peru and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Council instead of Chile and Rumania, and Poland was re-elected.

FRANCE

In the public life of France the most notable event of the year has been the enforced retirement of M. Poincaré from the control of affairs. The state of his health made it impossible for him to continue in office as Prime Minister, and he was compelled to resign towards the end of July. In the earlier part of the year he had to struggle incessantly against opposition. The Left parties—and, in particular, the Socialist-Radicals—had a double grievance against M. Poincaré. They genuinely disliked some of his domestic measures; in foreign affairs he had "stolen their thunder." Through his Foreign Minister, M. Briand, he was pursuing the policy of appeasement which they themselves advocated, and they could not resign themselves to the lesser part of merely supporting a programme to which they had no serious objection when they felt that it could be better carried out by a Cabinet in which they would be dominant. The Socialist-Radicals were always on the alert to exploit any opportunity to embarrass M. Poincaré, whether the chance arose out of some domestic matter on which they disagreed with him or some foreign question on which their views and the Government's were indistinguishable. On the other hand, the Government's supporters on the Right, though they

trusted M. Poincaré, disliked and feared the policy of his Foreign Minister.

The hardest of his struggles arose out of the debt settlements with the United States and Great Britain. The strain of his long conflict with the Chamber told severely upon a man worn down by the immense labours of his years in office, and weakened by the malady from which he was suffering. Once the Chamber—by a majority of eight—had agreed to ratification he resigned. He was not able to continue in office until the Reparations problem could be settled, but left it to M. Briand to carry on the Government.

M. Briand tried to win the support of the Socialist-Radicals by the offer of certain minor positions in the Government, but the offer was considered inadequate, and the new Prime Minister had to go on with the old Cabinet. When the Chamber met for the first time after the conference at The Hague M. Briand was defeated. He wished to postpone interpellations on the conference until its work should be complete; the Chamber refused to agree. The Left parties, though they were in favour of The Hague settlement, voted against him, and they were joined by a number of Deputies on the Right—the Marin group—whose doubts and fears would not allow them to give to M. Briand the support they might reluctantly have afforded M. Poincaré. M. Briand resigned and, after efforts to form a Government under Socialist-Radical control had failed, M. Tardieu—the "political heir of M. Poincaré"—became Prime Minister at the head of a Government with its basis of support rather more to the Right than that on which M. Poincaré relied. M. Briand once more took charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY

For Germany the settlement of the Reparations problem by the Young Plan and the agreement reached at The Hague has been the most important development of the year 1929. The country suffered one grievous blow, the death of her ablest statesman, Herr Gustav Stresemann, in October. During the six years in which he directed German foreign policy he laboured with fine courage and unstinted energy in the cause of reconstruction at home and peace and cooperation abroad. He rendered immense service to Germany; his service to Europe was almost as great. Even when he was stricken with disease he worked on at the tasks he had set himself and his devotion undoubtedly hastened his death.

Herr Stresemann was succeeded at the Foreign Office by Herr Curtius, who had been Minister of Economic Affairs, and Professor Moldenhauer was brought in to take over the portfolio of Economic Affairs. The newcomer belongs, like Herr Curtius, to the party which Herr Stresemann had led, so that the balance of party representation remained unchanged in the "Grand Coalition" Cabinet, which Herr Müller had succeeded in forming in April after 11 months of negotiation. In December the Finance Minister, Herr Hilferding, resigned. He was succeeded by Herr Moldenhauer, whose place at the Ministry for Economic Affairs was taken by Herr Robert Schmidt (Socialist).

The German Nationalists were stirred to fresh activity by their opposition to the Young Plan. They insisted on a referendum and in the preliminary consultation with the electors they just managed to get the support of the 10 per cent. of the electorate necessary for a referendum proper. The next step was the submission of the Bill to the people on December 22. The votes of 50 per cent. of the electorate were required for its rejection; the Nationalists obtained under 14 per cent.

ITALY

Early in the year the Roman Question, which for nearly 60 years had been an embarrassment both to Italy and to the Vatican, was at last settled. Negotiations between the Italian Government and the Vatican, which had been going on intermittently for over two years, resulted in February in a treaty of political reconciliation, a Concordat "intended to regulate the conditions of religion and of the Church in Italy," and a convention which "systematizes definitely the financial relations between the Holy See and Italy as arising out of the events of 1870." By the treaty the Italian State renounced to the Pope "effective and full power of sovereign jurisdiction over a determined territory to be known as Vatican City."

A number of changes during the year indicated the beginning of a fresh phase in the evolution of the Fascist State. In September Signor Mussolini resigned seven of the nine portfolios which he had held and retained only the office of Prime Minister and that of Minister for Home Affairs. The change was intended to relieve him of too many secondary responsibilities and allow him to devote himself to the "supreme control" of all the Government activities. In an important speech delivered a few days after this change was announced he declared that the future of Fascism lay "in the conscious, definite, and solemn subordination of the party to the State." To this end the statute of the party was afterwards revised. The new statute marked the party's subordination to the State in that the Executive heads are now appointed by decree of the Government. But the intimate connexion between the Government and the party is indicated by the fact that the Secretary of the party is also Secretary of the Grand Council, has the right to attend Cabinet Meetings, and is a member of the Supreme Defence Committee, the Higher Committee of National Education, the National Council of Corporations, and the Central Co-operative Committee. The Grand Council was greatly reduced in size; formerly it had 52 members; now it has 20.

An attempt to take the life of the Italian Crown Prince in Brussels in October was happily unsuccessful. The Crown Prince was on a visit to Brussels in celebration of his betrothal to Princess Marie José, daughter of the King of the Belgians, and he was about to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier when the would-be murderer fired, but missed.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

A serious but easily crushed attempt at revolt occurred in Spain at the end of January. The importance of the abortive rising lay in the fact that the military conspirators, discontented artillery officers who mutinied at Ciudad Real, acted in cooperation with a former Prime Minister living in exile, Señor Sanchez Guerra. The conspiracy thus had a civil as well as the essential military element. The plans miscarried, however, and Señor Guerra landed two days late at Valencia. By this time the Ciudad Real mutiny had been a fiasco and the moment for action at Valencia had passed. Señor Guerra could have escaped, but he felt bound in honour not to desert his fellow-plotters. In October he was acquitted by a Court-martial. The President of the Court disagreed with the verdict, and a new trial was ordered.

In July the Government published the draft of a new Constitution for Spain. It was to have been discussed by the National Consultative Assembly in October, but the Dictator decided afterwards that the time was not yet ripe; the session of the Assembly was put off until January, and the discussion of the project has, therefore, been postponed.

The magnificent international exhibition at Barcelona and the charming Ibero-American exhibition at Seville have been striking evidence of the enterprise of present-day Spain.

After a longer and more fruitful term in office than any Government has had since the Portuguese Republic was established the Cabinet under Colonel Freitas resigned in July, owing to friction between Ministers. It was succeeded by a Cabinet formed by General Ivens Ferraz. Senhor Oliveira Salazar, who has done so much to reorganize Portuguese finances, remained Finance Minister.

tion elapsed before a successor could be agreed upon. Then Dr. Streeruwitz, who belongs, like Mgr. Seipel, to the Christian-Social Party, became Chancellor. During the summer clashes between the rival armed forces of the Heimwehr (or Fascists) and the Socialists—the two bodies which are the greatest menace to order and prosperity in Austria—embittered relations afresh. In the autumn it was feared that the Heimwehr leaders were about to abandon the idea of obtaining, by ordinary Parliamentary means, the new, less democratic Constitution they desired and that they intended to impose their reforms on the country by force. Fortunately this hazardous course was not followed. Dr. Streeruwitz had to resign and he was succeeded by a former Chancellor, Herr Schober, the Chief of Police. By his tact, skill, and firmness Herr Schober induced the parties, after weeks of negotiation, to agree upon a compromise for the revision of the Constitution, and the danger of a resort to violence was averted. A Bill for the reform of the Constitution on the lines of the agreed compromise was passed by Parliament early in December.

The conflict between Marshal Pilsudski and the Polish Parliament became more acute during the year. In April M. Bartel, the Prime Minister, resigned. Though he was very critical of the Diet, his methods of dealing with it were considered too mild by many of the Government's followers and he was succeeded by M. Switalski, who is associated with the soldier-politicians known as "the Colonels," a group which had long been pressing for "a Government of the strong hand." On the last day of October a new Session of the Diet should have opened, but as 100 armed officers invaded the precincts of the House, M. Daszynski, the Socialist Marshal (or Speaker), refused to occupy the chair. The incident gave rise to a violent controversy between M. Daszynski and Marshal Pilsudski and the President of the Republic had to postpone the opening of the Session for 30 days in order that passion might be

THE SEVILLE EXHIBITION.—The scene at the formal opening by King Alfonso in May of the Ibero-American Exhibition in Seville. The King and Queen of Spain, with their daughters, are in the centre, and the Marqués de Estella is on the left, reading an address.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

The Government parties, Catholic and Liberal, came successfully through the General Election held in Belgium in May. The Catholics lost two seats, but this was more than counterbalanced by the gains of the Liberals. The Socialists suffered a definite reverse. In the Senatorial elections and in the elections to the Provincial Councils the Socialists also did badly. In his efforts to make the language problem less acute M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, proposed that Ghent University should be transformed into a purely Flemish institution. This proposal caused a Cabinet crisis in November, and the Ministry resigned. M. Jaspar, however, quickly succeeded in forming another Liberal-Catholic Coalition Government.

Fresh efforts to reach an agreement for the settlement of the long-standing dispute between Belgium and Holland over the Scheldt were made during the year, but without success.

SCANDINAVIA

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Norway and Princess Märtha of Sweden at Oslo in March brought two friendly neighbouring States closer together. The Royal wedding was acclaimed with great popular approval in both countries.

An exhibition of the works of well-known modern British artists was opened in Stockholm in October by Sir Howard Kennard, the new British Minister to Sweden.

The withdrawal of Conservative support—on questions of military expenditure—caused the fall of the Liberal Government in Denmark in March. The result of the election held in the following month, which was largely fought on the question of disarmament, was to put a Socialist-Radical Coalition into office. During the autumn session of the Folketing the new Government introduced a Bill to reduce the Army to a force of constabulary and the Navy to a few police vessels, to abolish the Ministries of War and Marine, and to abandon conscription.

CENTRAL EUROPE

The differences between the Government parties in Austria—the Christian-Social, the Pan-German, and the Agrarian—caused the resignation of the Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, early in April, and a month of difficult negotiallayed. On December 5 the Diet met again, this time without incident. After a prolonged debate a motion of no confidence in the Government was carried the next night—the vote was largely caused by the growing feeling that the encroachments of the "Colonels'" Government on the rights of Parliament had gone beyond the bounds of toleration—and the Cabinet resigned. The President then had to turn again to M. Bartel, who was invited to form a new Government.

The British Legation in Warsaw and the Polish Legation in London were raised to the rank of Embassies in October.

The Czechoslovak Cabinet resigned in October, an indirect result of the trial of Dr. Bela Tuka, a member of the Slovak Clerical Party, for treason. He was condemned to a long term of penal servitude; but, as the sentence did not at once become operative because he appealed, his party, which had two members in the Cabinet, nominated him as a Parliamentary candidate. This drew remonstrances from the other members of the Coalition Government; the party then withdrew its two Ministers and the Cabinet had to resign. In the general election which followed the Socialists gained a number of seats and so made it impossible to revive the old Bourgeois Coalition. It took six weeks of negotiation before the conflicting desires of eight different political parties could be reconciled sufficiently to permit of the formation of a new coalition. Dr. Benesh, who has been Foreign Minister continuously since 1918, remains in office.

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

In the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes the quarrelsome impotence of Parliament and the eternal disputes of Croat and Serb were rewarded by the abrogation of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Skupshtina on January 5, when King Alexander formed a Cabinet of "King's Friends" with General Zhivkovitch as Prime Minister. During the rest of the year the Dictatorship exercised by the General in the King's name was unchallenged and sought to impose union on the Southern Slav "tribes" by legislative means. The name of the Kingdom was changed to Yugoslavia; all political parties organized on a confessional or national basis were compulsorily dissolved; the unification of the divers legal codes in force in different provinces was expedited; the old "national" provinces such as Croatia and Serbia were broken up into "Banats." Agriculture was aided and official corruption punished. Ratchitch, who shot the Croat deputies in the Skupshtina, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. On the reverse of the medal were a drastic Defence of the Realm Act, a severe Press Law, and the abolition of all Trade Unions. Parliamentarians disliked the new régime and several Croat politicians fled the country; but a good harvest contented the peasantry. During most of the year relations with Italy and Bulgaria were unsatisfactory.

Belgrade suspected Italy of assisting the Macedo-Bulgar "Internal Organization" in its terroristic activities in Yugoslav Macedonia. The Bulgarian Government paid for these suspicions and for the irritation aroused in Belgrade by the amnesty to M. Radoslavoff, who had contributed to the Bulgarian espousal of the German cause in the War and died in October in Berlin. The frontier was frequently closed, border "incidents" were numerous, the ratification of the decisions of the mixed conference held at Pirot was delayed, and "Agraro-Communists" raided the country from their refuge in Yugoslavia. The murderous feuds of the Macedonian factions in Bulgaria prevented them from seriously troubling the Yugoslav authorities in Macedonia. In November the Bulgarian Government rejected the settlement of Bulgarian reparations proposed by the Paris Committee.

Greece and Albania passed a quiet year, though Turco-Greek negotiations on the subject of the properties of the exchanged populations came to a standstill in July.

In Rumania and abroad the Maniu Government won favourable opinions by its internal and foreign policy. It effected many financial economies, abolished the Press censorship and martial law, which had been abused by its predecessors, began the reform of the police, accorded equal treatment to foreign and native capital, and introduced a scheme for the decentralization of the provincial administration. It raised a stabilization loan of £20,750,000, and initiated important public works. The jealousy of the Soviet Government, which feared the success of a Peasant Government in a neighbouring State, found vent in a few Communist disturbances, which were easily suppressed. The Liberal Opposition, after withdrawing from Parliament, unsuccessfully attempted to exploit the situation created by the death of M. Buzdugan, one of the three Regents. The Maniu Government insisted that the new Regent should be elected by Parliament instead of being co-opted by the surviving Regents. Though its choice of M. Saratseanu caused the resignation of the Minister of Finance, the Cabinet survived the crisis.

SOVIET RUSSIA

The year in Russia was marked by the strengthening of Stalin's virtual dictatorship, by the "disciplining" of critical members of the oligarchy and by the intensification of the struggle between town and country, workman and peasant. Trotsky was exiled to Turkey. Tomsky, Lunacharsky and Bukharin lost their posts in the Red bureaucracy and Rykoff, though nominally Chairman of the Council of Commissars, was censured for criticizing Stalin's rural policy. This policy was expressed in the attempt to substitute collective for individual farming through the extension of State farms for individual holdings. It involved the persecution of the wealthier peasants and aroused fears of a return to serfdom. There were many executions of recalcitrants, but the chief Russian cities were still rationed when the year ended, and several thousand German-speaking "Mennonite" peasants emigrated to Germany. The anti-religious campaign was strengthened by legislation, which restricted religious teaching. Proposals to introduce a six-day week in which workmen would rest by shifts and limitations of the powers of factory-committees displeased many trade unionists.

An internal loan of 150,000,000rs. and a forced levy of 125,000,000rs. were raised to finance the "Five-year Industrialization Plan." The usual plots were detected, the usual "bourgeois" put to death and the output of "world-revolutionary" propaganda was more satisfactory than that of the factories. British delegates representing 1,500 firms visited Russia in the spring and reported in favour of the official furtherance of trade relations between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. and of the resumption of diplomatic relations in return for guarantees for the liquidation of the claims of British nationals and the cessation of propaganda. Kentish miners who visited the Russian mining districts returned disgusted by the general squalor of the country. The resumption of relations with Great Britain was hailed as a victory by the Press in terms giving the impression that the Soviet Government would put no brake on the anti-British propaganda of its *alter ego* the Third International. A Peace Pact making the Kellogg Pact immediately binding on the signatories was signed in Moscow on February 9 by representatives of the Soviet Government, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Rumania.

THE NEAR EAST

The "Westernization" of Turkey was carried on "without rest" if not "without haste," but the economic situation grew worse. Heavy taxation, bad crops, and monopolies bore heavily on the public and the port of Constantinople continued to decline. The exiled Trotsky settled in Prinkipo Island under the vigilant eyes of the Turkish authorities. An Italian seaplane squadron visiting Constantinople in June technically transgressed the Treaty of Lausanne by appearing in the Black Sea in greater strength than "the most powerful fleet of the littoral Powers of the Black Sea" at the time of passage. In October part of the British Mediterranean Squadron visited Constantinople and was warmly welcomed. The long negotiations with France on the Turco-Syrian boundary terminated in an agreement. The

Œcumenical Patriarch, Basil III., died on September 29. On October 7, Mgr. Manaitis, Bishop of Derkos, was elected in his stead and took the title of Photios II.

Syria was quiet. In Palestine after the retirement of Lord Plumer, who had kept the peace during his proconsulship, incidents between Jews and Arabs at the "Wailing Wall" caused rioting at Jerusalem on August 23. A massacre of non-Zionist Jews took place at Hebron on the next day. There were other disturbances in many centres, the total loss of life (excluding Arabs killed by the British troops who were hurried from Egypt) exceeding 200. These events moved the Jewish world and large sums were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. The Arab leaders used these events as a lever to obtain a withdrawal of the Balfour Declaration. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson, at Geneva, refused to abandon the Mandate or the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration. A Parliamentary Commission, with Sir Walter Shaw as its chairman, was appointed to investigate the immediate causes of the outbreak. The Commission opened its inquiries at Jerusalem in October. During its investigations an unsuccessful attempt was made by an Arab to murder Mr. Bentwich, the Attorney-General of Palestine, and the situation remained unsatisfactory to the end of the year.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Though the Persian Government again raised the Bahrein question its relations with Great Britain improved. In April, Mirza Khan Timurtash, the Prime Minister, announced the official recognition by Persia of the Kingdom of Iraq. A rising in Shiraz was crushed and work began on the Trans-Persian railway.

Save for some incidents on the Wahabi border Iraq was at peace throughout the year. The place of Sir Henry Dobbs, who retired in February, was taken by Sir Gilbert Clayton, with whom the Iraqi Government discussed its future relations with Great Britain. On his advice the British Government agreed to support the candidature of Iraq as a member of the League in 1932 and not to proceed with the Treaty of 1927. The satisfaction caused by the publication of the news in Iraq on September 19 was clouded by the sudden death of the new High Commissioner, who had won the honour and respect of the Arab world. A new Ministry headed by Sir Abdul Muhsin Saadun took office on September 19. Sir Francis Humphrys, of Kabul fame, was appointed to succeed Sir Gilbert Clayton, but before he reached Iraq the Prime Minister committed suicide, apparently out of disgust with political life.

In Arabia, Ibn Saud had trouble with his predatory subjects. The Imam of Yemen signed a treaty with the Soviet Government, but abstained from interference with the Aden Protectorate.

AFGHANISTAN

The rising against King Amanullah's reforms had a remarkable sequel. Habibullah, an influential brigand, nicknamed Bacha-i-Saqao (the water-carrier's son), attacked Kabul, compelled the King to abdicate and escape to Kandahar, and forced his brother, Inayatullah, to surrender after a three days' reign. During the hostilities the British Legation, exposed to the fire of both armies, was in danger; but the British Minister, Sir Francis Humphrys, maintained good relations with both sides, opened communication with India with the aid of the Royal Air Force, with which he organized the evacuation by air of nearly 600 foreign residents of 15 different nations, and, when it was decided to withdraw the staff of the Legation, was the last to reach Peshawar on February 25 by air with the flag of the Legation under his arm. The R.A.F., who accomplished their difficult task with rare skill, and the courageous Minister received well-deserved praise from the highest quarters.

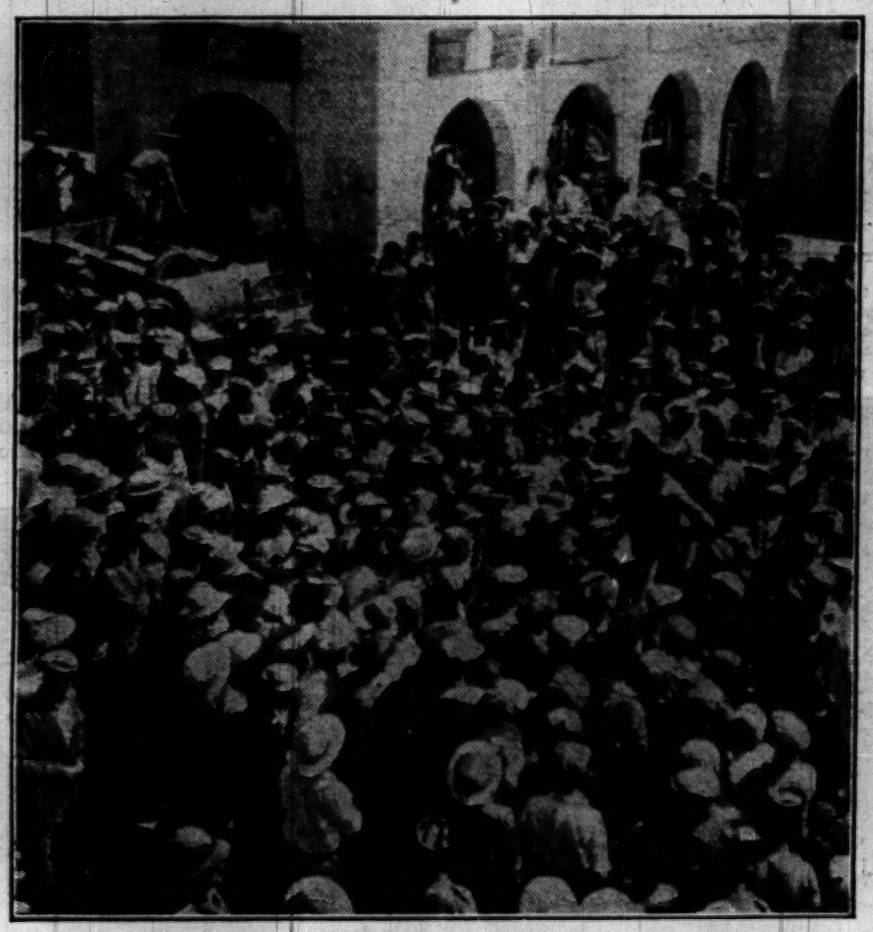
Meanwhile Amanullah repudiated his abdication; the brigand proclaimed himself Ameer Habibullah Ghazi of Kabul, and Nadir Khan, sometime Minister in Paris and formerly Commander-in-Chief, entered Afghanistan from India. In March a confused civil war broke out; by June the issue was narrowed, by King Amanullah's retirement and the elimination of other claimants, to a straight fight between Nadir and the Ameer which terminated in the fall of Kabul, the flight of the Ameer, and the election of Nadir Khan to the throne on October 16. The Ameer was hunted down and executed, and the new King formed a strong Government and received the submission of the country. His brother, Shahwali Khan, was appointed Afghan Minister in London.

EGYPT

Lord Lloyd, who had been High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan since 1925, resigned his office in July. In a letter to the Foreign Secretary he declared that he had "reluctantly come to the conclusion that my views are not likely to be in sufficient harmony with yours to enable me conscientiously to discharge my duties to his Majesty's Government."

Early in August the Foreign Office issued the text of proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement agreed upon as the result of conversations in London between the Foreign Secretary and Mohamed Pasha Mahmud, Prime Minister of Egypt. By these proposals—the "extreme limit" to which the Government declared itself prepared to go—an alliance would be concluded between the two countries. The military occupation of Egypt by British forces would be terminated; but, for the protection of the Suez Canal, Great Britain would be authorized to maintain in the Canal Zone such forces as she considered necessary. Great Britain would agree to the abolition of her Capitulatory rights. Only financial and judicial advisers would by treaty remain in the service of Egypt, but the engagement of other British officials was foreshadowed. Great Britain would renounce her special responsibilities for the interests of foreign residents, and she would be represented in future by an Ambassador—who would have the highest diplomatic rank in Cairo—instead of, as heretofore, by a High Commissioner. Great Britain would also support an application by Egypt to be admitted to the League of Nations. Finally, the "status" of the Sudan would revert to that of the original Anglo-Egyptian Condominium of 1899.

The Government made it clear that these proposals could be put into operation only if they were accepted by an Egyptian Parliament. Sir Percy Loraine, who succeeded Lord Lloyd, said soon after his arrival in Egypt that the only treaty which "offers any real prospects of finality and durability is one concluded with a free Egypt and by free Egyptian consent." The proposals were well received in Egypt, but the quasi-dictatorial position of Mahmud Pasha, who had governed without Parliament since the summer of 1928, complicated the business of seeking popular approval of the settlement by constitutional means. The Wafd leaders, who were bitterly opposed to Mahmud Pasha, were not likely to support him in a policy that would give him immense prestige if he could bring it to the point of a final, constitutionally approved settlement; and there was every indication that free elections would give these hostile leaders a majority in Parliament. Soon—at the beginning of October—the difficulties of his position caused Mahmud Pasha to resign, and a new Cabinet was formed by Adly Pasha Yeghen, who announced that free elections would be held in order that Parliament might be restored to its functions. The elections were held on December 21 and resulted, of course, in an easy victory for the Wafd.



PALESTINE DISTURBANCES.—One of the earliest incidents in Jerusalem. A demonstration outside the General Post Office during the funeral procession of a Jew who had been stabbed to death by an Arab.

THE UNITED STATES

The year in the United States opened with Mr. Hoover already chosen as President by a triumphant majority, but not yet formally elected. His actual election took place on January 2 and his inauguration on March 4. Before he took over the Administration the Kellogg Pact of Peace, which he has made the starting point of his foreign policy, was, after some obstruction, accepted by the Senate with only one dissentient and was signed by President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg, still Secretary of State, had also taken the first step in a revived movement towards America's adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice, a movement which was carried to the penultimate stage towards the end of the year, when the Protocols of adherence to the Court were signed in Geneva by the United States representative. This action has yet to be ratified by the Senate, but there is believed to be a majority in that body in favour of the movement and no great difficulty is expected. Another, not so auspicious, development which occurred in the interim between the new President's election and his inauguration was the passing by Congress of the Cruiser Bill—providing for the construction of five new cruisers a year for the next three years at a cost of £3,200,000 each.

When President Hoover took over the reins he appointed Mr. Stimson, at that time Governor-General of the Philippines and a former Secretary of War, to succeed Mr. Kellogg as Secretary of State. Both President and Secretary of State took up with vigour the policy of making the Kellogg Pact a reality and using it as a base from which to carry on a campaign for international peace. Relations with Great Britain, which had become a little cool after the failure of the Geneva Conference and by the abortive and misrepresented Anglo-French compromise, had considerably improved during the last few months of the Coolidge-Kellogg régime. The improvement continued under the new President and Secretary of State. The discussions between the two Governments on the limitation of naval armaments, which were opened by Mr. Hugh Gibson's statement of American policy before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva in April, took Mr. MacDonald, the new British Prime Minister, on a visit to President Hoover in Washington in October. Mr. MacDonald was given a great reception both by the Government and the public, and a joint statement which was issued during his stay in Washington showed that relations of intimacy and mutual confidence had been established such as had seldom or never existed before between the two countries.

While, so far, the new President has been consistently successful in his handling of the foreign relations of the United States his success has not been equally unchequered in home politics. He got through Congress the Farm Relief Bill, which was a redemption of the promises he made to the farmers during his election campaign, and prevented the Debenture Plan, to which he objected, from being incorporated with it. But the efforts to get through the new Tariff Bill have so far proved abortive, and during the debates in the Senate control of the Bill was assumed by a combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans who were opposed to the President's policy. The fate of the new Tariff, which has aroused lively apprehension and resentment in Canada, is still uncertain.

Towards the end of the year there was a serious crisis on the New York stock markets, following a slump which was the inevitable result of a mania for speculation which had attained extraordinary dimensions among all classes throughout the country. That the crisis did not result in a financial crash and a set-back to American prosperity was due to the firm handling of the situation by the industrial and commercial leaders, who were stimulated and encouraged by the President's intervention.

MEXICO

The year opened uneasily in the aftermath of the assassination of General Obregon in the previous summer. When the assassin was shot in February his funeral was the occasion for an enormous demonstration, and the Presidential train was dynamited the following day, without, however, injuring President Portes Gil. The religious persecution continued without the abatement that had been hoped for when President Calles left office, and the growing uneasiness of the Government was shown in February in the official threats against the newspapers. In the first week of March a revolt of the military chiefs broke out. It began at Vera Cruz under General Jesus Aguirre. Six of the seven military units in the State of Vera Cruz joined him, but the Agrarians were hostile and, arming themselves, ruined his plan. Aguirre was crushed between his Federal and Agrarian enemies, fled, and was captured and shot. The heart of the rebellion was, however, in the north, where the brothers Topete, one of them Governor of Sonora, were the leading spirits. General Escobar, one of the ablest of Mexican strategists and high in the confidence of the Government, announced himself as commander-in-chief of the rebels. General Calles took charge of the Federal troops and marched swiftly northwards. President Hoover lost no time in making it plain that the United States would support the existing Government, and munitions and supplies were rushed to Mexico. The Federal Army advanced steadily northwards in pursuit of the insurgents, who suffered many defections during the retreat. A threat to Mexico City from the West, where a new rebellion broke out, was held in check until General Calles had definitely routed the northern rebels after a great victory at La Reforma, near Jimenez, in Sonora. By the middle of April the rebellion had been broken and it was completely suppressed by the beginning of May. Immediately following these victories, there came conciliatory statements from the Government towards the Catholics, and these led to a compromise on June 21. The Bishops were allowed to appoint the priests, who would then have to register. Religious education, still banned from the schools, was permitted in churches. Services were everywhere resumed amid general rejoicing. General Calles left for Europe on a long holiday. In September a Presidential election was held. Feeling ran very high and there were many riots. Señor Ortiz Rubio, the official candidate of the Grand Revolutionary Party, triumphed over Señor José Vasconcelos, of the Anti-Re-electionists. Señor Rubio announced that he would continue the agrarian policies of President Calles and President Portes Gil.

SOUTH AMERICA

A British Mission under Lord d'Abernon visited Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay in August and September. The results of the visit to Argentina were described by the chairman as "not only satisfactory but astonishing." An agreement was reached by which the Argentine Government undertook to purchase from this country in the next two years manufactured articles required for railways and public works to the value of £8,000,000, and the British Government undertook to purchase through the usual trade channels food products of an equivalent value. The visits to Brazil and Uruguay were also successful, and the Mission brought back from the three countries which they studied a mass of information that should be most useful in the nation's search for greater outlets for trade.

The Tacna-Arica dispute, which had long been a source of irritation to the contending countries, Chile and Peru, was at last settled in May. At the beginning of the year Bolivia and Paraguay, which had been on the verge of war because of their dispute over the Chaco boundary, agreed to settle their quarrel by submitting the points at issue to a judicial body chosen by the Pan-American Union.

CHINA

In China the year opened well and ended gloomily. The hopes raised by the agreement of the "warlords" to bring their armies and revenues under the control of the Central Government were disappointed. In March the "Kwangsi" generals rebelled. The Third Kuomintang Conference ordered them to suspend hostilities. They refused and were overthrown, and their attempt on Canton was repulsed; but on May 20 Feng Yu-hsiang, annoyed by the refusal of Nanking to grant him the administration of Shantung when evacuated by the Japanese, publicly denounced the Government of Chiang Kai-shek as an unrepresentative clique. The funeral ceremonies of Sun Yat-sen gave all parties a breathing space, and peace was patched up at a triangular conference between Feng, Chiang, and Yen Hsi-shan, the "Model Tuchun."

In July a crisis arose from the Chinese seizure of the Eastern Railway and the arrest and expulsion of the Russian staff on charges of Communist propaganda. The Soviet Government retorted with an ultimatum, refused the Chinese counter-demands, and broke off relations. The intervention of the French and American Governments, supported by the British as signatories of the Washington Treaty, produced pacific assurances from Moscow and Nanking. But negotiations at Mukden broke down and autumn saw minor hostilities on the border.

In October new troubles began in Central China. The "Revisionists" of the Kuomintang party, alleging that the Third Party Conference had been packed, organized a revolt, and war broke out between the Government and Feng. The Soviet Government, though a signatory of the Kellogg Pact, seized the opportunity to invade Manchuria at three points with considerable forces, to carry out air raids against Chinese towns and in fact to make war without declaring it. The Chinese troops were defeated and the Central and the Manchurian Governments were compelled to re-establish the *status quo* on the railway.

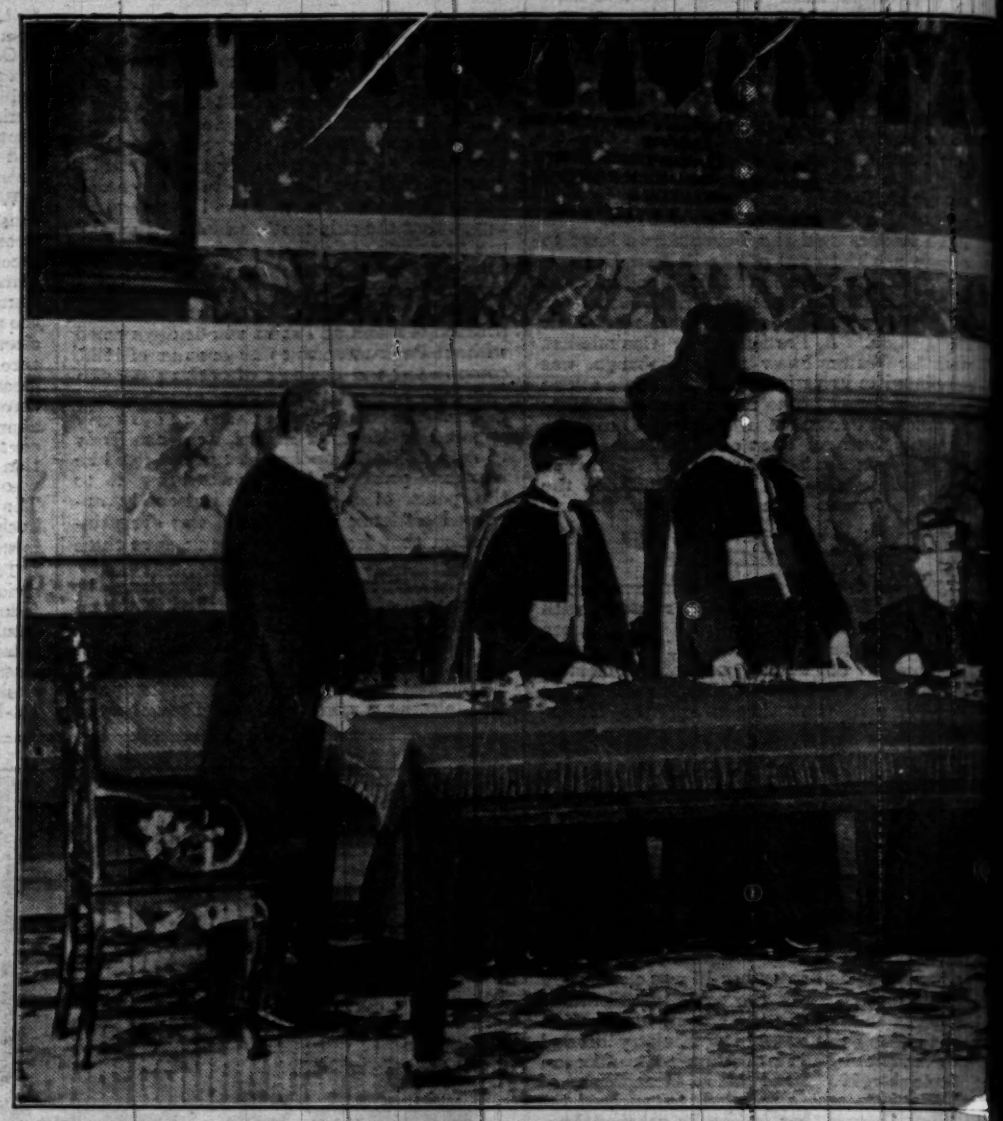
In spite of its troubles the Nanking Government continued to press the United States, Great Britain, and France to surrender the extra-territorial rights of their nationals in China, but these Governments declined to yield pending the improvement of Chinese Courts and their liberation from "extraneous" influences. On December 28 the Nanking Government proclaimed the abolition of extra-territoriality.

JAPAN

The year opened with a Chinese boycott of Japanese trade in vigorous operation and a Japanese garrison in Tsinan. The Tsinan affair was arranged by diplomatic agreement in March. In May the Japanese troops were withdrawn. On July 2 the Tanaka Ministry fell, in consequence of the disclosure that Japanese negligence had caused the assassination of Chang Tso-lin, and also owing to a controversy over the wording of the Kellogg Pact, which drove Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, to resign office. Mr. Hamaguchi formed a Government. Late in the year the embargo on the export of gold was raised. The new Japanese Ministry did not associate itself with the other Powers in reminding Russia and China of their obligations as signatories of the Kellogg Pact, on the ground that their action was superfluous. While desiring to maintain good relations with China, the Japan Ministry made it clear that it would resist any attempt to undermine the Japanese position in Southern Manchuria. It agreed to take part in the Five-Power Naval Conference and the Japanese delegates arrived in London on December 27. In May the Duke of Gloucester visited Japan to present the Emperor with the Order of the Garter bestowed upon him by King George and received a warm welcome from all classes.

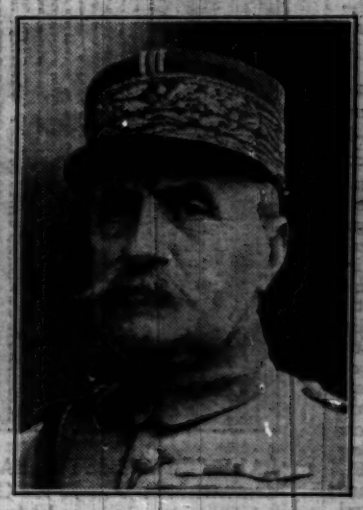
A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF 1929: OUTS

RHINELAND EVACUATION.—The evacuation of the area occupied for about 11 years by the British Army of the Rhine was begun in September and completed in December. Above is a view of Wiesbaden taken from the roof of General Headquarters, the Hohenzollern Hotel, on the edge of the town gardens. The Protestant Markt-Kirche dominates the view.



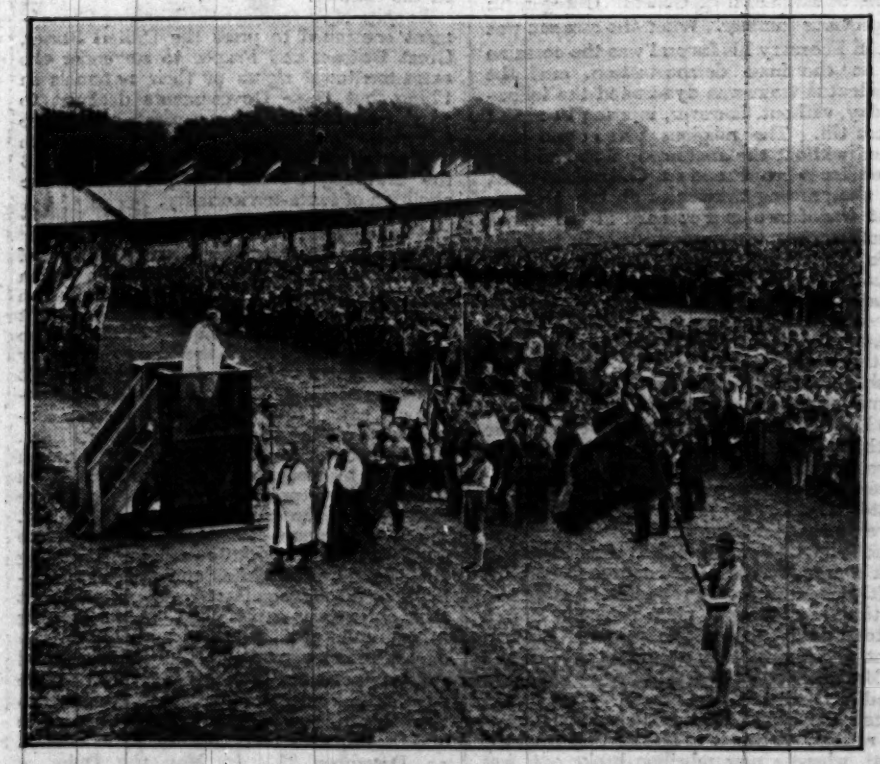
THE LATERAN TREATY.—A photograph taken in the Council Hall of between the Vatican and the Italian Government by which the "Roman Ques and Signor Mussolini, who are seen next to each other in the centre. On July and the w

AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.—A scene during the historic ceremony at the Binnenhot on August 30, when the Rhineland Protocol was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany. Mr. Henderson is reading the Protocol; on the extreme left is the late Herr Stresemann; and in the centre M. Jaspar, with M. Briand on his left.

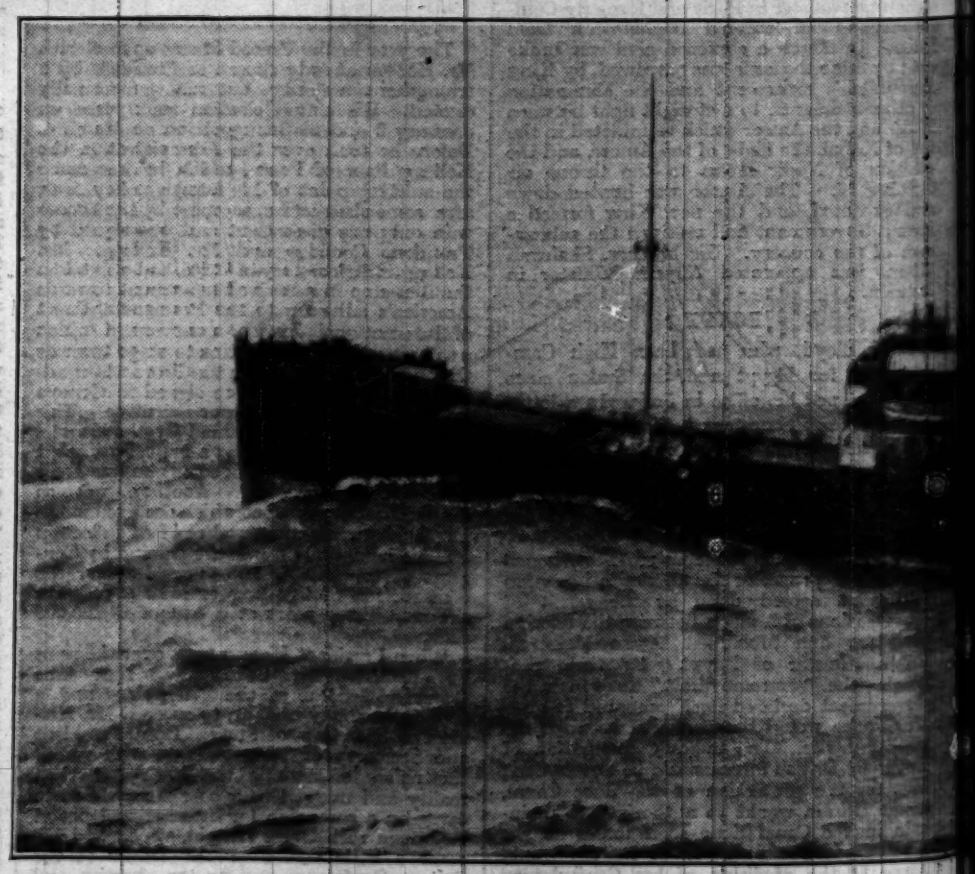


MARSHAL FOCH, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in 1918, who died in March, aged 77. A portrait taken during the War.

AT THE V.Cs' DINNER.—On No dined with the Prince of Wales in the is seen between Sergea



SCOUTS' WORLD JAMBOREE.—The arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Thanksgiving Service at the World Jamboree in Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, in August. In the camp were 50,000 Scouts, representing 42 countries.



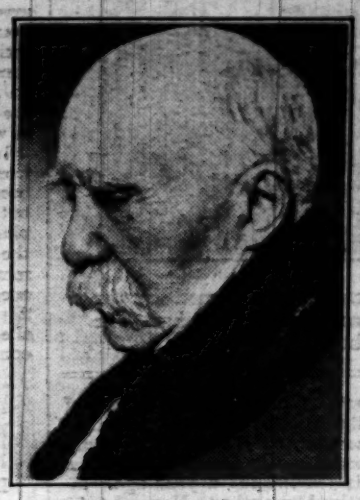
RESCUES IN THE GREAT GALE.—An exceptionally dry summer last year was followed by and violent gales on land and sea early in December. Many wrecks were reported from various photograph shows the sinking Glasgow steamer Volumnia, which was abandoned in mid

STANDING INCIDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

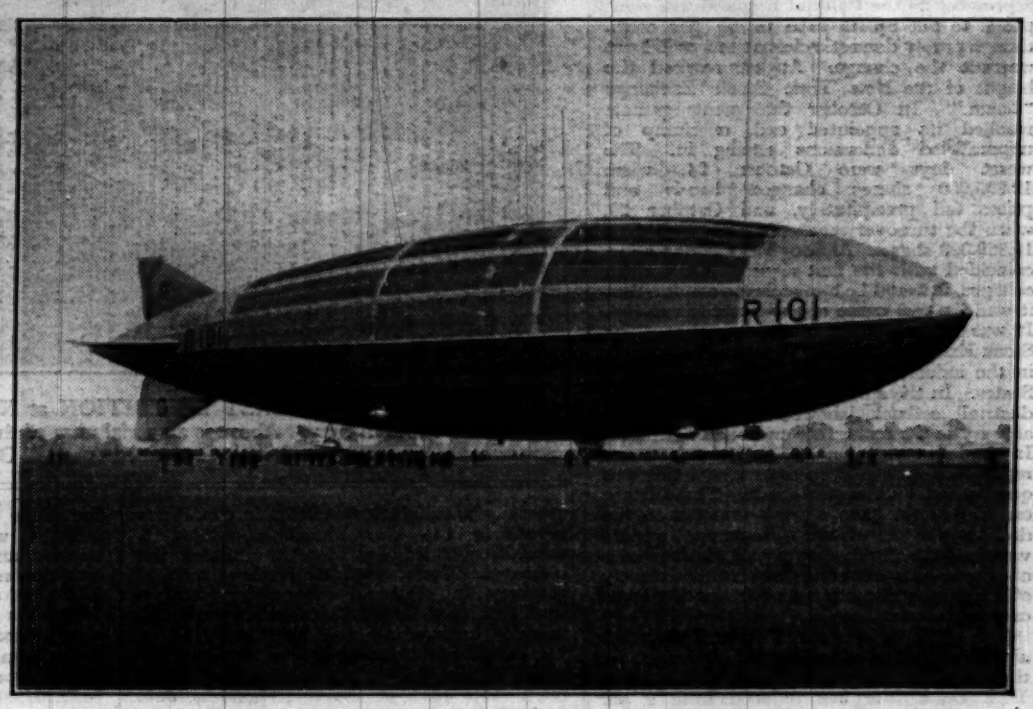
of Palace of the Lateran on February 11 during the ceremony of the signing of the treaty estic was settled. The treaty was signed by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, aly for the first time since 1870, a Roman Pontiff stepped outside the Basilica of St. Peter's wa the Vatican Palace.

THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT'S visit to Brussels in October, when his betrothal to Princess Marie José was officially announced, was marred by an attempt upon his life by an Italian Communist. Our photograph shows the Prince arriving at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, just before the attempted assassination. The wedding will take place this month.

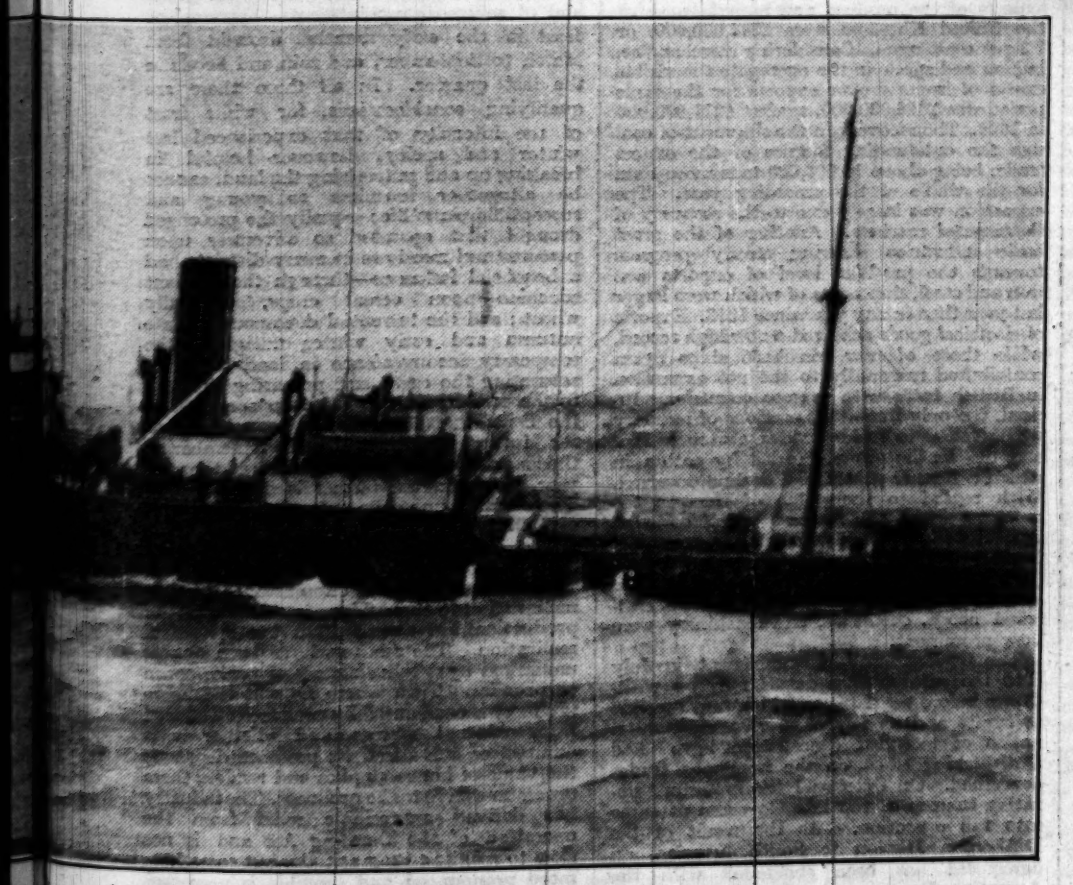
ove 9 over 300 V.C.s from all parts of the Empire e B Gallery of the House of Lords. The Prince nt F. Burman (left) and Lord Gort.



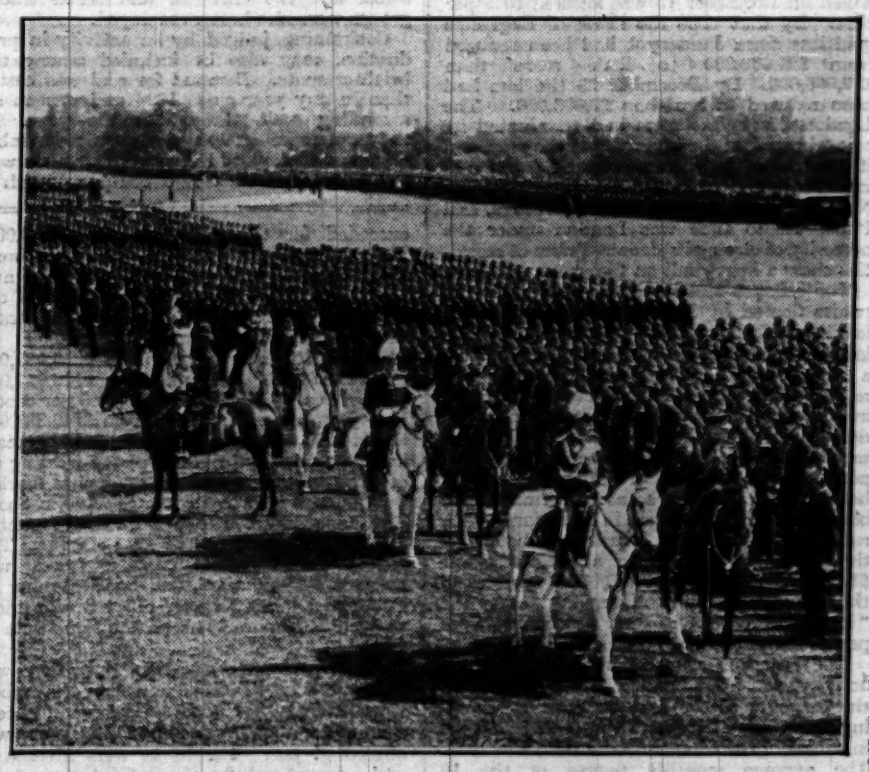
M. CLEMENCEAU, the great French statesman, who died in November at the age of 88. He retired from active politics in 1920.



NEW BRITISH AIRSHIPS.—The State airship R 101 and the R 100 built by the Airship Guarantee Company, the two largest airships in the world, both passed their first flying tests successfully last year. R 101 is seen approaching the mooring tower after being removed from her shed at the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, on October 12.



ettest November on record, with heavy floods, particularly in the South and South-West of England, of the coast, and disasters occurred in mid-ocean, though happily the loss of life was small. Our ic, the crew of 45 being rescued by a volunteer lifeboat crew from the Manchester Regiment.



A POLICE CENTENARY.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Byng, inspecting the parade of Metropolitan Police Force members in Hyde Park when the centenary of the Force was celebrated in May.

FINANCE

In finance there was a series of remarkable events, the majority of an unfavourable nature. The year opened with signs of world-wide monetary stringency, a consequence of the universal speculative movement, which had its origin in the "boom," then entering upon its sixth year, on the New York Stock Exchange. As the year progressed, the speculative mania in America became more intense, and as more and more money was needed to keep it going, monetary stringency became increasingly acute. No speculative movement had such world-wide repercussions as the American security "boom," for it caused a general advance in money rates and brought about an almost complete suspension of foreign lending by the United States. Indeed, she called in short-term funds lent abroad, and by offering high rates for money became a borrower instead of a lender. Gold flowed to America. Europe, herself a borrower, was paradoxically forced into becoming a lender to the United States. Germany, which had in previous years borrowed heavily for working capital and other purposes, felt to the full America's suspension of foreign lending. Money became increasingly dear, and though England and France did their best to relieve the situation, money remained expensive to the end.

Next to Germany, Britain felt the disturbance most. It threw the London money market out of gear. In February Bank rate was advanced from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent., but it failed to check borrowing, for foreigners were, in the absence of any other important centre, compelled to seek finance here. In consequence there was a heavy and persistent drain of gold to foreign countries, the Bank of England's stock being reduced in the 12 months ended October 2 by £37,882,990, bringing the total down to £130,343,588, the lowest level for a long period. It was £25,398,476 less than in April, 1925, when we returned to the gold standard, and £19,656,412 less than the minimum stock which the Cunliffe Committee recommended. On September 26 the Bank of England was compelled to put up its rate to 6½ per cent., though purely domestic circumstances did not warrant the change. August marked the height of the New York Stock Exchange "boom." In October the great gamble reached its appointed end, a slump of unparalleled dimensions setting in. The worst days were October 24, when 12,895,000 shares changed hands and prices fell precipitately, and October 29, when the turnover reached for the first time 16,389,000 shares. Although the Hatry affair coincided with the first signs of the coming collapse, it would be a mistake to assume that it was the real cause of the American slump. It was an excuse rather than a cause. The Stock Exchange "boom" had its foundations in the industrial prosperity of the United States. In the spring the first signs of an industrial setback showed themselves—less activity in the real estate and building trades. In the late summer motor-car manufacturers reported a falling-off in orders, and this was quickly felt by the steel trade. The collapse on Wall-street gave a fresh impetus to the decline, for as Stock Exchange profits vanished the purchasing power of thousands of people was reduced, which immediately affected the luxury trades and, later, ordinary commerce.

The collapse of the "boom" brought about almost instant monetary relief to the world. On October 31 the New York Bank rate was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., and London reduced her rate to 6 per cent., Amsterdam lowering hers from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. A further lowering of the American rate was followed by two further reductions in the British rate, which on December 12 was lowered to 5 per cent. By that time the Bank of England's gold loss since January 1 had been reduced from £25,000,000 to little more than £17,000,000. By December 23 the loss had been reduced to less than £9,000,000. The London Stock Exchange had terminated its own "boom" at the beginning of the year, and it was well equipped to meet the flood of selling which came in the autumn from all parts—New York, Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, and Paris. At no time was London under the necessity of closing its doors. Prices of securities show a heavy fall on the year.

The collapse and liquidation of six companies floated by Mr. Clarence Hatry, with liabilities of about £20,000,000 and a possible loss of about £12,000,000 or £13,000,000, were a serious blow to the Stock Exchange, as regards both its pride and pocket. Owing to irregularities, the Stock Exchange suspended dealings in a number of Hatry shares and securities the settlement in which was postponed until the affairs of the companies had been straightened out so as to permit of the bargains being discharged in accordance with rules of the "House." It is feared that when the settlement takes place a loss of about £1,000,000 will be involved. The troubles of the Inveresk Paper Company and the "Horne" group of cement companies were prominent in the last weeks of the year.

The year was marked by great banking activity, and from January 1 to December 18 the turnover of the London Bankers' Clearing House was £43,558,542,000, or £681,523,000 in excess of the total to December 19 in 1928. The average monthly figures of the 10 London clearing banks have shown expansion. In the summer the advances of these banks

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

exceeded for the first time £1,000,000,000. Their deposits in November were £1,789,039,000, against £1,788,560,000, and advances £989,579,000 (55.3 per cent. of deposits), against £956,643,000 (53.5 per cent.). Bills decreased from £260,590,000 to £233,167,000, investments from £255,987,000 to £249,173,000, and cash from £196,957,000 (11 per cent.) to £189,746,000 (10.6 per cent.). Money at call was reduced from £146,381,000 to £144,271,000. To some extent the increase in advances was the result of the freezing up of loans. Activity in the new capital market was much less owing to the collapse in Stock Exchange values. The total for the 11 months was £248,466,082, against £337,822,647. The general trend of commodity prices was towards a lower level, and on November 30 *The Times* index number of wholesale prices was 130.1, against 138.3 on the same date in 1928.

An important conversion operation was carried out by the Government in November, when a Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, running for a minimum period of 14 years, was offered at par. The terms were attractive, and a record volume of subscriptions was received, the total being £233,000,000, of which £154,000,000 was in cash and £79,000,000 in Treasury Bonds.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

In industry and commerce 1929 was a more active year than 1928. Some important sections of trade, it is true, failed to share in the improvement and remained very depressed, but on the whole the industrial situation for the greater part of the year was better, with a reduction in unemployment, an increase of production in several of the basic industries, and an expansion in the value of both imports and exports.

The Board of Trade's index of production for each of the first three quarters of the year was:—March, 110·3 (1928, 109·3); June, 111·9 (1928, 103·6); September, 110·3 (1928, 100·2). These figures show that production was more steadily maintained than in 1928; the index, too, was higher than for either 1927 or 1924, the two other years for which comparable figures are available.

The chief contribution to this increased production was made by the metal and constructional group of industries. The output of steel reached a very high level, but the production of pig iron, although better than in any year since 1920, was still considerably less than before the War. The policy of reorganization in the iron and steel industry continued to make progress, and several important fusions of steel interests, including those of Dorman, Long and Co., and Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., were announced. In some sections foreign competition continued severe, and in view of the generally unsatisfactory economic conditions prevailing the Government appointed a committee of inquiry into the state of the industry. There was a further marked recovery in electrical engineering, and a smaller relative improvement in shipbuilding, marine engineering and motor vehicles. The work under construction at the shipyards at the end of September was 33 per cent. more than at the corresponding date in 1928, but the year's work, apart from the serious decline in warship building, was again considerably less than before the War. Some notable foreign engineering and electrical contracts were secured. The non-ferrous metal and the chemical and allied trades groups were also better employed.

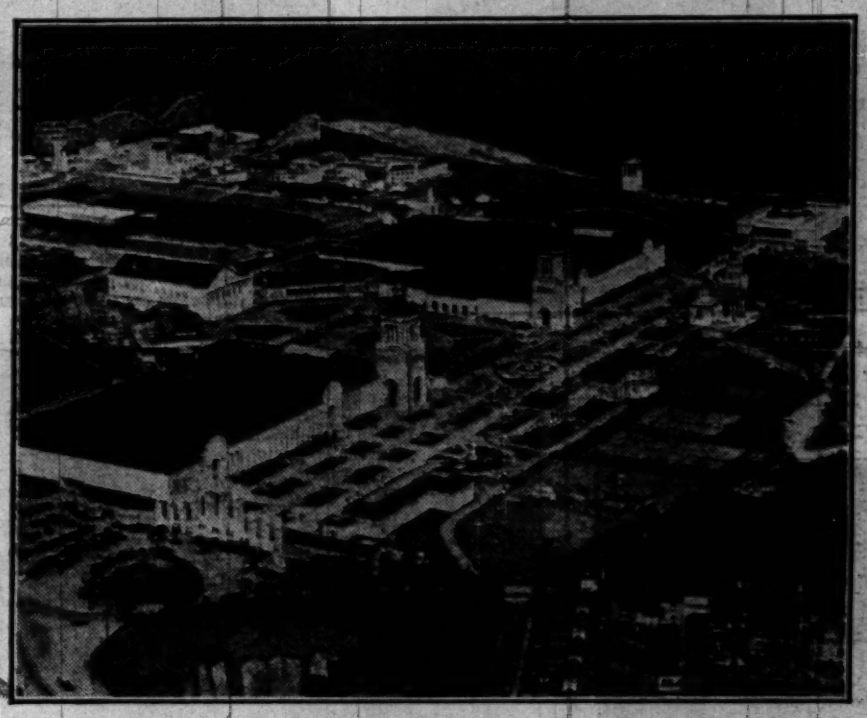
Coalmining, judged by its activity in production, may also be included among the brighter spots. Demand for coal was better than in any year since 1924 and was on an ascending scale throughout the year. In the September quarter the average number of persons employed in coalmining showed a net increase of 31,300 compared with a year ago. During the year existing marketing schemes were overhauled or new ones propounded in the various coal producing areas, and in December the Government introduced legislation on this subject and also on hours and conditions of work in the mines. The building industry, although showing somewhat sharper fluctuations than in 1928, continued fairly active.

The other side of the industrial picture was provided by the cotton industry, in which almost unrelieved depression prevailed, while little alteration occurred in the position of other important textiles. The wool textile trade was adversely affected by a protracted dispute over wages. The difficulties of the cotton industry continued to excite much public discussion. In August there was a brief stoppage of work owing to the employers enforcing a claim for 12½ per cent. wage reduction; the dispute was settled by an arbitration award of a reduction of 6½ per cent. and the Government subsequently appointed a committee of inquiry into the state of the industry. The cause of "rationalization" continued to be championed by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which is engaged in the task of examining the position of a large number of mills with the view to their ultimate absorption.

Unemployment statistics reflected in some degree these general tendencies in the staple industries; the usual seasonal rise in the later months was, however, more marked than in 1928. On November 25 there were estimated to be approximately 246,100 more insured persons in employment than a year before, the total figure being estimated at 10,173,000. During the same month the average number of persons, wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and casuals, on the registers of unemployment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,267,520, against 1,364,465 a year ago.

Imports for the 11 months to November 30 were valued at £1,115,000,000, or 1.8 per cent. more than for the corresponding period of 1928; exports of imported goods amounted to £101,000,000, or 8 per cent. less; and exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom were £671,000,000, or 1.3 per cent. more. Considering merchandise, bullion and specie in the aggregate the visible excess of imports over exports for the same period was £316,000,000, against £311,000,000 in 1928. The recovery in the shipment of coal was the outstanding feature of the export trade, being about 10,000,000 tons more than for the whole of the preceding year. The expansion was largely due to the recovery of Continental markets. Another of the great basic industries showing steady progress towards the pre-War level of exports was iron and steel, shipments of which were larger last year than in any year since 1913. Exports of electrical goods achieved a new high record, while those of new merchant ships again contributed materially to the net expansion in British trade with oversea countries. Indeed, the only important sections of industry which failed to make headway were leather and the textile group, headed by cotton, in which a further substantial decline occurred. With regard to the value of imports the greater part of the increase which occurred was in articles wholly or mainly manufactured; among these, non-ferrous metals (largely for use in further manufacture), motor spirit, motor-car parts and accessories, electrical goods, chemicals, and machinery were very prominent.

The Government's announcement in July that the safeguarding duties may be withdrawn before the dates on which they are due to expire and its refusal to give substantial notice of intended cancellation have had a disturbing effect on the numerous trades concerned. On October 1 the important derating scheme of the late Government came into full operation. As the result of the D'Abernon Mission to South America, an agreement has been concluded with the Argentine Government whereby the latter agrees to purchase from this country during the next two years manufactured goods to the value of £8,000,000.



THE NORTH-EAST COAST EXHIBITION at Newcastle was opened by the Prince of Wales in May. Above is an aerial view of the grounds and buildings. The exhibition remained open till October.

LABOUR

The movement towards industrial cooperation made notable progress during the year. At a meeting on December 19 of representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and the Federation of British Industries, a permanent method of consultation and cooperation was unanimously approved.

Two of the wage movements of the year had a political diversion. The unions in the woollen textile industry supported an application for a protective tariff on light dress fabrics. The committee of inquiry presented its report to the Unionist Government shortly before the General Election. After the change of Government it became known that the imposition of a duty would not be entertained. Even before then some sections of employers were insisting that wages must be reduced. First in the Dewsbury and Batley area and then in the Calder Valley reductions were made either without a struggle or after only a half-hearted resistance. At the beginning of December Colne Valley firms gave notice of a reduction. In the meanwhile several efforts to get a wage settlement throughout the industry were unsuccessful.

In the coalmining industry the termination of the South Wales wages agreement at the end of December and the possibility of the agreements in other districts being ended at short notice in the New Year had to be considered in relation to the Government's decision to reduce the maximum length of the legal working day in mines from eight hours to 7½. The Government's Bill was introduced in the middle of December. It was decided in South Wales that the existing agreement should be continued until the reduction of working time was made and in the other districts concerned there was tacit agreement upon the same course. There was prolonged uncertainty as to whether the Miners' Federation would be satisfied with anything exceeding a seven-hour day, but the more moderate counsels prevailed, and Mr. Herbert Smith, who was not prepared to accept from a Labour Government less than he had demanded from a Unionist Government, resigned.

A lock-out of the cotton operatives in August was the one serious disturbance of the peace of industry. Work was stopped for three weeks. A settlement was reached by arbitration. The Court awarded a reduction of 12½ per cent. from the standard piece price lists, which was equal to a reduction of current wages by 6½ per cent. There was a preliminary agreement to accept the Court's finding, but the weavers were dissatisfied and at the end of the year were considering the advisability of applying for an increase of wages. They were warned by the operative spinners that a sectional revision of wages would not be tolerated.

In substitution for a claim by the shipyard workers, which was refused, the employers brought in a scheme of standard wages for both the skilled and the unskilled men paid on plain time rates. The scheme, which had the merit of increasing the wages of many men and decreasing the wages of none, was accepted. It was agreed in October that the 2½ per cent. reduction of wages accepted by the railwaymen in July of 1928 should be continued until next May and then cease.

AGRICULTURE

In agriculture 1929 has been unfruitful of any considerable degree of prosperity to balance different forms of depression. The industry has experienced a troubled and unsatisfactory year, a year of extremes and of severe disappointments—extremes of frost in the early months, drought from March to September, and rain and floods in the last quarter. In all three there are qualifying considerations, for while frost of the intensity of that experienced last winter and spring, however helpful in breaking up and pulverizing the land, cannot be altogether harmless to young and susceptible plant life; equally the prolonged drought that operated so adversely upon pastures and meadows in many districts had a beneficial influence—through the brilliant sunshine—upon cereal crops, especially wheat; and the torrential downpours in late autumn and early winter mitigated the temporary inconvenience in land work by saturating the earth and preparing the way to the refilling of the dried-up springs. In the belief that the soil has been improved for future production and remembering the singularly pleasant conditions of the past year, however, the farmer is disinclined to dwell unduly upon the unfavourable features of 1929.

The domain of marketing presents an altogether different picture and prospect. The compensating circumstances that mellowed the hardships in the work of production are absent from the sphere of realization. The markets have been almost unmarked by a relieving ray of performance or promise. Turn where he will the home producer is confronted by produce introduced from external sources, and whether it is dumped or subsidized its presence depresses the value of home supplies and renders them unremunerative to the producer. The industry has derived appreciable relief from the operation of the Derating Act and is not slow to manifest its gratitude, but something more pronounced and tangible is necessary if home production of food is to continue on the present scale, as a safeguard against national deficiency and as an advantageous source of healthy and helpful employment.

PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS

The end of a year of intense interest in political affairs finds the Labour Party again in office—still without an absolute Parliamentary majority, but in a much better position than during the short-lived Parliament of 1924. Then Labour was but the second largest party, depending for its existence as a Government upon the benevolent support of the Liberals. Now it is the largest party in the State, and can only be removed from office by the united opposition of the Conservatives and Liberals. At the moment the particular strength of the Labour Government is that neither section of the Opposition favours an early appeal to the country. There is general agreement that the 1924 to 1929 Parliament was too long, but there is equal agreement that the life of the present House of Commons must not be too short.

When the last Government gave a pledge that the General Election would not take place until the new electorate which Parliament had created by giving the franchise to women at the age of 21 could be consulted, it condemned the Parliament to live for some months longer than was desirable. The new register could not be ready until May and the certainty that the General Election could not take place before the middle of that month produced an atmosphere of lethargy and unreality. Ministers were tired; a jaded House of Commons did what was necessary to wind up its affairs, and then everybody waited for the end. The result of the appeal to the electorate proved deeply disappointing to the Conservative Party. The greatest majority of modern times crumbled away, and for the first time in its history Labour found itself the largest party in the House of Commons. At the Dissolution the strength of the parties was: Conservatives, 400; Labour, 162; Liberals, 46; and Independents, 7. At the end of the year the position is as follows:—Labour, 290; Conservatives, 260; Liberals, 59; and Independents, 6.

The easy course is to blame the new electorate for the upheaval in the fortunes of the Conservative Party, but no satisfactory evidence for this belief has yet been adduced. Reviewing the situation after an interval of six months there seems to be little doubt that the Conservatives never succeeded in catching the imagination of the nation. They had a remarkably good record of work done during the previous five years, but the record was badly displayed. The programme for the future was not sufficiently concrete or attractive and the party slogan of "Safety First," which appeared on nearly every hoarding in the land and was intended as a reminder of the General Strike of 1926, made little appeal to the nation. The Labour Party fought the election on a policy contained in its "Labour and the Nation" manifesto, and disappointed some of its more full-blooded supporters by keeping "Socialism in our time" in the background. The Liberals made a desperate effort to stage a "come-back." Mr. Lloyd George launched a great campaign in which he undertook, if returned to power, to reduce the figures of unemployment to normal proportions in one year without adding fresh burdens to the National Exchequer. Five hundred Liberal candidates went forward and large sums of money were spent. The great adventure met with little success. The Parliamentary Party gained notable accessions by the return of men of experience like Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. George Lambert, and Sir Tudor Walters, but they have fewer than 60 members in a House of 615.

As soon as the result of the General Election was known Mr. Baldwin tendered his resignation to the King and Mr. MacDonald accepted the invitation to form a Government. Some of his colleagues, including Sir Austen Chamberlain, urged the Conservative leader that it was his duty to face Parliament, and Mr. Lloyd George has twitted him with putting Labour in office before consulting the Liberals. But Mr. Baldwin did not hesitate. He took the view that if the country had given a verdict at all it was a verdict for the Labour Party, and he refused to stand in their way for a minute longer than was necessary. The second Labour Cabinet was quickly formed. It included most of those who had served with Mr. MacDonald in 1924, but among the newcomers were Lord Sankey, Mr. William Graham, who obtained well-deserved promotion for his work at the Treasury, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman member of a British Cabinet. As his Attorney-General the Prime Minister secured the services of Sir William Jowitt, who had been returned as a Liberal for Preston a few days earlier and afterwards won the seat again as a Labour member. Mr. J. H. Thomas was appointed Lord Privy Seal to take special charge of the problem of unemployment, with the help of Mr. Lansbury and Sir Oswald Mosley. Soon after his appointment Mr. Thomas went to Canada to study the possibilities of the Dominion for himself.

The Labour Government met Parliament for the first time in June, and Mr. Baldwin at once gave an assurance that his party would indulge in no fractious opposition, an undertaking which has been faithfully adhered to. In the King's Speech the Government outlined a heavy programme of work which it would ask Parliament to do in the first Session, which it was proposed should run until July, 1930. In the early months of its existence the new Ministry was more closely concerned with foreign than domestic affairs. General Dawes, the new American Ambassador, had arrived in England before the new Parliament met, and conversations were begun at once between him and the Prime Minister on the subject of the reduction of naval armaments. They made such good progress that later in the year it was possible for the Prime Minister to send invitations for a Five Power Conference to meet in London and to make a notable visit to President Hoover at Washington. At the Hague Conference all three British representatives did good work. Mr. Snowden won the approval of the whole nation by the successful fight he made to secure a modification of those features of the Young Report which pressed too heavily on this country. Mr. Henderson was largely responsible for the decision to begin the immediate evacuation of the Allied troops from the Rhine, and Mr. William Graham negotiated an agreement by which Italy agreed to buy 1,000,000 tons of coal a year from this country. The Government's first effort to secure a resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia broke down, but conversations were afterwards resumed, a protocol was signed and Sir E. Ovey appointed British Ambassador at Moscow. The Government also announced in its early days that it would sign the Optional Clause and the Washington Hours Convention.

THE LABOUR CABINET photographed in the garden of No. 10, Downing-street. Left to right: seated, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Snowden, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, Lord Passfield, Lord Sankey, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Standing, Mr. G. Lansbury, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir C. P. Trevelyan, Miss Bondfield, Lord Thomson, Mr. T. Shaw, Mr. A. Greenwood, Mr. Noel Buxton, Mr. W. Graham, and Mr. W. Adamson.

At the end of July Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, informed the House of Commons that the Government had accepted the resignation of Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner of Egypt, and he added that the telegram which had been sent to Lord Lloyd was of such a character that most people would have accepted it as an invitation to resign. A few days later the text of a draft agreement between this country and Egypt was issued, which proposed the termination of the military occupation of Egypt and the withdrawal of the British troops to the Suez Canal Zone, and which undertook to support Egypt's application for admission to the League of Nations. Sir Percy Loraine was appointed as Lord Lloyd's successor. There was considerable criticism of the Government's decision to slow down the construction of the Singapore Naval Base, particularly when it became known that the Dominions had not been consulted; and for a few days there was an ill-advised and ill-informed agitation over the issue of a proclamation by the Viceroy of India, who had paid a visit to England earlier in the year, in which the expression "Dominion status" was used. Happily the agitation was soon suppressed and did not interfere with the work of the Statutory Commission which is now nearing completion.

It was obvious from the outset of the new Parliament that the difficulties of the Government would lie in the field of domestic rather than foreign politics, and it was soon found that pledges given during the period of opposition are a distinct embarrassment. The King's Speech made it clear that two domestic subjects, unemployment and the condition of the mining industry, would occupy most of Parliament's time in its first Session and in each case pledges had been given which could not be fully honoured, to the disappointment of some of the more vocal of the Government's supporters. Mr. J. H. Thomas at once set to work on his difficult task of accelerating schemes for the relief of unemployment; and the left wing of the Labour Party demanded that the policy of work or maintenance should be put into immediate operation. The Labour standard of unemployment relief had been put at a pound a week for a man, ten shillings for his wife, and five shillings for each dependent child, and a new scale on these lines was pressed upon the Government with considerable vigour. The campaign broke down for the reason that Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated bluntly that the money could not be found either from the National Exchequer or from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which was at that time nearly 40 millions in debt. But the Government produced two measures dealing with unemployment insurance and the critical position of the fund. The first increased the Government contribution from two-fifths to one-half of the aggregate amount of the joint contributions of the employer and the worker, and this Bill has already been passed into law. The second, which has passed the House of Commons but is still before the House of Lords, makes a number of important changes. The age of entry into insurance is to be reduced to 15 when the school leaving age is raised from 14 to 15, as the Government intend shall be the case in April, 1931. While there is not the general increase in benefits for which many Labour members hoped, the weekly payments to some of the younger classes and to the wives of unemployed men is to be increased. The "genuinely seeking work" condition had been entirely remodelled as the result of a serious revolt by the Labour back bench members which compelled the Government to withdraw the original clause in the Bill, but the Government stood firm against the proposal to reduce the waiting period for benefit from six to three days.

The state of the mining industry has been a matter of continuous anxiety for the Government. During the election campaign a pledge was given that the Labour Party would repeal the Eight Hours Act which was passed as a temporary measure during the dispute in 1926, and the Cabinet was called on at once by the Miners' Federation to honour the pledge. The economic condition of the industry made such a step impossible, and for three or four months Mr Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, was engaged in conferences with both sides in the industry to see what steps could be taken to help it. The result was the production of the Coal Mines Bill in the closing weeks of the year. It reduced the working day to seven hours and a half with one winding-time. It established a National Board to deal with wages and conditions in the industry and it set up a national marketing scheme under which the amount of coal produced in each pit may be rationed, the selling price may be fixed, and a levy may be raised on any class of coal to enable other classes (such as that required for the export trade or for the heavy industries) to be sold at a lower figure. The Bill was hotly attacked by both wings of the Opposition, but it was given a second reading by a majority of eight votes with the hint that severe alterations might be made when the Committee stage arrives. The Government have also promised a second measure empowering them to acquire privately owned mineral royalties.

A number of other domestic matters were mentioned in the King's Speech, but little definite progress with any of them can be reported. So far the new Government have not found an opportunity to produce their agricultural policy, though they have been pressed to do so repeatedly. A Speaker's Conference under the chairmanship of Lord Ullswater has been set up to study the subject of electoral reform; there is a Royal Commission at work on the licensing laws; special committees are studying the depressed state of the cotton and the iron and steel industries, and the Government are considering the possibility of a vast scheme for the co-ordination of London passenger traffic under public ownership. Apart from the coal and unemployment Bills the only measure of first rate importance to make any real progress was the Act to increase the number of widows who are entitled to benefit under the contributory pensions scheme. Bills dealing with factory law, the Washington Eight Hours Convention, slum clearance, the preservation of London squares and open spaces, and amendments of the Trade Disputes Act have had to wait for a more propitious season.

CIVIL AVIATION

Steady progress towards the ideal of Imperial air communications linking together the British Commonwealth of Nations has been achieved. On the last day of March the first England-India air mail service started, carrying as a passenger to Egypt the then Secretary of State for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, and as a through return passenger a director of Imperial Airways, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, who travelled 10,000 miles in 15 days, spending less than 24 hours at Karachi before embarking on the first inward air mail, which arrived at Croydon on time.

It was hoped to extend the service from Karachi to Delhi, and possibly Calcutta, before the close of the year, and the first objective was achieved. Agreement was reached with the various interests for the development of a Through Africa route, and the first section from Cairo to East Africa should be opened before next spring and the last section to South Africa by next September. An ambitious scheme to develop internal aviation in Great Britain has made a promising beginning by the inauguration of National Flying Services, Limited, a public company, which, with Government support, aims at establishing 22 aerodromes and 100 landing grounds in the country within three years. It already has a flourishing headquarters at Hanworth, with a large country club and nearly 30 aircraft engaged in training pupils, while provincial aerodromes are being formed. The movement has drawn support from a propaganda tour last summer of Sir Alan Cobham, who visited over 100 towns, flew 60,000 miles and carried 40,000 people, many of them municipal officials, in an effort to arouse towns to the necessity of reserving land for air ports. He received material financial assistance from Sir Charles Wakefield, whose generosity enabled 10,000 school children to enjoy the novelty of air travel. Much remains to be done, for only four towns have yet fully licensed air ports. These are Blackpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Hull; a fifth air port at Bristol was nearly complete at the close of the year.

British air transport has held for some years a record of complete immunity from fatal accident, but it was broken this year by three disasters to air liners of Imperial Airways. A twin engine passenger machine, after experiencing partial engine failure over the Channel, struggled back to within three miles of shore before making a forced landing in the water; the crew were saved, but seven out of the 11 passengers were drowned. In September an England-India air mail machine, landing in the dark at Jask Aerodrome, Persia, with lighted flares under the wing tips, caught fire and three lives were lost; and in October, on the Mediterranean section of the same air mail route, one of the flying boats, striving to maintain the service in a furious gale, was forced down by partial engine failure on to the tempestuous seas. It lived for some hours and was actually taken in tow by an Italian steamer, but suddenly disappeared, taking with it a crew of three and four passengers. New and improved aircraft were added to the fleet during the year, and orders placed for four-engined machines carrying 40 passengers with a degree of luxury not yet attained anywhere in the world. A notable Imperial flight was made by Captain C. D. Barnard, who, accompanied by the Duchess of Bedford, in August flew from England to India and back in eight days as a demonstration of fast transport. For this performance he received the Britannia Medal of the Royal Aero Club. Captain Kingsford Smith, after one unfortunate start, succeeded in flying with two companions from Australia to England in 12 days 14 hours; and flying the other way two Australians, Flight Lieutenant Moir and Flying Officer Owen, bridged the gap between the Mother Country and the Antipodes in an air freight carrier, crashing in the dark on reaching the Australian coast. A further impetus to private and sporting flying was given by the action of the Prince of Wales in purchasing his own light aeroplane and appointing an officer of the Royal Air Force Reserve as his personal pilot; while Lady Bailey completed in January a remarkable air tour of some 18,000 miles from England to Cape Town and back by the West Coast route. There are now 174 privately-owned aircraft in Great Britain. The Aircraft Operating Company, specialists in air survey, were awarded a contract to survey 63,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia, the biggest contract in area ever given to a commercial firm.

The International Aero Show was held at Olympia in July. In October the first of the two new British airships, R 101, was launched from Cardington and in the next month withstood gales up to 83 m.p.h., made a 30-hour cruise over England and generally proved herself thoroughly sound from a technical and constructional point of view. The other ship, R 100, built by the Airship Guarantee Company, left her shed at Howden on December 16, and after two flights was housed at Cardington for examination.

Abroad, the German Dornier DO.x, the largest flying boat yet built and weighing 50 tons, flew with 169 people, and the Atlantic was flown again from America to Spain.

THE SERVICES

THE NAVY

The shadow of further retrenchment hung over the Navy during 1929, and the substance of past economy was felt. In March Estimates for £55,865,000—a decrease of £1,435,000—were presented, accompanied by a new programme for three cruisers, nine destroyers, six submarines, a net-layer, and six sloops. Only two sloops, the Fowey and Shoreham, have yet been begun. On July 24 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated in the House of Commons that no steps would be taken to proceed with this programme until the matter has received further consideration. Of the 1928 programme he also announced that all work on the cruisers Surrey and Northumberland was to be suspended, contracts for the submarine depôt ship Maidstone and the submarines Royalist and Rupert cancelled, and work on other ships slowed down. As a result there was at the end of the year no cruiser on the stocks at any yard, fewer submarines and other vessels than last year, and the period of building (and ultimate cost) for individual ships tended to increase.

Vessels of earlier programmes completed during the year were the four cruisers of the "London" class, for the Mediterranean; the sloops Bridgewater and Sandwich, for China; and four submarines of the "Odin" class and their depôt ship Medway, also for China. These all replaced ships in commission. Vessels launched during the year included the Dorsetshire, at Portsmouth, on January 29, and the Exeter, at Devonport, on July 18; the flotilla leader Codrington, on August 8, and seven of the eight destroyers of the "A" class, all in private yards; and six submarines of the "P" class, the Parthian at Chatham and the rest by contract. Ships laid down during 1929 were the flotilla leader Keith, eight destroyers of the Beagle class, four submarines of the "R" class, and four sloops, the Penzance and Hastings at Devonport and the Folkestone and Scarborough by contract. The laying down of the gunboat Falcon was postponed.

In the new Cabinet formed in June by Mr. MacDonald Mr. A. V. Alexander became First Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, whose services were recognized by his being raised to the peerage. Mr. C. G. Aramon returned to the post he held in the 1924 Ministry, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, and was granted a seat on the Board and made senior to the Civil Lord, in which post Mr. G. H. Hall succeeded Earl Stanhope. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden was placed on the retired list on July 31, but in the special circumstances of the year continued in office as First Sea Lord. At Devonport Dockyard Vice-Admiral Oliver Backhouse was reappointed Admiral Superintendent on retirement, and the tenure of the Superintendents at all three home yards was extended beyond two years. Economies were made in the Naval Staff at the Admiralty, and the number of divisions or sections reduced from nine to six. The Assistant Chief of Naval Staff ceased to be a member of the Board.

Four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth type were brought home from the Mediterranean in November and added to the Atlantic Fleet. The Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets met, as usual since the War, for combined exercises in March off the Balearic Islands. In the autumn Atlantic Fleet practices off the coast of Scotland were witnessed by the First Lord; and the Mediterranean Fleet cruised to various foreign ports, including Constantinople for the first time since peace was signed with Turkey. The cruisers Caradoc and Durban cruised in South American waters and the Colombo off British Columbia. The Fleet Air Arm continued its training and development, and a noteworthy achievement was the finding by H.M.S. Eagle of the Spanish seaplane Numancia off the Azores on June 25, after it had been four days adrift. Disturbances in Palestine at the end of August led to the dispatch of the Barham, Sussex, Courageous, and destroyers, and the landing of parties at Jaffa and Haifa. In China the services of British warships were requested on various occasions for the protection of threatened nationals.

The *personnel* of the Navy voted in 1929 was 99,800, a reduction of 2,000 on 1928, and in addition to the entry of fewer officers at Dartmouth College and in H.M.S. Erebus, all recruiting was stopped for about three months from January 28. Another special retirement scheme for lieutenant-commanders over 40 was introduced on May 3 and was open for six months. Changes in uniform included the restoration of full dress, as from July 1, 1930, for all officers of commander's rank and above; and the decision to discontinue the use of the white coat from January 1, 1932. The May entry of cadets for engineering at Keyham has been abolished, as has also the direct entry of secondary schoolboys into the advanced class for training for higher ratings. The Naval Canteen Service (branch of the N.A.A.F.I.) continued its good work, and took over on July 1 the canteens of the R.M. Division and H.M.S. Excellent. Accidents involving loss of life during the year were the sinking of submarine H47 in collision off Fishguard on July 9, when 24 officers and men perished; and a gun explosion in H.M.S. Devonshire off Skiathos on July 26, when a marine officer and 16 other ranks were killed and about eight others were injured.

Reductions in the Australian Navy were found necessary by financial stringency, and included the paying off of the destroyer Swordsman and depôt ship Platypus, the transfer of the Brisbane to a lower class of reserve, and the sale of old "River" class destroyers. The return to England in December of the Diomede, one of the two New Zealand cruisers, obliged a stoppage of recruiting there, as only one cruiser will be maintained during 1930-31. Canada ordered two destroyers in England, the Skeena and Saguenay, to replace the Champlain and Vancouver. India likewise ordered a sloop, the Hindustan, for her reconstituted Marine, a squadron of which made its first cruise under Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn in April and May. The decision, announced on November 13 by Mr. Alexander, to "slow down" work in progress at Singapore was received with disappointment in the Dominions, which had given or promised nearly one-half the cost.

For the first year since his accession King George was unable to visit his Fleet. The Duke of Gloucester, who visited Japan with the Garter Mission, travelled from Hongkong to Tokyo in H.M.S. Suffolk. On March 18, acting on medical advice, Prince George retired from active participation in the work of the Navy.

THE ARMY

The change of Government in the summer brought a notable decision affecting the Army as a whole and the Rhine force in particular. Orders were issued to terminate the Occupation, and by the middle of December the British Army command in Germany had been dissolved. An interesting feature of the final evacuation was furnished by the fact that the evacuating rearguard, consisting of the 2nd Battalions of The Royal Fusiliers and The Hampshire Regiment, were in the 29th Division, one of three selected to lead the way into Germany in December 1918. The departure of the Army was accompanied by warm tributes from the population, and it is agreed that no force of occupation in military history ever achieved such a clean record of unimpeachable conduct. The withdrawal from the Rhineland had an important reaction at home, as the return of the troops permitted the re-formation of the 5th Division, which had been dissolved after the Irish change and scattered owing to lack of barrack accommodation in England. The necessity of stationing troops in Germany allowed time for the construction of fresh quarters at Catterick, where the camp was completed during the year, and the 5th Division H.Q. came into being there during November, thus adding another Division to the striking force stationed at home.

With regard to Oversea organization, the two China commands with a reduced force were amalgamated into one under Major-General J. W. Sandilands with H.Q. at Hongkong and Area H.Q. at Shanghai and Tientsin. Major-General H. L. Pritchard was sent to command in Malaya, but the Singapore military expenditure was held up pending a further review of the general situation. A tentative proposal of the Government foreshadowed a reduction of the strength in Egypt. The feasibility of this reform was somewhat discounted by the outbreak in Palestine, where control was quickly gained by the prompt dispatch of near troops from Egypt. A selection was made for the chief command in India, the choice falling on General Sir Philip W. Chetwode; and Major-Generals J. E. S. Brind, W. H. S. Nickerson, B. R. Kirwan and O. H. Deland-Osborne were selected as artillery, medical and ordnance chiefs and for a district command respectively.

The transformation of the Army to a mechanized basis will be aided by the retention of Field-Marshal Sir George Milne for an extended term as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and his tenure will thus cover the most important period of change. On Salisbury Plain in September he held two War Office Exercises towards elucidating the problem of the modern organization of a Division of Combat Troops and arriving at a decision on the equipment of cavalry and its role with the mobile troops. In the first case two experimental infantry brigades took the field, each made up of three infantry battalions, one light tank battalion and a battery of 3in. mortars, and armoured machine gun carriers, and a test was also made of mixed types in tank battalions; in the second case two cavalry regiments at war strength were given 3·7in. howitzer artillery and swift scout cars, and three types of machine gun carriers for trial. India began a four-years programme of mechanical changes in keeping with the developments at home; a Master-General of the Ordnance was made, and a new Directorate of Technical Organization formed.

The disappearance of the horse was carried a further stage in the process of mechanization, and the horse companies of the R.A.S.C. were almost entirely eliminated and the mechanical side increased in relation to artillery, engineers, transport, signals, infantry and cavalry. The problem of supplying a mechanized army with petrol, oil and spare parts also engaged attention as the basic factor in the existence of such a force in the field. The production by the Army of its own mechanics and tradesmen was continued satisfactorily by the training of a large number of boys; and the preparation of soldiers for civil life made progress, including the annual training of 500 men from India. General education kept to the high level of previous years.

The Army estimates were for £40,545,000, being a reduction of £505,000, and there was a decrease of 3,000 men down to 150,500 Regulars, excluding India's 60,000, and the total establishment with Territorials and Reservists was 470,727. The Reserve rose by 15,000, and is now up to 120,000, but the Supplementary Reserve is short, especially in officer ranks. A close financial survey resulted in economies being effected in various establishments, in oversea garrisons, hospitals, works, and Territorial Army costs.

The changes in *personnel* at the War Office included the appointment of Mr. Tom Shaw as Secretary for War, Earl De La Warr as Parliamentary Under Secretary, Mr. E. Shinwell as Financial Secretary, Lieutenant-General H. B. Fawcus as Director-General, Army Medical Services, Major-Generals W. W. Pitt-Taylor as Director of Recruiting and Organization, F. A. Wilson as Inspector of Artillery, C. W. Macleod, Inspector R.A.S.C., J. H. Bruche as Australian Representative, E. Gibb, Director of Supplies and Transport, and W. S. Anthony, Director of Veterinary Services; W. M. St. G. Kirke selected for the new 5th Division, and H. H. S. Knox to leave the War Office for the 3rd Division command, and to be succeeded by Sir Hugh Elles. Major General A. G. Wauchope was sent to take over the Northern Ireland District; Major General W. H. Bartholomew became Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, and Lieutenant-General Sir Percy P. de B. Radcliffe was chosen as the next G.O.C.-in-Chief for the Scottish Command. The principal honour of the year was the viscounty conferred on Field-Marshal Lord Plumer on the completion of his successful administration in Palestine. The number of field-marshals suffered reduction by the death of Marshal Foch; three famous Army commanders passed away in the persons of Generals Lord Horne, Sir Charles Monro and Sir John Maxwell, while the medical chief of the War, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Sloggett, and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stopford, a Gallipoli Corps Commander, died.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army completed 21 years of existence in April; and its first Director-General, Sir Henry Mackinnon, died a few days before the anniversary. The changes in the senior commands included the appointment of Major-Generals H. R. Peck to the 44th (Home Counties) Division, and W. H. Beach to the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division, and the selection of Major-Generals W. J. Maxwell-Scott, Sir Ivo L. B. Vesey, and Sir Reginald S. May for command of the 52nd, 48th, and 49th Divisions respectively. Camp training reached a high standard, and during the year each battalion converted one company to a machine gun basis. This will mean a reduction in the establishments now being framed for 1930 of 52 men per battalion. The average strength has been under 140,000, or a shortage of 40,000. During the year 28,187 men were attested. The O.T.C. was well reported on, and the Territorial Cadet Force maintained its good standard.

AIR RESCUES FROM KABUL.—Among the many stirring incidents during the troublous times in Afghanistan was the rescue of women and children from the Legations in Kabul by R.A.F. aeroplanes. Our picture shows Lady Humphrys after her arrival at Peshawar aerodrome. Altogether the R.A.F. rescued 585 people.

THE AIR FORCE

The outstanding events of the Service year of the Royal Air Force have been the smooth and efficient way in which the Vickers Victoria troop carriers of the Middle East Command were flown to the North-West Frontier of India and, operating over the mountains which separate India from Afghanistan rescued from Kabul 585 persons of many nationalities; and the remarkable victory of a Service team in the contest for the Schneider Trophy over the Solent last September. Great Britain not only retained the Trophy, but set up new records for the 100 kilometres; each of the three British machines finished, whereas only one of the Italians was so fortunate. Later a new world's speed record of 357.7 m.p.h. was made by Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar, the officer commanding the British team, in the Supermarine-Rolls Royce seaplane which had won the contest. Then Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams, with Flight Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins as his second pilot and navigator, achieved a long-frustrated ambition, that of flying non-stop to India in just over 48 hours. They used a special Fairey long-distance monoplane with a Napier Lion engine of 530 h.p., and only unexpected head winds in the Persian Gulf prevented their breaking the world's record for the longest distance flown non-stop. They actually flew about 4,130 miles and were officially credited for record purposes with 3,950 miles. The same officers and machine in December set out to break the new record of some 5,000 miles by flying to South Africa, and when all was going well crashed into a hillside near Tunis in the dark, both officers being killed.

There have been no outstanding military operations during the year, but the work of policing the Empire has quietly proceeded, and the Empire defences have been strengthened by the permanent stationing of the Far East Flight, which flew to Australia and Hong-kong, at Singapore and the establishment of another flying-boat squadron at Basra, in the Persian Gulf.

The expansion of the Royal Air Force still proceeds slowly under the pressure of economy. The main increase authorized during the year was three more squadrons of the Auxiliary Air Force, to be formed in London, in the West Riding, and in the County of Durham.

Marshal of the Air Force Sir Hugh Trenchard relinquishes his command to-day, his successor being Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, until now Air Member for Personnel, an officer with personal experience of defence problems in every part of the Empire.

EDUCATION

Last year was one of general progress. In the early months there was considerable stir among the local education authorities in England and Wales on the effect that the Local Government (Derating) Act might have upon education grants, the fear being that it would tend to stereotype spending power. The effect of the new Act remains to be seen, especially in the doctrine of a standard financial year for education. In March the Board of Education began a new practice, the issuing of a memorandum explaining the Education Estimates. It was felt that the expenditure on education of £75,000,000 a year necessitated this course. The return of the Labour Party to power in June found the Board of Education ready to undertake new developments if they were found necessary. Several fields have been developed under the new administration, which in July appointed a Committee to consider the question of raising the school age of compulsory attendance from 14 to 15. The new Government soon announced the decision to raise the school age as from April 1, 1931, and on September 24 the Board of Education issued Circular 1401, dealing with the new situation and announcing an increase of the school building grant to meet the necessities of the case. The report on religious education of the commission appointed by Archbishops Davidson and Lang some five years ago was issued at the end of October and urged joint action on the subject by the Church and local education authorities in order to meet the reorganization of primary schools, recommended by the Hadow Report, into primary and junior secondary schools. The majority report also emphasized the need of supporting the non-provided schools, but did not ask for special buildings grants other than facilities to put the existing schools in order to meet the new organization. The majority report was practically accepted by the Church Assembly in November. In August a great Jamboree of 50,000 Scouts of all nations met under canvas near Birkenhead. This notable event was followed by the grant of a peerage to the Chief Scout for his great services to education. An international conference on adult education at Cambridge in August was followed by the institution in December of the Haldane Memorial Trust for Adult Education in memory of the long labours of Lord Haldane in that field. On November 30 the annual report of the Board of Education on the health of the school child was issued, and this was followed in December by a joint and urgent circular of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education on the subject of the care of the 2,000,000 children under school attendance age. The last educational event in the year 1929 was the issue of the two-clause Government Bill to raise the school age.

RELIGION

The controversy concerning Prayer-book Revision, which excited the interest of the whole country during 1928, died down during the past year, which has been one of comparative quiet. Churchmen have been trying to consider the real bearings of the position created by the House of Commons' second rejection of the proposed Revised Prayer-book. It cannot be said that a real basis of agreement has been found, and there are signs of future controversy on questions of Church order and discipline.

Dr. Lang, who, in November, 1928, had succeeded Archbishop Lord Davidson in the Primacy of All England, was overtaken by sudden illness a few days after his enthronement, and he was compelled to withdraw from public work until May. Dr. W. Temple, Bishop of Manchester, appointed to the Archbishopric of York in succession to Dr. Lang, was enthroned in York Minster on January 10. These changes in the two Archbishoprics, as well as the long illness of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, delayed the action of the Bishops in their endeavour, after the rejection of the Revised Prayer-book, to provide a policy which might win general acceptance. It was not until the summer that their proposals were laid before the Convocations of Canterbury and York, who endorsed them. The Bishops announced that during the present emergency, in the exercise of their legal or administrative discretion, they would be guided by the proposals of the Prayer-book of 1928, and that they would permit the use of the services in the proposed book if they were satisfied that such use had the good will of the Parochial Church Council. This plan has been followed by most of the Bishops. On October 31 the Bishop of Liverpool called his clergy together in a Synod and, after a long discussion, three incumbents were declared to have excluded themselves from the ministerial fellowship of the diocese by refusing obedience to the Bishop, acting in accordance with the resolutions approved by Convocation. In other dioceses certain of the clergy have been placed under discipline on similar grounds.

It was natural that the rejection of the proposed Revised Prayer-book by the House of Commons should drive Churchmen to reconsider the present conditions of the Establishment, and there has been much discussion on this question; but it cannot be said that it has revealed anything like a general demand for the severance of the historic connexion between Church and State. At the beginning of the year two letters were published in *The Times* from Sir Lewis Dibdin, who set out the grounds on which he strongly deprecated any agitation in favour of Disestablishment, and his arguments seem to have won wide assent. On the other hand, the Bishop of Durham has vigorously advocated "Disestablishment by consent" on the ground that the present position is inconsistent with the inherent spiritual authority of the Church, but it cannot be said that the advocates of this or any other policy of Disestablishment have gained wide support. A small group of Churchmen have begun a movement having as its object such a revision of the conditions of the Establishment as may approximate it to those which exist in Scotland.

During the summer, after consultation with the Bishops, the two Archbishops issued a Pastoral Letter calling upon both the clergy and laity to a more diligent study of the faith for the purpose of renewing their hold and unfolding the truth of the Gospel. In compliance with this Pastoral the clergy in different parts of the country have arranged meetings for corporate study, but at present it does not appear that much has been done to secure similar gatherings of the laity.

In the spring there was an election of proctors for the two Convocations of Canterbury and York, and the new members began their duties at the meetings in July. They did not attend the Church Assembly until the Autumn Session. During the past year the Assembly has been trying to overtake some of the business put aside during the discussions on the Prayer-book. Various measures have been finally approved and received the Royal Assent, among these being the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations (Amendment) Act, the Parochial Registers and Records Act, the Representation of the Laity Act, and the Westminster Abbey Act. Among other matters discussed by the Assembly were measures dealing with clergy pensions, patronage, pluralities, parsonages, cathedrals, and the provision of pensions for older incumbents. Some of these measures have been finally approved.

An important discussion took place during the Autumn Session of the Assembly on the Report of the Archbishops' Commission on Religious Education. The majority of the Commission, of which Sir Henry Hadow was chairman, affirmed their conviction that a settlement of the question of religious education might be hoped for with mutual good will. The minority report affirmed that the area of secular or semi-secular education was continually spreading in the country and emphasized the need of more definite religious teaching in all schools. The Assembly resolved to appoint a small committee to confer with the Government and the local education authorities as to their reorganization policy and its effects on non-provided public elementary schools.

Proposals for the union of the different Churches in Southern India have been the subject of considerable controversy both in India and in this country. The questions which have arisen will be brought before the Lambeth Conference during the coming summer. The scheme has been accepted by large majorities in South India.

Lord Grey again appealed for sponsors to provide part or the whole of the cost of the training of candidates for the Church's ministry and nearly 200 candidates for whom financial assistance was required were able to begin their careers at one of the universities. The scheme has the approbation and support of both the King and Queen.

Dr. Guy Warman, Bishop of Chelmsford, succeeded Dr. W. Temple as Bishop of Manchester, on the latter's translation to the Archbishopric of York. Canon H. A. Wilson, of Cheltenham, has succeeded Dr. Warman at Chelmsford. Dr. G. K. A. Bell, Dean of Canterbury, has become Bishop of Chichester, in succession to the late Dr. W. O. Burrows. Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard was appointed to succeed the new Bishop as Dean of Canterbury. Dr. Perrin, Bishop of Willesden, resigned his episcopal charge, and the Archdeacon of Colombo, the Rev. Guy Vernon Smith, was appointed to succeed him. Dr. Francis Gurdon resigned the Bishopric of Hull a few months before his death on December 23, and his work is now undertaken by Dr. Heywood, formerly Bishop of Southwell. The Ven. E. M. Blackie, Archdeacon of Stow, has been appointed Bishop of Grantham. Dr. Garfield Williams, Secretary of the Missionary Council, has been appointed Dean of Llandaff, and Canon Head, of Liverpool, has been consecrated Archbishop of Melbourne, in succession to the late Dr. H. C. Lees, who died suddenly.

For the first time since its inaugural meeting in 1861 there was no annual meeting of the Church Congress. When it appeared that a Congress could not be arranged in England, it was suggested that it might be held in Toronto, but finally the 1929 meeting was abandoned. Considerable interest was shown in the Church and Civic Life Congress held in Birmingham, in which both Churchmen and Nonconformists took part.

The work of restoration at St. Paul's Cathedral has been continued vigorously, and it is anticipated that it will be completed in time to allow the formal reopening to take place on June 25. The proposal to provide a Sacristy for Westminster Abbey has aroused much discussion, in which the Dean of Westminster has been distinguished by his obvious desire to promote the highest interests of the Abbey. A special committee, consisting of eminent ecclesiastics, architects, and antiquaries, has been appointed to review the various schemes for the provision of the Sacristy.

The first General Assembly of the reunited Church of Scotland was constituted in Edinburgh on October 2, and Dr. John White, minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow, was elected the first moderator. Thus 22 years of patient negotiation has come to its fruition. The Methodist Church Union Act received the Royal Assent on May 10. It enables the supreme governing bodies of the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and the United Methodists in Great Britain to unite together in one Church in the year 1932, provided they decide to do so by a majority of 75 per cent. The United Church will be called the Methodist Church. There is every prospect of the full attainment of this union.

For Roman Catholics the outstanding event of the year was the signing and ratification by the Holy See and the Italian Government of the Lateran Treaty, which put an end to the "Roman question," and created a new Vatican State. In April the fifth centenary of Joan of Arc was celebrated in France. The centenary of Roman Catholic Emancipation was celebrated in April at a Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving at Westminster Cathedral; and in September at the National Catholic Congress at the Albert Hall, where Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, delivered the inaugural address, and again at Westminster Cathedral, when High Mass was pontificated by Dr. Williams, Archbishop of Birmingham, in the presence of the Roman Hierarchy of England and Wales, and a message was read from the Pope. Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris, died on September 23.

On February 13 the High Council of the Salvation Army endorsed the resolution originally carried on January 16 declaring General Bramwell Booth to be unfit to continue in his office, and removing him from it. Commissioner E. J. Higgins, the Chief of the Staff, was elected as the new General.

SCOTTISH CHURCH UNION.—The First General Assembly of the reunited Church of Scotland was held in Edinburgh in October. The photograph shows the meeting on the Mound of the separate processions of the two Assemblies, which proceeded in united order to St. Giles' Cathedral for a service preceding the union ceremony.

SCIENCE

Pure mathematics carries the logical consequences of figures and symbols far beyond the limits of experience. If the ordinary three dimensions of space—length, breadth, and depth—are used in a mathematical argument, the consequences of the argument find practical application in the measurable world around us. But more complicated theorems may employ symbols for other dimensions—fourth, fifth, and so on—and be developed with the same serene logic. Last century the conception of a fourth dimension filtered to laymen and became a fashionable explanation of what they wished to be true but knew to be improbable. Then Einstein found that if time were taken as the fourth dimension, then four-dimensional mathematics represented certain observational facts in the measurable universe. Probably one of the greatest achievements of the year is the development of a mathematical theory involving five, or possibly six, dimensions, in such a fashion that it seems to reconcile the classical interpretation of radiation as being a continuous wave with the equally inevitable deduction from other observations that it is composed of particles or discontinuous jerks. The year 1929 may well be remembered as the year of the "wave mechanics," a further important stage in the new knowledge of the constitution of the universe.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in South Africa. The President, Sir Thomas Holland, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, devoted his address to the international bearings of the occurrence of mineral ores, so directing attention to one of the wider questions in which scientific knowledge affects human affairs. General Smuts, who at the South African meeting displayed his devotion to science by a striking contribution to biological theory, carried Principal Holland's suggestion further during his welcome visit to this country. Speaking at Cambridge, he said that the "rise of science was the most astounding fact of the modern world," and might yet become the governing factor in human organization.

The fourth Pacific Science Congress met in Java in May. Representatives of all the countries bordering on the Pacific discussed international cooperation in scientific questions relating to the Pacific, its islands and its shores. Much attention was given to the problems of protecting fauna, flora, and features of geological and scenic interest from careless or wanton destruction. An international committee was appointed to concert measures for protection.

The "Discovery" Committee, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, and financed by the Government of the Falkland Islands, has collected much information on the life-history of whales, but is not yet in a position to suggest what steps may be necessary for their protection—a question of equal interest to science and to an important industry. A second ship, Discovery II., has been fitted out, and is about to start on another cruise of investigation.

Two Royal Commissions, whose references related respectively to the Civil Service and to public museums, have been dealing with questions affecting science. The former is still at work; but the latter has issued a report which contains important recommendations as to the development of British Museums.

The Zoological Society of London celebrated the centenary of its Royal Charter.

No important discovery in medicine was recorded during the year. On the other hand, the value of insulin in the treatment of diabetes, of liver extract in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, and of radium in the treatment of cancer was confirmed by further trials. The outstanding event of the year was the setting-up of the Radium Trustees and the Radium Commission to administer the National Radium Fund so generously subscribed by readers of *The Times*. The Thank-offering Fund for the King's recovery, of which the National Radium Fund was a part, afforded a conspicuous example of the strength of the voluntary system and of the energy of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London which issued the appeal.

LITERATURE AND ART

Determined efforts were made by the Institute of Historical Research, the British Record Society, the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and other bodies to increase and organize the protection of ancient documents against destruction and loss. A scheme for the development of the Bodleian Library was set on foot at Oxford, and in May, the opening of Rhodes House with its library formed a new centre for the study of the history and literature of the English-speaking peoples.

The British Museum issued the prospectus of its new catalogue of printed books, acquired the manuscript of a hitherto lost fourteenth-century poem, "Mum and Sothsegger," and, through the generosity of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, was allowed a year in which to find the money necessary to purchase for the nation two illuminated manuscripts—the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours. The house in Gough-square, Fleet-street, in which Dr. Johnson lived and compiled his Dictionary, was presented to the nation by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth. In July *The Quarterly Review* published its 501st number, and in October its old rival, *The Edinburgh Review*, ceased publication in its 127th year. The fiftieth anniversary of the first number of *the Boy's Own Paper* was celebrated in January, and the year saw also the one hundredth anniversary of Louis Braille's invention for the reading and writing of the blind. In the auction sales a holograph manuscript by Sheridan of *The School for Scandal*, the letters that passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, and a copy in Goldsmith's hand of his poem, "The Haunch of Venison" (four and a half pages for £4,800), were sold for exportation to the United States of America.

The year has been fruitful in good books. The first volume of "The Cambridge History of Empire," Mr. Carless Davis's "The Age of Grey and Peel," Mr. A. B. Keith's "The Sovereignty of the British Dominions," Mr. Namier's "The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III.," and Lord Hewart's study of bureaucracy, "The New Despotism," are among many contributions to the study of history, a head under which may also be placed "Aftermath," the last volume of Mr. Churchill's version of the War. The autobiography of Lord Haldane is the exposition of a great intellect and a fine character. Lord Newton's life of Lord Lansdowne, Professor Chester W. New's Lord Durham, Mr. Stephen Gwynn's Cecil Spring Rice, and Admiral Sir R. H. Bacon's Lord Fisher of Kilverstone describe other public men of our time; and among studies of the past may be mentioned the welcome first appearance of the text of Gibbon's Journal, Professor A. F. Pollard's new reading of Cardinal Wolsey, and the letters written to two ladies by Disraeli. Mr. Cunninghame Graham's account of Páez, the Venezuelan patriot, Miss E. C. Mayne's Life of Lady Byron, Mr. Oliver Elton's Life of C. E. Montague, and Miss Meynell's of her mother, Alice Meynell, will not be forgotten. In science, Sir James Jeans's "The Universe Around Us"; in poetry, the Poet Laureate's "The Testament of Beauty"; in travel, Sir Aurel Stein's great work on "Innermost Asia" and his smaller work on "Alexander's Track to the Indies," and Sir Valentine Chirol's posthumous "With Pen and Brush in Eastern Lands"; in religion, Canon Streeter's "The Primitive Church" and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's account of Christian Science, "Our New Religion," are to the credit of the year. A peculiarity of the period has been the sudden rise to favour of books about the Great War. Among these Mr. Edmund Blunden's "Undertones of War" was notable.

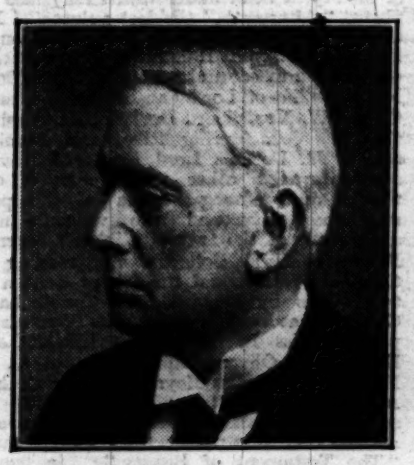
In January the great exhibition of Dutch pictures and silver was opened at Burlington House, supported by subsidiary exhibitions at the National Gallery and the British Museum. In December the pictures for the corresponding Italian exhibition of 1930 reached England safely after a perilous voyage. Other noteworthy exhibitions were those of English domestic art at Lansdowne House, of Old English plate at Sir Philip Sassoon's house in Park-lane and at Seaford House, and of "industrial art for slender purses" at the Victoria and Albert Museum. A great retrospective exhibition of British art was held in Brussels and British modern painting was shown in Stockholm. With the aid of a Treasury grant, the National Art-Collections Fund, and private persons, the National Gallery became possessed of two famous works, the Wilton Diptych and the Cornaro Family by Titian. On the demolishment of Dorchester House, Park-lane, one of the marble chimneypieces by Alfred Stevens was presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. Among notable new buildings of the year were the new Olympia, the First Clubland Church, Walworth, and the Underground Railways' offices at St. James's Park station, the sculptures on which, by Mr. Epstein and others, were hotly attacked and defended. The design by Mr. A. F. Hardiman (accepted by the Office of Works) for the memorial to Lord Haig was so generally disliked that the sculptor consented to modify his design and submit a larger model of it. In January architects began to express forebodings about the London County Council's proposed plan for the new Charing Cross Bridge, and the objections took definite form when at last the plans were issued in November. The famous Portland Vase, long on loan to the British Museum, was put up to auction and withdrawn. Romney's portrait of the Countess-Duchess of Sutherland and Hoppner's portrait of the Sackville Children were among the great English pictures sold to American buyers; and at the Brownlow sale a portrait by Van Dyck was sold to a German dealer.

THE THEATRE

The outstanding success of the year has been that of Mr. R. C. Sherriff's war play, *Journey's End*, the successful performance of which by the Stage Society was recorded in this place 12 months ago. After the Stage Society's performance it was acquired by Mr. Maurice Browne and was produced at the Savoy Theatre on January 21 and in New York two months later. In both cities it is still running. It has been translated into many languages and successfully performed throughout Europe, appearing in Berlin at the Deutsches Künstlertheater on August 29, under the title, *Die andere Seite*. Its success is one of the most conspicuous in theatrical history.

The senior dramatists have been more active this year than last. Nothing new has come from Sir James Barrie or Sir Arthur Pinero, but there have been two plays by Mr. Galsworthy, a monumental piece of dialectic by Mr. Shaw, and *The Sacred Flame* by Mr. Somerset Maugham. Mr. Shaw's *The Apple Cart*, a criticism of the practice of democracy, was first performed in a translation by M. Florjan Sobienowski at the Polish Theatre, Warsaw, and afterwards at Malvern as part of a Shavian festival organized by Sir Barry Jackson. It was later brought to London. On June 19, *Exiled*, by Mr. Galsworthy, appeared at Wyndham's Theatre, but was presently withdrawn, giving place to a revival of *The Skin Game*. Early in November another new Galsworthy play, *The Roof*, appeared with greater success. A play, *Lazzaro*, by Signor Pirandello, not previously performed, was given at Huddersfield during July by the Hull Repertory Players. A special critical interest attached to it, for it seemed to bear evidence of a new development in Signor Pirandello's art.

A play which gives promise of rivalling the popularity of *Journey's End* at home and abroad is Mr. St. John Ervine's *The First Mrs. Fraser*. Mr. Henry Ainley, after a long absence from the stage, appeared in it, with Miss Marie Tempest, at the Haymarket Theatre early in July. Other plays which on various grounds are worth mentioning



Lord Rosebery

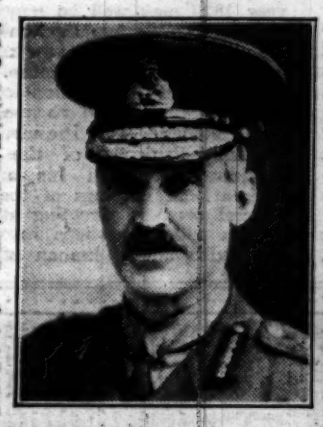
are: *The Lady with a Lamp*, by Captain Reginald Berkeley, in which Miss Edith Evans represented Florence Nightingale; *Porgy*, a play of negro life by Du Bose and Dorothy Heyward, given at His Majesty's by a cast of negroes; *The Ivory Door*, by Mr. A. A. Milne; *Mariners*, by Miss Clemence Dane; *The Matriarch*, a Jewish piece by Miss G. B. Stern, in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell played for more than 200 performances; *Caprice*, which gave to London playgoers an opportunity to see the work of Miss Lynn Fontanne and the New York Theatre Guild; *Bitter Sweet*, an operetta by Mr. Noel Coward; a ballet, *Fighting the Waves*, by Mr. W. B. Yeats; a romantic study of *Emma Hamilton*, by Mr. Temple Thurston; a successful adaptation by Mr. Ashley Dukes of Herr Feuchtwanger's *Jew Süss*; a naval farce, *The Middle Watch*, by Mr. Ian Hay and Commander Stephen King-Hall; a racing play, *The Calendar*, by Mr. Edgar Wallace; *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, by Mr. Frederick Lonsdale; *Art and Mrs. Bottle*, by Mr. Benn Levy, which brought back Miss Irene Vanbrugh to the London stage; and a remarkable technical experiment, *The Silver Tassie*, by Mr. Sean O'Casey.

Three new theatres were opened during the year, the Dominion, the Duchess, and the Players. After an interval of 20 years the Savoy successfully returned to a season of Gilbert and Sullivan, many of the plays being decorated with new costume designs. Among the principal revivals were *Major Barbara* with Miss Thorndike as the heroine, *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*, with which the Everyman Theatre Guild opened its activities; *Dear Brutus*, *A Bill of Divorcement*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, and an accomplished performance of *The School for Scandal* at the Kingsway. Mr. J. T. Grein introduced his Cosmopolitan Theatre with a performance of *La Prisonnière* in French; M. Gaston Baty's company from the Théâtre de l'Avenue appeared in Gantillon's *Maya* at the Arts Theatre; and several foreign plays of distinction were played from time to time in English—a tragedy by Ostrovsky at Hampstead, and works by Lenormaud and Jean-Jacques Bernard at the Gate Theatre. It is to be observed that the coming of the talkies, which some supposed would damage the theatre, has failed to do so, the autumn and winter seasons having been conspicuously prosperous. At the end of the year the question of a National Theatre was again being discussed.

MUSIC

On the Continent Cologne and Berlin have been added to the number of places which give festivals of opera. The usual festival of contemporary music was held at Geneva at Easter. Bi-centenary celebrations of the first performance of the *St. Matthew Passion* brought about a Bach festival at Leipzig in June.

At home Sir Thomas Beecham is still consolidating his Imperial League of Opera, but has not yet called it into active life. The British National Opera Company was finally extinguished in bankruptcy in July, but its work in the provinces has more recently been taken over by a touring company organized by the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. The summer season at the Royal Opera was again successful from many points of view, and included productions of *Der Ring*, *Der Rosenkavalier*, *Norma*, *Boris Godunov*, and a new opera by Eugene Goossens, *Judith*, which did not, however, appear destined for a long life. Two other operas by British composers have been brought to a first hearing during the year: Vaughan Williams's *Sir John in Love*, based on Shakespeare and folk-song, which was first performed at the Royal College of Music on March 23; and Professor Donald Tovey's *The Bride of Dionysus*, to a libretto by R. C. Trevelyan, which was produced in Edinburgh on April 23. Other operatic events of the year have been a successful season of the Carl Rosa Company at the Lyceum in the summer, the redressing of four of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas for the autumn season of the D'Oyly Carte Company at the Savoy, and the production of the Czech opera *The Bartered Bride* by the Oxford University Operatic Club.



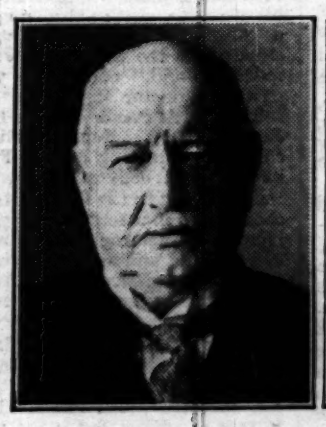
Lord Horne

Sir E. Ray Lankester

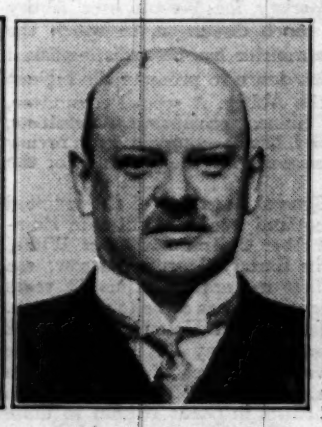
The opening of the autumn season in the concert room revealed that something had at last been done to improve the standard of orchestral playing. The Royal Philharmonic Society had for some time past led the way with an almost deputy-less orchestra. The London Symphony Orchestra followed up with a measure of reorganization to avoid the evils of the deputy system. The B.B.C. is in process of forming a first-class permanent orchestra, and a new system of subscription has been contrived by Mrs. Courtauld and Dr. Malcolm Sargent with a view to giving stability to the series of concerts which they have begun. The Promenade Concerts, of which an eight-week season was given by the B.B.C., showed a steady advance in quality alike in respect of programmes, performance and drawing power. The experiment of devoting a special night every week exclusively to British composers rather unexpectedly proved a success.

Festivals were given at Canterbury, Haslemere, Worcester, while in London Sir Thomas Beecham organized and carried through a festival devoted to the works of Frederick Delius, to which the composer, though blind and paralysed came from his home in France. The festival at Canterbury was of a new type, and included drama as well as music. It was founded on the model of Salzburg, but was modified to suit its direct connexion with an English cathedral. At Haslemere Mr. Dolmetsch continued the exposition of old music, for the promotion of which the Dolmetsch Foundation now exists. Worcester was the seat of the Three Choirs Festival, in which the works of Sir Edward Elgar occupied a prominent place.

The St. Nicholas College for the study of church music, founded by Dr. Sydney Nicholson, was formally opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury on July 3, and has begun its practical work under Dr. Nicholson as first warden.



Prince Bülow



Herr Stresemann

THE FILMS

The talking film has no doubt strengthened its hold on the popular imagination during the year, but whether it is a permanent or ephemeral development of the cinematograph industry cannot yet be determined. After allowing America to gain a substantial start in this new field, British producers have made a strenuous effort to regain lost ground, and some of the "talkies" shown in recent months suggest that in this direction may be found a new hope for the future of British films. To mention a few of the outstanding British productions, *Blackmail*, *High Treason*, *Splinters*, *Atlantic*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *Juno and the Paycock*, *To What Red Hell*, and *The American Prisoner* have challenged comparison with the best of the American "talkies." In the Hollywood studios Mr. Douglas Fairbanks and Miss Mary Pickford have converted *The Taming of the Shrew* into a speaking film; Mr. Harold Lloyd's voice has been heard for the first time in *Welcome Danger*; Mr. Chaplin has decided to remain one of the dumb comedians of the screen and is at work on a new picture. American producers are experimenting with two further developments—the use of colour and of a wider film. In Great Britain the appointment of Mr. Edward Shortt as President of the Board of Film Censors in succession to Mr. T. P. O'Connor dispelled any idea that the present system of voluntary censorship might be followed by a method of compulsion.

SPORT

The feature of the year's racing was the introduction on many courses of the totalisator, which, even if it is as yet only in the experimental stages, has proved to be very popular. The abolition of the betting tax and a reduced charge of admission undoubtedly encouraged a renewed interest in racing, although the form of the two-year-olds during the season was poor. The long period of frost during the spring seriously interfered with training. Mr. W. Barnett's Trigo won both the Derby and the St. Leger; the Oaks was won by Lord Astor's Pennycomequick, the 2,000 guineas by Major McCalmont's Mr. Jinks, and the 1,000 guineas by M. S. Guthmann's Taj Mah. The Grand National was won by Mrs. M. A. Gemmell's Gregalach. The Aga Khan was the most successful owner, and G. Richards again headed the list of winning jockeys. The cricket season was notable for a visit by a South African team, who, although they lost two of the five Test Matches, the other three being drawn, played most attractive cricket. The experiment was made in county championship matches of using wider wickets, and also of giving the bowler the benefit of the decision when a batsman played the ball on to his legs in a position to be out leg-before-wicket. Both these experiments were successful, and will be in force again this season. The struggle for the championship was most keen, and in the last week of the season Nottinghamshire came out 10 points ahead of Lancashire, a new system of scoring points having been instituted by which each county had to play 28 matches. The University match was drawn, and so was the Eton and Harrow match. Scotland won the International Rugby Football championship, winning their games against France, Ireland, and England, but losing to Wales. Middlesex won the English County championship, and Oxford beat Cambridge by nine points to nothing. The Football Association Cup was won by Bolton Wanderers, who beat Portsmouth in the final round at Wembley by two goals to none, and Sheffield Wednesday came out at the head of the League Championship. Scotland, who were successful in all their games, won the International Championship. The University match at Stamford Bridge was drawn, each side scoring one goal. W. Hagen won the Open Golf Championship for the second year in succession, and the Amateur Championship was won by C. J. H. Tolley. England beat America in the Ryder Cup match at Moortown. The final round of the Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon resulted in H. Cochet beating J. Borotra, and Miss Helen Wills won the Women's Singles. France beat America in the final round of the Davis Cup tournament. The Boat Race was again won by Cambridge, and Leander beat Thames in the final heat of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley. The most successful of the yachts in the big class was Sir T. Lipton's Shamrock. Cambridge won the University sports by seven events to four, and also later in the year the Relay races and the Cross-country race. C. S. Crawley won the Amateur Rackets championship, and Winchester beat Haileybury in the final of the Public Schools championship. Billiards during the year was remarkable for the visit of W. Lindrum, the Australian player, who in a series of matches clearly established the fact that he is the greatest player of the game ever known.

OBITUARY

We have to record the deaths during the past year of M. Loubet, a former President of the French Republic; Queen Maria Cristina, successively Queen Consort, Queen Regent, and Queen Mother of Spain; Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the ex-Kaiser; and the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies in the first year of the War. Also among foreigners of world-wide fame M. Clemenceau, the great French patriot; Marshal Foch, leader of the Allied Armies; two former German Chancellors, Prince Bülow and Prince Max of Baden; Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister; Hugo von Hofmannsthal, poet and librettist, Dr. Wilhelm von Bode, the art expert, Professor Delbrück, the great historian, and Professor Lanciani, the Roman archæologist; Count Julius Andrassy, the Hungarian statesman; Marshal Stepan Stepanovitch, the Serbian national hero; Mr. Myron Herrick, American Ambassador in Paris; and Sir Chandra Jang, Prime Minister of Nepal.

Among prominent figures in our own public life:—Lord Rosebery, statesman, orator and writer; Lord Revelstoke, a great financier; Lord Meath, the originator of Empire Day; Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Woulfe Flanagan, great servants of the public and of *The Times*; Lord Younger, for many years Chairman of the Unionist Party; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House"; Sir Ernest Satow, formerly Minister at Tokyo and Peking; Sir Colville Barclay, Ambassador at Lisbon; Sir Gilbert Clayton, High Commissioner for Iraq; Sir Thomas Holdich, "maker of frontiers"; Mr. Stephen Walsh, the first Labour Minister for War; Sir J. B. Robinson, who sank the first shaft on the Rand; Sir Charles Metcalfe, the railway engineer of Rhodesia, and Sir Frederick Jackson; Generals Sir Charles Monro and Lord Horne, two of Lord Haig's Army Commanders; Major-General Sir Reginald Talbot, General Sir John Maxwell; Admirals of the Fleet Sir C. Burney, Sir H. Meux, and Sir Henry Jackson, a pioneer of wireless, Admiral Sir Lowther Grant, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir

Dame Millicent Fawcett

Edward Seymour, O.M.; Mr. Havelock Wilson, the seamen's leader; the Hon. George Murray, for many years Premier of Nova Scotia; Sir Thomas Smartt, the South African leader; and three prominent Canadian statesmen, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. W. S. Fielding, and Sir Lomer Gouin; Lord Finlay, a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Phillimore, a great international jurist, Lord Traynor, the Scottish Judge, and Lord Mersey, famous as a commercial lawyer; Sir J. W. Headlam-Morley, Historical Adviser to the Foreign Office; Lady Lugard, a journalist of Empire, and Dame Millicent Fawcett; Dr. Burrows, Bishop of Chichester; Cardinal Gasquet, Dr. Meyer, the eminent Baptist pastor, and General Bramwell Booth, leader of the Salvation Army.

Among men of letters and of science we have lost Sir E. Ray Lankester, a great scientist; Sir Anthony Bowlby, the eminent military surgeon; Sir W. Boyd Dawkins, a great geologist; Sir Baldwin Spencer, the ethnologist; Mr. T. H. Blakesley, a pioneer in physics; Professor W. H. Perkin, the chemist; Professor A. W. Bickerton, the astronomer; Professor T. B. Wood, the agriculturist; Sir E. Maunde Thompson, late Director of the British Museum; Sir Hercules Read, a great antiquary; Dr. Edward Carpenter, Socialist and poet; Professor Tout, the mediæval historian; Dr. B. W. Henderson, the historian of the Roman Empire; Professor Nevill Forbes, the Russian scholar; Professor Foster Watson; Professor L. T. Hobhouse; Dr. Alex. Hill, formerly Master of Downing, Dr. W. L. Mollison, Master of Clare, and Dr. Joseph Wells, Warden of Wadham; Dr. J. N. Farquhar, student of Indian religions; Dr. H. B. Gray, former Headmaster of Bradfield, and Mr. H. Macnaghten, Vice-Provost of Eton; Sir Graham Balfour, a great educationist; Mr. H. S. Tuke, R.A., and Mr. H. La Thangue, R.A.; Sir Robert Lorimer, the Scottish architect; Sir Lionel Cust; Mrs. C. C. Stopes, the Shakespearian researcher; Mr. Brander Matthews, the American dramatic critic; M. Diaghilev, of the Russian ballet, and Mme. Lilli Lehmann, a world-famous singer.

Besides Lord Rosebery, prominent figures have passed from the world of sport in Lord Zetland and Lord Durham; Lord Montagu, a pioneer of motoring; Mr. R. C. Lehmann, oarsman and man of letters; and four famous cricketers, Mr. C. I. Thornton, Maurice Read, A. A. Lilley and James Lillywhite.

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